

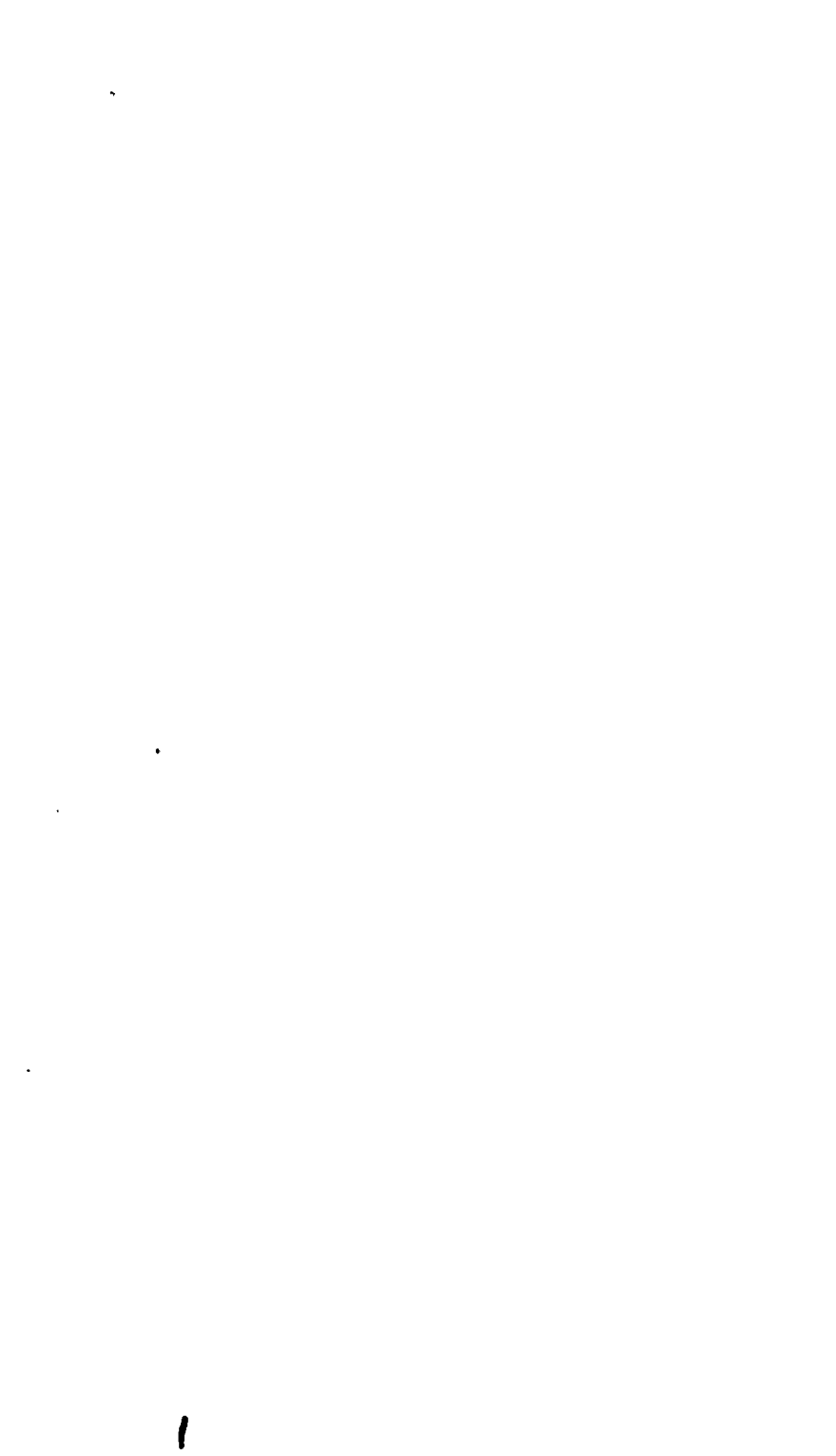
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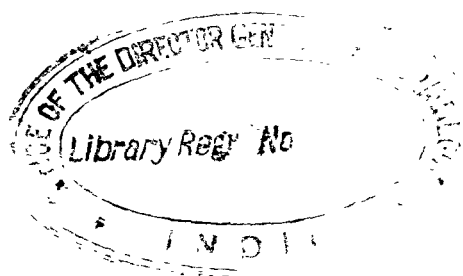
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THE ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR
JANUARY, 1822.

Original Communications, §c. §c. §c.

A SUCCINCT HISTORICAL NARRATIVE OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S ENDEAVOURS TO FORM SETTLEMENTS AND TO EXTEND AND ENCOURAGE TRADE IN THE EAST, AND OF THE CAUSES BY WHICH THOSE ENDEAVOURS HAVE BEEN FRUSTRATED.*

SECTION I.

Sumatra, Borneo, Java, the Eastern Islands, &c.

Few visits had been paid to the East-Indies by English traders previous to the first charter, granted to an English Company in the year 1600. Thorne, an English merchant, had made a representation to Henry VIII. concerning a trade with India, and formed a scheme of opening a traffic by the north-west passage with China. Some London merchants, adopting his views, in 1576 fitted out two ships under Capt. Frobisher; but the expedition failed, and the project was demonstrated to be impracticable by Sir Francis Drake, on his return from his celebrated voyage. In 1582, Capt. Stephens went to India by the Cape of Good Hope; and the next year the voyage was made by a different route, as appears by the journal of Ralph

Fitch, a merchant of London, preserved in the Collection of Voyages from the Harleian Library. He went by Tripoli to Ormus, and on to Goa; from thence to Bengal, Pegu, and Siam; visiting Ceylon, and the cities of Cochin and Calicut: he returned by Ormus to Tripoli, and thence to England, where he arrived in 1591. The famous Cavendish visited the East-Indies in 1588; and in consequence of the information obtained from him and his predecessor, Drake, Queen Elizabeth was induced to accede to the request of several rich merchants, and erected, in December 1600, a Company, to whom she granted a charter of exclusive privileges, under the title of "The Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading to the East-Indies."

Their first voyage took place the ensuing year. Capt. James Lancaster sailed with five ships, namely, the *Dragon*, *Hector*, *Ascension*, *Swan*, and *Guest* storeship, amounting in the aggregate to 1,430 tons, for India, and arrived the 5th June 1602, at Acheen,

* Compiled principally from the fourth volume of *Modern Univ. Hist.*, fol. 1759; and Extracts from the early records of the Company, appended to the Report relative to the Trade with the East-Indies and China, from the Select Committee of the House of Lords. Printed 1821.

on the north-west extremity of the large island of Sumatra, charged with a letter and presents from Queen Elizabeth to the King. He concluded a very favourable treaty of commerce, and left factors there; but did not obtain sufficient pepper to load his ships, owing to the scarcity of the preceding year. In 1608, the Company's ship *Ascension* proceeded to Priaman; on the same island, and obtained a cargo of pepper; and in 1612, the English ships again visited Acheen, where they experienced a favourable reception, with a confirmation of their privileges. Two years afterwards, the Company extended their trade to Banjar-Massin, on the south coast of Borneo; and attempts were made by the servants of the Company, in the same year, to establish a beneficial trade at Sambas and Socodania, on the same island, at the former of which Capt. Middleton had settled a factory in 1610. The Company's agent, however, was compelled by the natives to make a precipitate retreat, "leaving behind all debts due" to them, and "happy to escape with his life."

It appears that, with a view to extend the trade with Sumatra, Capt. William Keeling, who conducted the Company's fourth voyage, addressed a letter, in 1616, to the Sultan: though, it would seem, without success, as the traffic of the island was afterwards engrossed by the Dutch, who obtained and fortified a settlement at Padang, in the centre of the island, which they made their chief residence. Yet the exertions of the Company were not altogether unsuccessful in this part of India, for in 1619, the French complained that the English trade interfered with theirs.

Meanwhile efforts were making to establish a traffic with the Molucca and Banda Islands farther to the eastward. The little island of Pulo-roon was ceded to the English in 1601; and in 1607, that of Banda also, by formal surrender (in the strongest terms, according to Purchas) of the

natives, who proved afterwards to have acted in collusion with the Dutch. In December 1616, articles of cession were regularly executed by the states of Pulo-way and Pulo-roon, by which these islands were delivered to the English. The latter was however seized by the Dutch, after their massacre of the English at Lantore in 1619. This catastrophe, and the still more inhuman massacre at Amboyna in 1622, seem to have been the ruin of various small factories, which, according to Capt. Keeling's journal of his first voyage to Eastern Asia, and other early records of the Company, had been established by their servants at Ceram, and the cluster of small islands adjoining. The English had also been expelled by the Flemings, in 1614, from a settlement which they had formed at Cambello, in Amboyna; but in the following year the crews of two ships (the *Thomasine* and *Concorde*) were put in possession of Cambello Castle by the natives. They were ejected by the Dutch, but recovered and retained it, till the infamous transaction referred to, namely, the murder (under the mockery of judicial forms) of the English residents after dreadful tortures, during a period of profound peace between the two nations.*

* These dreadful scenes are detailed at length in the Coll. of Voy. from Harl. Misc., vol. viii. It is but fair to observe that the early navigators of our own country cannot be exempted from the charge of excessive cruelty. In a work published in 1606, containing records of the English factory, established at Bantam in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, is an account of the execution of a Chinese, who appears to have set fire to a house, marked with such features of barbarity as to render it almost incredible. The agent was Mr. Scott, the chief of the factory, who relates the proceeding: "He was a goldsmith, and confessed to the Admiral (Sir James Lancaster) he had clipped many rials, and also coined some counterfeits: some things he confessed concerning our matter, but not much; but he would tell us nothing. Wherefore, because of his sullenness, and that it was he that fired us, I caused him to be burned under the nails of his thumbs, fingers, and toes, with sharp hot irons, and the nails to be tore off; and because he never blinked at that, we thought that his hands and legs had been numbed with tying, wherefore we burned him quite through the hands, and with rasps of iron tore out the flesh and sinews. After that I caused

In the second voyage of the Company in 1604, the fleet was under the command of Sir Henry Middleton. Two of his ships obtained a lading of nutmegs and mace at Banda, and of cloves at Amboyna. He was well received by the natives, but experienced many ill offices from the Dutch traders. He returned on 6th May 1606, with letters and presents to James I., from the Kings of Bantam and Tidor, and a cargo of unexampled richness and value, such as had never been seen from India in English bottoms. Three years afterwards two ships (the *Dragon* and *Consent*) were refused a lading at the Moluccas by the Dutch and Spaniards. In 1609, Capt. David Middleton was refused trade at Banda by the Dutch, and was obliged to sail to the adjacent island of Pulo-way. The Dutch even followed him to Bantam with two large ships and some frigates, with the determination to sink him, but were prevented by calms and contrary winds. By the contrivances of that jealous nation, the factory which the English had established at Macassar was lost in the year 1615.

In that year the Company had a factory at Batavia (though they had car-

them to knock the edges of his shin-bones with hot searing irons; then I caused cold screws of iron to be screwed into the bones of his arms, and suddenly to be snatched out; after that, all the bones of his fingers and toes to be broken with pincers: yet for all this he never shed a tear; no nor once turned his head aside, nor stirred hand nor foot; but when we demanded any question, he would put his tongue between his teeth, and strike his chin upon his knees to bite it off. When all the extremity we could use was but in vain, I caused him to be put fast in irons again; when the amits or auts, which do greatly abound there, got into his wounds, and tormented him worse than we had done, as we might well see by his gesture." He is at length fastened to a stake and shot at. "The first shot carried away a piece of his arm, bone and all. The next shot struck him through the breast up near to the shoulder; then he, holding down his head, looked upon the wound. The third shot that was made, one of our men had cut a bullet in three parts, which struck upon his heart in a triangle, whereat he fell down as low as the stake would give him leave: but between our men and the Flemings, they shot him almost all to pieces before they left him."

ried on trade with the Island of Java long previous, and had settled a factory at Bantam in 1609, which was made a presidency in 1634); and in 1616, they agreed to pay seven hundred rials per annum for liberty to trade: but their factory was burnt by the Dutch in the same year. In 1619 the English leagued with the King of Bantam, and also with the King of Jacatra, against the Dutch, who surrendered their fort. Batavia was for some time after the seat of the joint operations of the English and Dutch, under this treaty; and the poor King of Bantam, with a policy by no means to be despised or condemned, whose territories had been the scene of hostilities between rival mercantile states, destroyed all the pepper trees in his dominions, conceiving that the pepper was the cause of his misfortunes. The Company continued in possession of Bantam as their chief factory in this part of India, till 1662, when it was taken by the Dutch, and afterwards virtually yielded to them, in 1685, with all the other possessions in this part, by King Charles II., under a sort of treaty, by which the Dutch gave in compensation to him and his ministers £100,000. They had also obtained full possession of Jacatra by cession from the Soosoochoonang Matteram, (or Sultan) in 1677, to the exclusion of all other European nations.

This is a system of commercial policy upon which the Dutch have been always intent, and from which, even in the present enlightened and liberal age, it is said, they have not departed. Their trade to the East was a monopoly in the strictest sense of the term: for the sole object of most of the cruel wars they waged with the natives, was to force them to exclude the traders of other nations, especially of England. The measures they adopted to prevent the growth of spices in other countries, and their practice of destroying the surplus beyond a certain quantity of those precious com-

modities, are well known.* So early as the year 1627, the Residency at Batavia reported to the Court of Directors, the continual efforts of the Dutch to exclude the English Company from commerce with the continent and islands of South-Eastern Asia. In the treaty which they concluded with the King of Macassar, in 1667 (afterwards known by the name of the Bonay treaty), the latter engaged to expel the Portuguese and English, and to admit the subjects of no European nation, or their Ambassadors, to enter his country. It appears also that they had entered into engagements with all the petty states in the Moluccas, and in the islands of Celebes, Banda and Amboyna, stipulating that those States should not trade with any other European power.

In the reign of Charles I., the trade of the Company decaying in consequence of the treacherous proceedings of the Dutch and Portuguese, who, though sometimes at variance with each other, were ready to coalesce against the interests of the English Company, the latter made no opposition to, or rather promoted, a measure which was a direct infringement of their charter: namely, a commission for restoring commerce in the East, issued by the King to certain merchants of London, authorizing them to send out a limited number of ships to India. The success of the expedition was at first considerable; but on its return home, the Dutch attacked it, and sunk two of the ships, whose cargoes were valued at £150,000. The second attempt was still less fortunate, and most of the speculators were ruined.

In consequence of these acts of outrage, for which the Government either would not or could not obtain redress or adequate compensation, and from the civil troubles at home, scarcely

any memorials remain, for a series of years, of the Company's transactions. More vigorous measures were adopted by Cromwell; and in the treaty of 1654, it was stipulated, in the twenty-seventh article, "That the Lords the States-General of the United Provinces shall take care that justice be done upon those who were partakers or accomplices in the massacre of the English at Amboyna, as the Republic of England is pleased to term that fact, provided any of them be living." And the disputes between the two companies were afterwards adjusted by a commission.

This treaty, and the humiliation of the Dutch, infused confidence into the India trade, and a subscription was entered into, under the protection of Cromwell, of £800,000, for carrying it on.

One of the earliest acts of Charles II., on his restoration, was to afford his countenance and protection to the Company. He granted them a new charter, dated April 3, 1661, confirming their exclusive right, with additional privileges. Bombay was also ceded to them by the Crown, because the revenues of the place were not equal to the expense of maintaining it, and for other political reasons.

In 1658, the Company obtained from the Queen of Acheen, in Sumatra, a grant of privileges of trade, and settled a factory there in 1659. The Dutch, however, still continued their depredations; and in the former year the ship *Mayflower* was plundered by the Dutch Commadore, Balshaasar, and forced to depart empty.* The privileges were confirmed in 1661, when Mr. Henry Gary was sent to the Queen, who was desirous of English friendship. About this time, however, the Dutch took from her the principal forts of Sumatra, over which Acheen claimed hereditary sovereignty; and it appears by the Dutch treaties with the King of Maning-kabue, and the petty

* It is but just to observe, that an instance of this barbarous policy may be alleged against our own colonists. It is said that the planters of Virginia and Maryland were formerly in the habit, in plentiful years, of burning a certain quantity of tobacco, to prevent the market from being overstocked.

* See farther of these outrages, in *Ralph*, vol. 1, p. 109.

States which surrounded the island, that the Queen of Acheen's actual possessions were in a state of blockade. After this, the trade seems to have declined. The government of the country was represented as bad, and the pepper, which was the chief object of trade, as coming from another part of the island (Lampung) which was subject to Bantam. When this place fell under the dominion of the Dutch, in 1683, it was proposed to revive the commercial connection with Acheen; but Bencoolen was then found to be much more convenient, as a commercial entrepôt for the island of Sumatra. The Company therefore established a settlement there in 1685, and York Fort was built by the agency of Benjamin Bloom, in consequence of the loss of Bantam. It was considered as the key to all the other settlements on this coast, but an unhealthy place, and therefore difficult to get persons to settle there. In 1687, the chief at Bencoolen, Mr. Ralph Ord, was poisoned at the instigation of the Dutch; and the Company had serious thoughts of withdrawing from Bencoolen, preferring Priaman or Acheen. At this time, the Government of Fort St. George were engaged in correspondence with the native chiefs of Sumatra, three of whom arrived at that Presidency in 1685, to treat of a settlement and trade. The correspondence lasted till 1688, when it was resolved to encourage the trade on Sumatra, by establishing factories at Priaman and Indrapore. These factories, with others which had been established, it was afterwards found necessary to relinquish, on account of the hostile movements of the Dutch; and to confine the Company's pepper trade, after the erection of York Fort at Bencoolen, to that settlement. The Company have since established several small residencies for the collection of pepper along the coast, which have been maintained in time of peace, and not abandoned till untenable in time of war.

In 1695, the Company obtained, by grant from the Rajah, the town of Sil-lebar, near Bencoolen. Two years afterwards the island of Sumatra was the scene of hostilities between rival chiefs, in which the Company were compelled to take part; and in 1698, it was proposed, as a measure of prudence, to withdraw all the northern factories to York Fort, which was ordered to be made defensible against a European enemy. The concerns of the Company were at this period disordered by a new rival Company being erected at home.* The differences among the natives of Sumatra were composed in 1700; but a garrison of two hundred men was determined on for York Fort, to protect the Company's property. It was a principal business of the English to allay the differences among the natives, otherwise the pepper plantations would have been continually destroyed, and three years must elapse before they could be brought to maturity again. The character of the Malays is described as jealous and fickle, and some of the chiefs were engaged in a plot against the Company, in 1701.† The Madras Government wrote a letter to the King of Acheen, in 1700, desiring to renew former friendship and ancient privileges; and some years afterwards the same Government made another attempt to establish a settlement there, under the conduct of the Hon. Edward Monckton, but were obliged to withdraw it.

In 1703, all possible encouragement was held out to some Chinese to settle at Bencoolen, such as the offer of having a captain of their own, as at Batavia; but they could not be per-

* A union soon after took place, when the style of the Company was altered to "the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies."

† The contradictory accounts we have of the Malay character probably proceed from their deceit and duplicity; they are represented as abounding in professions, always talking of bravery and honour, and their language is the softest of any in Asia; yet they are, in fact, the most ferocious, singular and treacherous people on the face of the globe.

sued to settle. Bencoolen was this year made independent of Fort St. George; but was replaced under the superintendence of that Government in 1710.

In 1705, the Company lost the Governor, three civil servants, and forty-one slaves, through the unwholesomeness of the climate. All the out-stations were therefore withdrawn to York Fort, when Mr. Jeremiah Harrison arrived in 1708, and found the settlement in a very unprosperous state. The number of independent rajahs gave rise to many feuds and disorders; and in 1719, the English settlers were nearly extirpated by the natives, who destroyed Ippoe, with the Resident, burnt Friamong Peggar (a small wooden fort), and closely besieged Banthall.* The English, however, returned the next year, and were permitted to proceed in building Fort Marlborough.

About this time the Company were endeavouring to procure pepper from other parts; and in 1718, they directed inquiry to be made as to the propriety of sending ships for that article to Banjar-Massin, on the island of Borneo, with which, as before stated, they had opened trade as early as 1614. It appears by the correspondence of 1703, that this place was then subject to the King of Cochin-China. In that year, after some previous discussions, a factory was established there, under Mr. Allen Catchpole. This gentleman was afterwards Governor of Pulo-condore, off the coast of Cambodia (a very valuable settlement, well supplied with water, hogs, and cows, and resorted to by the Chinese), and was massacred by the Macassars, with the greatest part of the factory at that place. In 1706, liberty was obtained to trade at Banjar-Massin, without objections being made to fortifications; but the following year the English were driven from it by the natives. It was found that no trade could be carried on there

without heavy Mexican gold coin, and that the government of the King and Princes was arbitrary and oppressive: a settlement at Tong-borneo was therefore preferred. In 1736-7 the Company sent the ship *Prince of Wales* to Banjar-Massin, to trade for pepper. The expense for presents was deemed great, and the prices high. The ship sailed from thence with a cargo in 1738. In the year 1746, the ship *Onslow* was sent there. The Sultan received the Company's letter favourably; but afterwards ordered the Captain to be seized and kept prisoner, till a Prince of Mandura, a prisoner on board the English ship, should be given up to the Dutch; and subsequently detained the vessel as a guard-ship. The next year the Sultan would not allow an export of pepper till the English had furnished him with a guard-ship; and he sent a letter to the English captain, informing him that he could not trade in his territories without leave of the Dutch, and they were therefore compelled to depart. The Dutch entered into a contract with the Sultan that year for the monopoly of pepper in his dominions.

In 1770, Balambangan, a small island north of Borneo, possessing a convenient harbour for shipping, was ceded to the Company by the Sultan of Sooloo. The Bombay Government was instructed to form a settlement there, the objects of which were to establish a mart for the exchange of the manufactures of Europe and the continent of India, against the productions of China and the Eastern countries; to acquire a share in the spice trade; to extend the Company's trade to the unfrequented parts of Asia; and to divert the Chinese trade into a more advantageous channel. Balambangan was to be declared a *free port*, open to all nations; but the trade in spices, raw silk, and opium, to be reserved to the Company, and spice to be cultivated on the island. A small establishment of servants, consisting of a chief, two councillors, two

* See a full account of this transaction in Lockyer's Account of the Trade in India, c. 4.

factors, and two writers, was appointed by the Court of Directors, to whom alone they were to be subordinate. This settlement was formed in 1773, and in 1775 the English settlers were treacherously expelled by the Sooloos. During the peace of 1803, the Bengal Government restored the settlement of Balambangan; but on the renewal of hostilities the Court were induced, by weighty considerations, to direct it to be withdrawn.

With the Philippine islands, the Company's endeavours to open trade were thwarted by the power and influence possessed by the Spaniards in that quarter. Various attempts were made between 1648 and 1694 to trade with the Manillas. In 1681 the Company sent 60 pieces of Colchester baize to Bantam, for the purpose of being introduced circuitously into Manilla, with a view of creating a demand for these British manufactures. But no traffic was permitted without a license, and so rigidly and cruelly was the law enforced by the Spaniards, that in 1668 a Danish Commander was executed, and his crew imprisoned, for attempting to trade without one. The Company in consequence endeavoured to procure liberty to trade, by means of the English Ambassador at Madrid, but without success. In 1675, the Presidency of Bantam, finding a glut of European commodities, owing to the transit of goods being stopped in China, by a revolution in that country, attempted to find a vent for them at Manilla. The Company's servants wrote as follows: "The baize and Norwich stuffs have been shewn to these people, and Punkee (the King of Tywan's Minister) has been acquainted that they are sent out as a trial for Manilla. They are a sort of manufacture they have not seen, so are unwilling to meddle with them; but Punkee hath offered to send them on the Company's account, freight free, on his junk,* which, though of-

fering no certainty of a good price, may be better than keeping or returning them." "We had often urged on the Tywanners,† that the chintz and quilts were commodities proper for Manilla, but to no avail until this year, when a scarcity of China goods helped us off with the remains of the chintz." "On the despatch of their junks to Japan, we have never omitted to invite them to buy some of our Europe cloth; but they, fearing some inconvenience may accrue because we are not received there, have hitherto declined."

With the large southernmost island, Mindanao, they were at first more successful. In the instructions sent out by the London Company, by the ship *Adventure*, 19th Nov. 1684, they direct the supracargoes, if possible, to open a trade with Mindanao, and settle a factory there; and to advise Fort St. George, by letter, what English woollens may be disposed of; also promising large gratuities and future promotion in their service, if they should prove successful. The King of Mindanao having sent a letter to the Company, inviting them to send a ship and factors thither, and offering them a settlement, the Company's ship before-named, in obedience to the Court's instructions, on the 17th Dec. 1685, pursued her voyage to that island. On the 25th January 1685-6, the *Adventure* arrived at Magindanao, the chief town of Mindanao, in the territories under the King. The Company's factors were civilly received by the King and the Admiral; but when they endeavoured to commence a mutual trade, they found the place ill supplied with native productions, the people restrained from dealing with them till the King and the Admiral had fixed the respective prices at which they were to buy and sell; and these two personages, acting as if they were indifferent or hostile to trade,

* A junk is a Chinese foreign trader; it is a corruption of Tchuán, signifying a ship.

† The Company then carried on a friendly traffic with the kingdom of Tywan, which will be adverted to in Section 3.

offering and demanding prices for which the Company's factors found it unprofitable to deal: added to which, the *datchin*, by which the native merchants for a long time insisted on weighing their goods, was so false, that the factors were obliged to suspend their dealings till the King caused another *datchin* to be made: a concession which it required much negotiation to obtain. At length, when the King and Admiral, and the few natives permitted to trade, entered upon the barter of such articles as they had, for such as they chose to take, they would receive no kind of cloth but longcloth (a species of fine calico), and demanded prices for such proportions of gold, clove-bark, cassia lignea,* tortoiseshell, wax, and ebony, brought in slowly, which nothing but the greater loss apprehended from taking their cargo to another market, and having part of it spoiled, induced the Company's factors to give. The Captain, indeed, sold a few guns, part of which were mounted on the ship for defence (but which the King and Admiral insisting on having), at a good price. Viewing altogether the tardiness with which native commodities were brought for sale, the high prices demanded, and the many occasions on which the negotiations for trade were interrupted, by disputes arising from capricious and unreasonable acts on the part of the native authorities, it might be suspected that they were afraid directly to refuse, yet wished to discourage, any intercourse with the English. The ship staid at the place nearly three months, and at her departure the King, notwithstanding what had passed, invited the Company's factors to return next year, promising them a better trade, yet offering nothing in the way of commerce but a few guns. As to a settlement, although the King had originated this

subject, by addressing a letter to the Company, yet when their servants arrived there, they found him not disposed to treat on the business; and in conferences with Mr. Cheney, and in the official answer to the Company's letter, he recommended that the business of a settlement should be postponed till he and the English were better acquainted. It is difficult to assign the true reason of his thus deserting his own proposal; whether it was owing to the intrigues of the Dutch or of the Spaniards, or the awe in which he stood of both those powers, or any sudden jealousy he had conceived of the English, or to the divisions in his own family, and the distracted state of his Government. He spoke both of the Spaniards and Dutch, and frequently adverted to the neighbouring station of the latter at Ternate. He sometimes alleged that both had desired a settlement at his chief town of Magindanao, which he had repeatedly refused; and were he now to grant this privilege to the English, he could no longer deny it to them, without bringing upon him the hostility of these already dangerous neighbours. The Spaniards, in fact, occupied a much greater portion of territory in Mindanao itself, than the Company's factors were aware of, till the King's Admiral pointed out on the map the forts and positions they held, commanding more than half of the island.

The unprofitable nature of the voyage, and the King's evasive conduct in respect to a settlement with the security of a fort, appear to have prevented the Company and their servants from renewing the negotiation, or sending a ship the following year. Without a settlement and fort, there was no security for the Company's servants and property. The people of Mindanao could not defend themselves from their neighbours the Sooloes, who were formidable pirates; and the Native Government proved to be arbitrary and capricious, chang-

* This is probably a species of cinnamon, said to be peculiar to the island. It grows on the mountains without cultivation; and when first taken from the tree is as strong as that of Ceylon, but soon loses its aromatic properties.

ing its policy under the secret influence of the Dutch or Spaniards; inviting the visits of the English, and making their trade unprofitable by the terms on which alone the King and his officers consented to deal.

In July 1686, Capt. Dampier visited this island and city on board a buccaneer vessel. He found the natives well disposed towards the English, and recommended a settlement being formed there. His reasons are founded upon the advantageous situation of the place, the rich commodities it abounds with, and the trade that might be opened with the neighbouring countries. It appears, however, from his statement, that the motive of the natives for desiring an English settlement there was that we might serve them as a protection against the Dutch, whom they then dreaded more than the Spaniards.*

In 1689-90, the ship *Mindanao*, which went from Madras on account of Private-traders, returned to this port with a cargo chiefly consisting of clove-bark, which had been purchased on the Company's account. The voyage was stated to have turned out unprofitably for the adventurers, and the Native Government of the island was reported to be in a distracted state.

In 1696, a further attempt was made; the Court of Directors, by letter dated 26th May 1696, directed an embassy to Mindanao, with overtures to the King to trade with the Company, to be sent from Fort St. George: but it did not succeed.

In the year 1781, the Company's attention was again directed to the island of Sumatra. Their settlement at Bencoolen being presumed to be in the possession of the Dutch, orders were sent to Bengal to obtain a settlement at Acheen. Mr. Botham, of the Fort Marlborough establishment, was accordingly deputed to Acheen, in July 1782, to ascertain the practica-

bility of the measure: he reported unfavourably of the project, in consequence of the country being at that time in the hands of a usurper, who had murdered the former king, engrossed the whole trade of the port, and refused to allow any settlement. He consented to permit a commercial resident; and accordingly Mr. J. Y. Kinlock was sent by the Bengal Government, as an agent or consul to Acheen, in January 1784, with a small establishment, but without a force. He was instructed to assist any of the Company's ships that might touch there, and to pursue such other measures as might promote the commercial interests of the Company. This establishment was abolished on a general retrenchment in 1785. A proposal was made in 1798, of entering into a treaty with the King of Acheen, the chief object of which was to secure to him a monopoly of the trade of his dominions, in return for a very small additional supply of pepper to the Company. This proposal was therefore rejected.

Upon the establishment of the present Government of Prince of Wales' Island, in 1805, their attention was called to the best means of securing the port of Acheen against any hostile power. The Court, in their letter to that Government, observe that Bencoolen, in a political and commercial point of view, had become of no importance; pepper, its only produce, being a losing concern, could be better supplied from Prince of Wales' Island and the Malabar coast. In reply, the Government represented that time as not unfavourable to a settlement at Acheen, but that it could not be effected without a considerable force of European as well as native troops, to maintain a permanent fort there; on which account the plan was given up.

In 1809, Mr. D. Campbell was sent from Bengal to Acheen, for the purpose of obtaining preliminary information respecting the revenue and

* See his account in Harris's Coll. of Voy., vol. 1, pp. 106, 107.

commercial resources, state and character of the Government. His reports were received in 1811, from whence it appeared that the country was impoverished, and the King under the influence of a Monsieur L'Etoile, at whose instance he requested a supply of arms and military stores. Mr. Campbell recommended the establishment of a military force at Acheen, which was not acceded to.

In 1813, the country ship *Anna-poorany*, under English colours, was seized by the Acheenese, by virtue of an assumed right to restrict the trade to all the ports on the coast of Sumatra. She was retaken by a British ship. Other similar complaints of aggression arising, Capt. Canning was sent to Acheen to adjust them; but the King denied him access, acting, it would appear, under the influence of a British subject named Fenwick, who managed his European correspondence.

A revolution at Acheen took place in 1817, and the King and Fenwick were driven to seek protection at Prince of Wales' Island. That Government immediately deputed Capt. Court to adjust the claims of the rival pretenders to the throne, and to make such political and commercial arrangements with them as might be deemed proper.

Of the disposition evinced at recent periods by the Company, to extend and encourage a trade throughout the various independent States in the East, and especially of their eagerness to create a taste and demand for the manufactures and commodities of Britain, the following extracts from the letters of the Court of Directors to the Government of Prince of Wales' Island may be accepted as satisfactory evidence:

"You will likewise observe the most friendly line of conduct towards all the neighbouring independent Rajahs or states, and you will avail yourselves of any opportunities that may offer for negotiating commercial treaties with them, upon grounds of reciprocal advantage."

"Independently of the great political advantages of possessing a commanding station for the rendezvous, refitting, and supply of his Majesty's navy, required for the protection of the Company's possessions in the eastern part of India, with the ultimate view of constructing docks, &c. for building ships of war for the royal navy, one of the principal advantages in a commercial point of view, is the probability of its becoming, in a more extensive degree, a general depôt for the commodities of India and China, particularly those of the British territories. It likewise is an emporium so situated, as to afford an easy approach from every part of India, from the extremity of China to the coast of Africa, and where merchants of all nations may conveniently meet and exchange their goods."

"With respect to the imports from Europe, we have ordered an investment of woollens to be provided, to the extent of £25,000, and of such other goods as may be deemed fit for sale at that island. We rely upon your exertions for ensuring to those goods as quick and advantageous a sale as possible. You will likewise transmit to us an annual indent of such articles of British manufacture as you think may meet with a ready and advantageous sale at Prince of Wales' Island, particularly iron, copper, lead, broadcloth, cutlery, and the various manufactures required by the Malays, Siamese, Burmahs, &c."

"It has been usual at the other Presidencies to dispose of European imports at public sales, but we think it inexpedient to limit you to that mode; probably, however, you may find it convenient to have one annual sale, soon after the arrival of the ships from Europe. It must be left to your discretion to regulate the private sales at other times, as you shall find most advantageous to the Company, and for the encouragement of trade."—*Letter, dated 18th April 1805.*

"We have perused with very con-

siderable attention and satisfaction, a letter which Mr. Raffles, Lieut.-Gov. of Java has addressed to us, under date of the 12th January 1813, on the general conduct of Java and its dependencies. Observations contained in this document, founded in part upon a letter which was transmitted to the Government of Java by our Select Committee of Supracargoes at Canton, under date the 24th Nov. 1812, have in great part determined us to send to Java a consignment of goods in the present season, of the prime cost of about £80,000 sterling.”—*Letter, 3d Sept. 1813.*

“We are still anxious, as we always have been, to promote the consumption of British manufactured iron, and we hope to receive from you such favourable accounts of sales of British iron, as may warrant our making the consignments of this article to consist chiefly of the latter kind.”

“We have to call your attention to the articles of cutlery and tools, the sale of which in India will materially benefit the manufacturing poor of this country. The manner in which the cutlery is packed, which is fully explained by the invoice, will enable you to make moderate lots, suitable to the wants of different classes of buyers, and thereby to promote the sale.”

“You will not fail to make every proper inquiry, whether the wire cards for cotton are likely to find a demand in India, and to inform us of the result.”—*Letter, 28 Dec. 1814.*

“We find that our stock of iron at the several Presidencies has accumulated to the very large quantity of 8,531 tons; and as the sales of iron which are annually realized at the several Presidencies are not in proportion to the aggregate of our stock, we think it right to apprise you that as good merchantable British iron can now be bought in London at ten pounds and a few shillings per ton, it follows that your stock can be replaced at that price, with the addition of the customary invoice

charges; you must therefore consider your stock of iron as depreciated in value, and proceed to make sales thereof, on reduced terms, accordingly.”

“Notwithstanding the above observations, we shall probably see it right to make a consignment of British iron to Bombay in the approaching season, with the view of affording some relief to the workmen who are employed in the making of that commodity, and who are at present in a state of great distress for want of employment.”

“We wish to impress upon our servants the indispensable necessity of keeping us advised, by every opportunity, of our stock of Europe staples, drawn up in such detail as will shew distinctly the sizes, colours, and all other particulars of our metals, woollens, and other commodities; a general indent is of little practical utility: particulars must be minutely stated, and the terms by which the goods are described in our Europe invoices must be invariably adopted in your indents and lists of stock.”—*Letter, 25th Sept. 1816.*

SECTION II.

The continental kingdoms of Siam, Cochinchina, Tonquin, Pegu, and Ava.

The kingdom of Siam is situated in a large valley, bounded by two great ranges of hills, at the bottom of the gulph of that name, formed by the isthmus of the Malay peninsula on one side, and the coast of Cambodia on the other, and into which flows a considerable river called Manan. The east chain of hills divides it from Cambodia, and the western chain from what is called the Burmah empire. The city is built on piles upon the banks of the river, which is so rapid that ships are forced to anchor 36 leagues from the capital. Siam is almost constantly either harassed by internal dissensions, or involved in hostilities with its powerful neighbours. Like most other eastern countries, it

abounds in many valuable productions; but the dress as well as the diet of the people is extremely poor and simple, the former consisting merely of a piece of cloth or silk fastened round their waists, and the latter chiefly of fish and rice.

In the year 1610, an English factory was first established at Siam by Capt. Middleton, of whom mention has been made in the preceding section, which subsisted for some years; but it appears to have been withdrawn subsequent to 1623, when the King of Siam and the English at Jacatra were in correspondence. In 1662, the King expressed a desire that the English should settle a factory in his dominions; though the Dutch had at that time a large commercial intercourse with Siam, lading there 40 ships yearly. In 1664, they quarrelled with the King, and next year threw obstructions in the way of the English trade in those seas, which was the chief object that provoked their jealousy and resentment. The settling of a factory was therefore, under these circumstances deferred.* The subject was resumed in 1671, and the Court approved of the proposal of establishing a factory at Siam, if practicable. In 1674 the King renewed his overtures for an English factory in his dominions, which was accordingly established in 1676, with the view of eventually opening a trade with Japan. At the commencement of this intercourse great expectations were formed of the tin trade† of Siam; and it was thought that the Siam trade generally would prove more beneficial than even a Japan trade. That country was also considered capable of affording a market for a great quantity of broadcloth; and the English agent at Bantam wrote

to the King of Siam, recommending to him the encouragement of a broad-cloth trade, as necessary to the maintenance of an English factory in his dominions. In 1679 it was discovered that Siam itself consumed but little broadcloth; the sale of that commodity depending on China and Japan; the next year, therefore, it was determined to recall the factory at Siam. But in 1683 and 1684 it was resolved to re-establish it, the station still being favourable to the prosecution of a Japan trade, in which great hopes were indulged. Accordingly Sir John Child, in 1685, addressed a letter to the Barcalong, or Prime Minister of Siam, explaining the difference between the Company's servants and Private-traders concerning which some misunderstandings had arisen. Another letter was afterwards addressed to the King. It was observed that this Prince was favourable towards foreigners, and that Siam was a port of considerable commerce; and therefore the Company's former losses were to be attributed to mismanagement, and the malignity of the prime minister, Constantine Phaulkon, an Italian.

In 1687, an insurrection of the Macassars took place at Siam, by which the country was thrown into confusion, and the Prime Minister narrowly escaped. The Macassarese were all destroyed. The Company's losses arising out of the troubles, as appears from a letter from the President of Fort St. George to the King of Siam, dated in 1687, amounted to £65,000, for which satisfaction was demanded, or war would be declared. The next year there was a massacre at Siam. The Company were also advised that six French men of war, with 1,400 soldiers, had arrived to assist the King, and that Constantine Phaulkon had been made a Count of France.

In 1705, the Governor of Fort St. George addressed a letter to the King of Siam, desiring a renewal of former friendship, which had been interrupted by the ambitious minister. In 1712,

* About this time, however, the English Company are represented to have been in high favour with the King of Siam, who gave them a recommendation to the Emperor of Japan, whose sister he had married.

† It appears that the Dutch had a monopoly of the tin mines at Ligor in Siam, which enabled them to fix an arbitrary price upon this commodity. Tavernier, t. iv. l. viii.

the Barcalong invited the English to make a settlement, and offered a *coul*, the same as had been granted to the Dutch. It was stated that the Siam trade was advantageous to Japan, as the Siamese carry silver yearly to purchase 4 or 5,000 chests of coffee. At this time, however, Siam appears to have been in a state of internal disorder, and to have continued so for many years afterwards.

With Cochin-China, though an unsuccessful effort was made by the English at Japan, in 1619, which ended in the massacre of the factors, yet subsequently the attempts at trade have either been more regularly conducted than at other places we have previously mentioned, or the accounts that have been left are more minute, and abound with more copious and interesting details respecting the geography, manners and customs of the country. We shall endeavour to condense and blend the particulars contained in the narrative of Mr. Chapman,* who was deputed in 1778 to conduct two Cochin-Chinese Mandarins† of high rank to their native country, and was charged to endeavour at opening a commercial intercourse with that kingdom; those furnished by Mr. Roberts,‡ in the report of his unsuccessful mission in 1804; and various details gleaned from Mr. Barrow's Voyage to Cochin-China, made in the year 1793.

Previously, however, we will observe that the commerce of Cochin-China in former times would appear to have been very considerable. The writer last named, refers to an account given

in the extraordinary piratical voyage of Ferdinand Mendez Pinto,* who sailed for India in 1537, of the proceedings of his comrade, Antonio de Faria, along the coast of Cochin-China. "After passing Pulo Campello, an island in 14 deg. 20 min., they came," says he, "to Pulo Capas, where a fleet of forty great junks, of two or three decks a-piece, was seen in the river Boralho (Varella in the maps), which Faria had sent to discover; and after that another fleet, seeming 2,000 sail, great and small, and a walled town of some 10,000 houses." And it is said that just before the late rebellion in Cochin-China, 200 Chinese junks traded annually to Fai-foo, which in all probability was the walled town of Faria. Governor Hastings, in his minute to the Council, March 1778, states he is informed "that 70 or 80 junks resort to the single port of Turon in one season, and that the trade is the chief support of the town of Macao."

The internal disorders of the kingdom, however, entirely interrupted agriculture as well as commerce, and rendered a trade with this unfortunate country an object of little importance to any nation. On Mr. Chapman's arrival at Fai-foo he found it had been recently destroyed by the usurper. "We were surprised," says he, "to find the recent ruins of a large city, the streets laid out on a regular plan, paved with flat stone, and well-built brick houses on each side. But, alas! there was now little more remaining than the outward walls, within which, in a few places, you might behold a wretch, who formerly was the possessor of a palace, sheltering himself from the weather in a miserable hut of straw and bamboos." In 1793, a few Chinese junks that an-

* Appendix to Report, p. 326. Besides this account, a statement of the transaction is published in the Asiatic Annual Register for 1801. Mr. Hastings, the Gov.-General, has been blamed for selecting this gentleman, who was connected with the mercantile firm that supplied the merchandize he took out. The entrusting a commission of this nature to a merchant, a character held in low esteem in Cochin China, is supposed to have caused the failure of the mission.

† This word is of European origin. It is formed from the Portuguese verb *Mandar*, to command. *Quan* is the appellation given by the Chinese, the Cochin-Chinese, and Tonquinese, to persons in authority.

‡ App. to Report, p. 330.

* The reputation of this writer has suffered so much, from his indulging in the prevalent humour of that age of embellishing the relation of adventures so as to create astonishment, that we must be cautious in giving credit to him, except regarding transactions wherein he was himself concerned, in which he is reckoned a very exact and candid writer.

nually arrived at Fai-foo, an accidental neutral ship, or English under neutral colours from Europe, and one or two country ships from India, with as many Portuguese from Macao, freighted with the refuse of goods sent out to the China market, constituted the extent of the trade of Cochin-China. The condition of the country was afterwards much improved by the judicious measures of the lawful sovereign, Caung-shung, who seems, from Mr. Barrow's statement, to have been a second Alfred or Peter the Great.

In 1627, the residency of Batavia report to the Court, that the intercourse between Cochin-China and China was uncontrolled. They detail some information received from Naukadars (captains of vessels) lately from China, respecting the eligibility of settling a factory in Cochin-China, in preference to any other station on the Chinese borders. Nothing, however, appears to have been accomplished till 1695, when the Madras Government sent Thomas Bowyear as supracargo of the ship *Dolphin*, to Cochin-China, with instructions to request commercial privileges from the Emperor. Mr. Bowyear's letter represents various obstructions to trade which foreigners were there subjected to, arising out of the arbitrary character of the government. He was compelled by them to unload his export cargo, and delayed a whole season. The Dutch, who had formerly enjoyed trade here, had been expelled since the year 1630, in consequence of a quarrel with the King, who ordered their factory to be destroyed. After continuing some time, Bowyear obtained permission to hire a factory at Foy-foe (Fai-foo), and to come again and trade another year; but did not get liberty to establish a factory, which was the object of his mission. It would appear, however, that the object was at length gained; for this year the Government of Fort St. George, in obedience to orders from the Court of Directors, withdrew the factory at Tonquin, in consequence

of the establishment of one in Cochin-China; the two countries being now at war, the two factories were incompatible: no European being permitted to trade with Cochin-China who traded at Tonquin.

The situation of Cochin-China (called by the natives Anam, or Annam, a term which also comprehends Tonquin and Chiampa,) is peculiarly adapted for commerce. It has a large extent of coast of its own, and is within five days' sail of Canton. Opposite to it lay the Philippines; Borneo, the Molucca and Banda Islands are a few degrees to the south-east, with Siam and Malacca to the westward. It possesses many excellent harbours; and the peninsular promontory of Turon (or Hansan) is to Cochin-China what Gibraltar is to Spain; with this difference in favour of the former, that to its impregnability it adds the very important advantage of a convenient port and harbour, sheltered from all winds, at all seasons of the year, with every requisite for a grand naval station, and capable of being rendered perfectly defensible by a handful of men.

These extraordinary local advantages have always allured the French, who in 1787 concluded a treaty and alliance, offensive and defensive, with the then dethroned monarch of Cochin-China, by which the latter "ceded in perpetuity to his most Christian Majesty, his heirs and successors, the port and territory of Han-san (bay of Turon and the peninsula), and the adjacent islands from Fai-fo on the south to Hai-wen on the north."

The benefits represented as accruing from a trade with that country, are the extending the sale of Europe commodities; such as iron, lead, copper, cutlery, glass-ware, broad-cloth, camblets, Manchester cottons, naval and military stores, opium, with various manufactures of Bengal to the Cochin-Chinese, but more particularly to the Chinese junks; and procuring returns

in gold, silver, pepper, cinnamon,* cassia, elephants' teeth, aquila-wood, gum lac, gamboge, indigo, cotton, and raw silk. It has been asserted that articles of British produce, when carried to the ports of Cochin-China, have been disposed of at an advance of from twenty to thirty per cent., and their value paid for in ingots of silver.

The political as well as commercial advantages attending a settlement and trade at Cochia-China are yet more enhanced, by the consideration that should any accident derange our intercourse with China, which is by no means an improbable speculation, should any interference with the Company's privileges of exclusive trade with that country be sanctioned by the Legislature, the former is the only place to which we could resort to enable us to carry on the Chinese trade with security and profit. But the causes which have hither frustrated our endeavours to form a commercial connection with Cochin-China still, in a great measure, continue to operate. The French and Portuguese keep up their relations with the Government, and are not scrupulous as to the means they employ to exclude competitors. In 1807, Lieut. Ross was sent to the coast of Cochin-China to survey the Paracels, and entrusted with a very friendly letter to the King; but he experienced the most inhospitable treatment. By subsequent information, the prejudices which exist against the English were found to be inveterate, and to have been created by the scandalous misrepresentations of the Portuguese. Perhaps a still greater obstacle is the indifference of the Government to foreign commerce. We must not assume this aversion to arise from mere caprice, or to be so absurd as too many are apt to suppose it. To encourage foreign trade is not the policy of every nation. Neither the ancient Egyptians, nor the Indians, as

Adam Smith remarks, any more than the Chinese, people of great wealth and civilization, encouraged commerce with other States, but derived their great opulence from their inland navigation. For this mode of traffic, Cochin-China is singularly well adapted: "it is intersected by rivers, which though not large enough to admit vessels of great burthen, yet are exceedingly well calculated for promoting inland commerce."

When Mr. Chapman visited this country, it was almost entirely subdued by the usurper Ignaack (or Yin-yac), formerly a wealthy merchant who traded extensively with China and Japan.* He treated him with civility, and condescended to explain to him the causes of his elevation. His statement was in the accustomed style in such cases: setting forth "that the late King and his Ministers, having by their oppressions starved the people, it had pleased God to make him the instrument of their deliverance, and to raise him to the throne," &c. In his subsequent audience, Mr. Chapman addressed the King *de facto*, telling him that he was a servant of the English Government in Bengal, from whence he was deputed to settle a commercial and friendly intercourse with Cochin-China. The King replied, "that the fame of the English exploits at sea had reached him, and that he had heard they exceeded all other nations in the number of their ships, and excelled in the management of them; but they made an ill use of the advantage: for he had also been informed that they indiscriminately attacked and plundered whatsoever vessels they met with; that he was very willing to permit the English to trade to his ports, and hoped that they in return would not molest his galleys." To this Mr. Chapman replied, "that the first part of his information, respecting the power of the English at sea, was strictly true;

* The cinnamon of Cochin-China is of a coarse grain, and strong pungent flavour, though it is preferred by the Chinese to that from Ceylon.

* He and his brother, Quang-tung divided the kingdoms of Cochin-China, and Tonquin, between them, Yin-yac died in 1793.

but the latter was absolutely false, and must have been insinuated to him by those who were jealous of our prosperity, and wished to give him an unfavourable and unjust opinion of us. That the English were at the present time at peace with all foreign nations; that their ships resorted to almost all the ports in the known world, where their merchants were renowned for their probity, and the fairness of their dealings." Subsequently, Ignaack made great professions of his good intentions towards the English, and of his desire to procure their friendship. The object of this man, however, was to gain their assistance in his designs of conquest and aggrandizement, which he disclosed to Mr. Chapman, namely, to subdue the kingdom of Cambodia, with the whole peninsula, as far as Siam, and the provinces to the north, then in the hands of the Tonquinese. Mr. Chapman's mission was terminated in a very disagreeable manner, by a treacherous attack of the Tonquinese at Hue* (the capital of Cochin-China, but then in their hands), which he had been prevailed upon to visit for the purposes of trade.

In the year 1803, a mission had been despatched by the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, with a view to open a commercial intercourse with Cochin-China, under the conduct of Mr. Lance; but that gentleman being taken ill, Mr. Roberts, one of the Supercargoes at Canton, under his commission proceeded to Turon Bay, and commenced correspondence with the restored sovereign, Caung-shung, whom he found completely surrounded by Frenchmen. Through their influence, it is supposed, the mission was unsuccessful. To the same cause, and the contrivances of the Portuguese, the failure of this gentleman's second mis-

sion in 1804 was ascribed, the reception of which was less favourable than the former. In his despatch to the Marquess Wellesley, the Governor-General, he observes, "My reception at the Court of Cochin-China has been extremely different from what I had reason to expect; and such as, I fear, will entirely frustrate the intentions of the Honorable Company of forming a friendly connection with that country." In the course of his negotiations with the King and his Ministers, many professions of friendship were made; and the King declared he was willing to receive English vessels on the same terms as those of other nations. But every measure for securing the trade from inconveniences, and the allowing of a resident at Cochin-China, were positively rejected. Mr. Roberts observes, "after a full and attentive consideration of every part of his Majesty's conduct, it appears, as far as my judgment will enable me to decide, to have evinced from the first a determination to decline any connection with the English nation."

The last record of the Company's intercourse with Cochin-China, is in the year 1808, when the Bengal Government applied to the King by letter to procure payment for some timber furnished him by Messrs. Abbott and Maitland, merchants of Madras: but this application, though repeated, proved ineffectual.

Should the improved condition of Cochin-China, and a change of sentiment in the Government towards us, open more favourable prospects of connection with that country; the resemblance between the natives and the Chinese in character, habits, and opinions, especially in the contempt entertained for merchants generally, suggests the propriety of placing the trade under the same sort of restraint as that with China. Mr. Barrow says, "How much soever the monopolizing system of the East-India Company may be deprecated, and the wisdom of that policy doubted, which prohibits English

* The miseries of this unhappy country may be estimated by the fact stated by Mr. C., that at this place, though better supplied with provisions than any other, human flesh was publicly sold in the market. War, famine, and pestilence had destroyed one-half of the inhabitants of the country.

ships from doubling the Cape of Good Hope, whilst those under the flags of every other nation profit by such restriction, I am decidedly of opinion that the trade to China and Cochin-China ought never to be thrown open to individual merchants.*

Tonquin is situated at the bottom of a large gulph, and adjoins Cochin-China on the south, and China on the north or north-east. When the Tartars possessed themselves of China, the western provinces of that empire threw off their dependence, and founded the kingdoms of Tonquin and Cochin-China. The aboriginal inhabitants, called Moys, retired to the mountains, which they still inhabit. They are represented as a savage race, black, and in features resembling the Caffres. The Tonquinese were almost continually engaged in war with the Cochin-Chinese, so that the frontiers of the two kingdoms are not always exactly defined, though the river Sungen appears to be the natural boundary. Upon the revolution in the latter country, the family of Ignaack divided the two kingdoms between them. The fluctuating state of affairs in Tonquin probably prevented the Company from trading there very early.* The first record is in the year 1671, when the Court approved of settling a factory in Tonquin, if it could be accomplished. According to extracts from a register of the first factory in 1672, the trade was exposed to great inconveniences; the Government was averse to it; and, in short, the factory was found too expensive to be supported without a trade to Japan, for which large investments of silk were necessary, which article constituted the main trade of the Dutch, who had resided at Tonquin for forty years. In 1673, some Portuguese Padres were threatened with torture. The King and Prince of Tonquin were at this time

described as covetous and lascivious, neglecting government and distressing commerce. Next year there was an insurrection of the soldiery, which was not quelled till they had put to death the King's brother and one of his Ministers in a very barbarous manner, and obtained from the King's treasury £400,000. For the foregoing reasons, it was resolved to withdraw Tonquin factory; and in 1679 it was reported that the Dutch talked of leaving the place; silk, their staple article of traffic, being so dear, that no profit could be got upon it at Japan.* It was discovered that the King possessed little authority in the country; and Mr. Chapman states, in the narrative before quoted, that the whole power of the Government, since the beginning of the fifteenth century, had fallen into the hands of the general. Mention is made in a letter, dated 1676, of a person named Tecketu, who governed Tonquin independent of the King. In 1681, the country is represented as tributary to China, and the trade in so bad a state, as to be not worth continuing. Next year there was a famine, which destroyed a fifth part of the population. The King also died, and his successor manifested the same repugnance to trade with foreigners: he refused to mediate in favour of the English with the Emperor of Japan; and nearly excluded the Dutch, owing to some error in a letter to him. The King again threatened to turn the Dutch out of his dominions in 1684, in consequence of their conduct at Bantam. The Tonquinese are represented to be actuated by a peculiar antipathy to the Christian religion. In 1694 they burned an English flag for having a cross in it, and this circumstance produced a dispute with the

* The obstinate attachment of the natives of Tonquin to their own manner of living, is one of the reasons assigned why the Portuguese were prevented from settling there, even when their power was at its height in the East.

* The trade between the Tonquinese and Dutch was first interrupted in the year 1664, and their factories withdrawn, but resettled at the request of the King. They were continued, not without some disputes between the two nations, for about forty years, when they were entirely withdrawn, and the trade carried on only by ships sent thither occasionally, and no encouragement was given them to settle again in the same manner as formerly.

Governor of Hien. The Portuguese were much persecuted the same year on account of their religion; and a chest of crucifixes having been seized, the Padres were expelled the kingdom. War ensuing between Tonquin and Cochinchina, the factory was withdrawn in 1696, as before stated, trade with the two countries being incompatible; and, owing to the distracted state of the country, was never re-established.

In the year 1778, an effort was made by Mr. Chapman, when he visited Cochinchina, to establish a commercial intercourse with Tonquin. "On my arrival on board the *Amazon*," says he, "I was visited by a Portuguese merchant just come from Hue. He told me, he was charged with a verbal invitation to me from the Tonquinese Viceroy, to proceed thither and dispose of any articles of trade we might have remaining. Having previously dispatched my writer and Mr. Moniz with a letter to the Tonquinese Mandarin, requesting his favour, and hearing there was but a small depth of water upon the bar of the Hue river, I proposed to the commander of the *Jenny* to go in his vessel, which might give him an opportunity of disposing of his investment. He consented; and leaving the *Amazon* in Taron Bay, I embarked with Mr. Bayard the 18th August. We anchored in the bay of Chimay, which is the boundary of the Tonquinese possessions; here I was met by my writer, accompanied by a Mandarin, named Ong-ta-hia, with an answer to my letter, containing the permission of the Viceroy to proceed to Hue. Two days afterwards I proceeded up to the town. Towards the sea the land was sandy and barren: but on advancing, the scene gradually changed; the lands put on every appearance of fertility, and we saw the husbandmen on the banks busied in cultivation. Abreast of the town, twenty-five Chinese junks were at anchor; innumerable country boats were passing and repassing, and the shore was thronged with people.

We landed at Ong-ta-hia's house; it was the resort of the Chinese, as his office consisted in reporting the arrival of their junks, and procuring them their clearances. The next day we visited the Viceroy. He resided at the palace of the Kings of Cochinchina, six miles higher up the river than the town I landed at. The palace deserved the name of a good lower-roomed house. The building was laid out in spacious verandahs and private rooms. In one of the verandahs I was introduced to the Viceroy. I found him swinging in a net hammock, extended between one of the pillars and the wainscot of the inner apartments. He was a venerable old man, about sixty years of age, silver beard, and most engaging manners. His dress was plain and simple, consisting of a loose gown of black glazed linen, with large sleeves, and black silk cap, and sandals on his feet. I acquainted him with my business in Cochinchina, much in the same terms I had made use of to Ignack. I then requested he would receive the present I brought him as a small token of my respect. He then descended from his net, and seated himself upon the ground. He approved of my proposal to form a commercial intercourse with his nation, and would promote it all in his power. He then inquired several particulars respecting the nation I belonged to, as our force by sea and land, our commerce, customs, and religion. After a renewal of his professions of friendship and regard, we stood up to depart: he ordered all the Mandarins who were with him to attend me to the General's, to whom it was necessary, he said, I should make a visit whenever I came to him. Attended by a numerous train of Mandarins, who marched before and behind us in ranks, we presented ourselves at the gates of Quan-jam-quen, who is an eunuch, and Commander-in-chief of the fleet and army. Half an hour elapsed ere we were ushered into a large hall; we seated ourselves upon some chairs placed for us before a rat-

tan screen, from behind which a shrill voice called our attention to the object of our visit. He did not, however, become visible till the common questions were passed, and I had acquainted him with the reasons of my coming to Cochin-China. The screen was then turned up, and a glimmering light, diffused from a small waxen taper, disclosed to our view, not the delicate form of a woman the sound had conveyed the idea of, but that of a monster disgusting and horrible to behold. He was sitting in a kind of boarded shrine, in form like a clothes-press. He was short in stature, which was, however, amply made up to him in bulk: and I may venture to affirm he measured an ell over the shoulders. He hardly appeared civil, and received my present with indifference." After the lapse of a month, the civilities he experienced at first began to abate, chiefly from his inability to satisfy the rapacity of Ong-ta-hea, the particular agent of the eunuch, and the unwillingness of Ong-ta-hia to discharge the amount of the purchases he had made from them. The Chinese residents, too, were encouraged to harass them. "They represented to the Mandarins that the English were come to deprive them of their country, and invented a number of falsities, the most absurd and groundless. My house was perpetually filled with Mandarins, sent to hear and adjust these fabricated grievances, from whence there was no other way of dislodging them than by presents; this in the end proved only an inducement for fresh parties to visit me, and something or other was daily devised to give me trouble. I avoided every thing I could that might tend to altercation. When I represented my case to the Viceroy, he referred me to the eunuch, whose province it was to adjust all these differences, and an accumulation of injuries and insults was all I could procure from him." At length Mr. Chapman heard that the King of Tonquin, instigated by the eunuch, had ordered the seizure of his vessel,

and but for their instant flight their lives would have been lost. In their passage down the river they were attacked, in the most determined manner, by the Tonquinese; fire-boats were prepared to burn the vessel, and batteries erected on the shore to prevent their escape. They at length effected their escape with some loss; and thus ended our intercourse with Tonquin.

The kingdom of Pegu is at present subsidiary to the Burmahs, a very extensive and powerful empire, which adjoins the territories of the Company, and stretches along the eastern coast of the bay of Bengal. In the year 1757, the Pegu Government became extinct, by the surrender of the capital to the King of Ava, to whom the King of Pegu had been compelled to do homage, after hostilities had been carried on between them, with various success, for many years.

The Company appear to have had commercial relations with Pegu before the year 1656, when their factory was withdrawn.* In 1695, it was strongly recommended as a place convenient for building and repairing ships, and productive of saltpetre; but the King would not permit the manufacture of it. In 1730, the Governor of Fort St. George addressed a letter to the King of Pegu's Vizier, requesting restoration of ancient privileges, but desiring also satisfaction for a ship that had been seized, which it appeared had been the occasion of a rupture. In 1752, the French obtained the grant of a factory at Pegu, which was then at war with Ava, and tried immediately to get the English excluded, though without success.

At Ava the Company had anciently a factory, but the trade proving unprofitable, it was withdrawn. In 1681, they negotiated for a trade; but the King, though he gave encouragement,

* At an early period, the Portuguese had obtained a great influence and footing in Pegu, from their having assisted the King against the Siamese. A general massacre of this nation took place, afterwards, in city and country throughout the Pegu territories.

declined to grant particular privileges. In 1695, the Government of Fort St. George requested leave to send a factor to reside at Serian, with permission to build ships; and also demanded the restoration of a ship and cargo, which had been detained, and of all captures. This mission partly succeeded, and the Company had for many years a factory at Serian, which was burnt to the ground on the 13th November, 1744, when the Peguers overran Ava, massacring many of the Burmahs. The Company's trade was not re-established till 1753, when a settlement was formed on the island of Negrais, at the mouth of the great Burmah river. In 1757, Ensign Lister was sent to Ava on an embassy to the King, and the island obtained from him by cession to the Company, who fortified their factory; but in 1759 their servants, European as well as native, were treacherously attacked by the Burmahs, and barbarously murdered or made prisoners. These people are represented as deceitful and perfidious, and such universal liars, that it is impossible to place reliance upon any thing they say.* In 1760, Capt. Alves was sent on a mission, with presents to the King, and procured the release of

the European prisoners, and permission to take away the Company's timbers; but the King would grant no more.

In consequence of an intercourse having been opened with Ava by Capt. Symes, in 1795, Capt. Cox was sent there as the Company's Resident in 1798; but the hopes formed from the attention paid to the former were completely disappointed. Capt. Cox was treated with the greatest neglect by that haughty nation, "as the agent of a subordinate or supplicant State;" and he observes,* "it is a farce to talk of treaties with this people in the present state of their information, for their ignorance of their real interests is only to be equalled by their pride and presumption; and unless I can open their eyes to their own interests in the first instance, and impress them with a respectful awe of the English power in the second, my remaining here will only expose the British character to degradation, and subject my employers to unnecessary expense." Capt. Cox left Amerapoorah, having failed in the object of his mission, and died on his return.

* Cox's Journal of a Residence in the Burmah Empire, pp. 57, 58.

(Section III., comprehending China and Japan, in our next.)

* Cox's Journal of a Residence in the Burmah Empire, p. 385.

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIR OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CHARLES BARTON BURR, C.B.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: The attention which you have been pleased to pay, in your admirable work, to the Biography of men eminent for their services in India, encourages me to offer you the following memoir of an officer, who, I trust, may be considered as adding to the number of them.

I am, &c. A.—Z.

LIEUT.-COLONEL CHARLES BARTON
BURR, of the Seventh Regiment N.I.,

died May 20, 1821, after a short but severe illness, which he bore with that serenity of mind which was one of the predominating features of his character, during the active varieties of his honourable and distinguished life. Nature had endowed him with talents of a superior order, which he rendered conspicuous by an unceasing and successful display of them, in the discharge of the many important duties connected with his professional character. This appears, from his having

been selected, at an early period of his military career, to act in stations of high trust and acknowledged consequence, whose duties he discharged with great ability, and the most unblemished integrity. Nor would it be doing justice to his memory, if the warmth of his heart, the tenderness of his disposition, the generosity of his nature were to be omitted, which, with all their confederate qualities, rendered him beloved through life, and lamented in death. He was interred with military honours, the soldiery of his battalion volunteering, from a general feeling of mournful respect and attachment, to attend his remains to the grave. The gentlemen resident at the station where he died, and its near vicinity, have entered into a subscription to erect a sepulchral monument, as a memorial of their regard while he lived, as well as of the regret they feel for his loss, now he is no more.

He was born at Bombay, on the 9th of November 1774. His father, Newton Barton Burr, had attained the rank of Major in the Hon. Company's Artillery, in which, while pursuing his professional studies at the Royal Academy at Woolwich, under the late eminent Professor Muller, he had accepted a commission, in common with some other cadets of that Institution, the Company having about that period made application to His Majesty to that effect. The great grandfather of Lieut.-Col. Burr had come over from Holland, where he possessed property (a portion of which descended to his son) to inherit large estates, to which he had succeeded, and which occasioned his naturalization in England. His son, Mr. Frederick Burr, married Miss Barton, daughter of Col. Barton, nephew of the immortal Sir Isaac Newton, through his sister, who married Major Burton, of Northamptonshire. Consequently on his father's side, Lieut. Col. Burr had the honour to trace the most direct and probably the nearest existing descent from that

great man, being his great, great-grand nephew; while on his mother's, she being a sister of Sir Henry Cosby, he is enabled to lay claim to an immediate consanguinity and connection with some of the most ancient and noble families in the united realm.

Lieut. Col. Burr's father dying during the infancy of his son, the latter was appointed a minor cadet on the Bombay Establishment (such an Institution existing at that time at all the British Presidencies in India), and thus became provisionally provided for in the Army.

In consequence of this appointment, he was educated for the military profession, and, after a few years' instruction in England, soon after the conclusion of the American War, proceeded to the South of France, where he was placed at the Royal Military College of Soreze, in Languedoc; a noble Institution, under the superintendence of the Benedictine Order; situated at the foot of the Cevennes, and close to the famous basin of St. Ferriole, whence the great canal of Languedoc is supplied. At this princely Institution, at which the then Prince Royal of Savoy and Carignan was at that time receiving his education, he remained till a few months before his return to England. Some time afterwards, and while actually preparing to proceed to India, in virtue of his original military appointment, the whole of the minor cadets were unexpectedly struck off, which occasioned his purchasing a commission in His Majesty's 41st regiment. At that time, the Regency Bill being under discussion, a considerable delay took place in expediting the commission, during which, the Court of Directors having decided on sending out a number of cadets to India, he obtained a nomination in the list for Bombay, and consequently withdrew the money which had been paid for his commission in His Majesty's service.

He left England early in April 1789, and soon after his arrival at Bombay, an

expedition being contemplated against the pirates of Western India, who at that time occupied the Southern Concan in great force, he volunteered for that service. The expedition, however, was never sent: for just at that time, the celebrated Tippoo Sultan, having made an attack on the lines of Travancore, a strong detachment of the Bombay army, under the command of the late Major-General Hartley, left the Presidency for Cranganore; when he again volunteered with the Grenadier battalion. Before the expedition sailed, however, he was promoted to an Ensigny in the 1st European Regiment, which did not proceed on service till the end of the year: when, being assembled at Tellicherry early in December, it composed a part of the field force at that time collecting in Malabar under the immediate orders of our then Governor and Commander-in-chief, Major-General Sir Robert Abercrombie. This gallant officer immediately proceeded against Cananore, the head-quarters of the Sultan's forces in that quarter. On the storm and fall of the surrounding positions, the whole of the troops within the fortress laid down their arms, to the number of near six thousand men. After this event, and the capture of some forts of minor importance to the southward, in which service Ensign Burr had the good fortune to be employed, the whole army were occupied, for a considerable time, in endeavouring to open a communication with the Sultan's capital, through the Coorga country. This, however, notwithstanding the extraordinary exertions they made, they were not able to effect, as the retreat of Lord Cornwallis with the combined Bengal and Madras Army from the enemy's capital, obliged the Bombay Division to return to Malabar, after having reached Periapatam. As many of the sick and stores were left at that place, Ensign Burr, who was at the time ill of a violent fever, had a most narrow escape of falling into the hands of the enemy.

He was left upon the ground, and with great difficulty succeeded, on the ensuing day, by avoiding the route the army had taken, and going across through the jungly country, in overtaking it, while in full retreat to its former positions in Malabar. He had, however, the satisfaction of saving the whole of his baggage, though most of that of the army was lost.

It was during the latter part of this campaign that Burr (having been immediately promoted to a Lieutenancy) had the honour of being offered, though the junior officer of the corps, the command of the Grenadier company of the 2d battalion of Native Infantry, to exchange from the 1st Bombay Regt., in the light company of which corps he had been placed as an Ensign. This flattering compliment he naturally accepted, and accompanied his new corps to Seringapatam on the succeeding campaign, where it had the honour of supporting his old regiment in the distinguished part it bore in the action of the 22d of February, exposed to the severe cannonade of the fort, and the fire of the army to which it was opposed without. This action was followed, on the succeeding morning, by a suspension of hostilities, which led to the Partition Treaty of 1792, the consequent evacuation of Mysore, and the return of the Bombay Army to Malabar, where his corps was employed, immediately after the monsoon, against the Noorganaad Rajah. This petty prince falling into our hands, Lieut. Burr was selected to guard him; and after the death of his prisoner, was appointed to accompany his successor in a tour he made to a neighbouring district, for the performance of some religious ceremonies, rendered necessary by recent events. Some time after this, his corps was again actively employed, and continued, till the conclusion of 1794, serving in the interior of Malabar against the disaffected Rajahs and Moplahs, and fugitive Poligar chiefs, who had sought refuge from Tippoo's commanders within the fron-

tier of the Company's districts in the Anamulla woods.

At the close of 1795, Lieut. Burr was appointed to the Garrison Staff at Polgatcherry, in which situation he remained till his promotion to a company in 1800, ultimately succeeding to the command of that fortress. During the then recent hostilities with the Sultan of Mysore, he had been entrusted with the negotiations which it was deemed advisable at that time to encourage with the Polyghar Princes on the Sultan's frontiers, and succeeded in establishing with them the most amicable relations and co-operation, and direct communication through the enemy's country with our own districts in the Carnatic.

On his promotion to a company, being also honoured with the appointment of Aid-de-camp to the Commanding officer of the forces, he set out for the Presidency of Bombay; but the monsoon had set in, and the ship on board of which he had embarked at Mangalore was wrecked. He was consequently obliged to proceed to Goa, from whence he effected his passage to the Presidency about the end of August.—Soon after his arrival, an expedition being under orders for Egypt, he obtained permission to accompany the 1st battalion of his regiment, in command of its light company. Before it sailed, however, he was nominated to an appointment on the Staff of the expedition, in consequence, as he was given to understand, of the great interest he had taken in preparing his transport for that service. In the discharge of the duties of his new situation, he had the good fortune to be particularly selected by General Sir John, then Col. Murray, to proceed in advance of the army into the desert, in order to report as to the probable supply of water, and to direct the march of the army accordingly. He performed this duty to the entire satisfaction of the Colonel, and selected a spot where he

subsequently placed a detachment and working party, whose success in sinking several wells (which the Arabs still call by his name) encouraged hopes that similar good success might attend our endeavours at other equally eligible distances. These hopes, however, were not realized; for no further discovery of the kind was made, though strong detachments were afterwards sent in advance to accomplish this desirable object, as well as to improve those resting places that were already known to the Arabs, and pointed out by them. He subsequently superintended and regulated the distribution of the water and forage to the division that accompanied the park, which was the strongest, and, from the number of draft cattle, the most difficult and embarrassing of all others to cross this dreary and desert tract. He had the satisfaction however to find that not a single casualty occurred either in the troops, followers, or cattle, throughout a most arduous and interesting march of nine days, from the port of Cossier to the waters of the Nile; during which it was necessary to provide fuel and forage, and several days' water, both for man and beast, as on a voyage by sea.

The army, which had thus crossed the desert by divisions, being assembled at Gheena on the Nile, previous to its embarkation for Lower Egypt, Capt. Burr was sent in command of a convoy that proceeded by land to Cairo, and though often beset and menaced by large bodies of Bedouins, reached that capital without loss. From hence he accompanied the army to Rosetta by water, and subsequently to Alexandria. He returned by way of Suez, about the middle of 1802, and landed in Bombay early in July. He lost no time in repairing to join his corps at Baroda, in Guzerat, where affairs were in a most unsettled state. He had the honour of being appointed to command a select detachment of European and Native Infantry intended to take possession of one of the city

gates (a project which was subsequently abandoned), and a strong detachment under his command was placed for some weeks at the Minister's, in the suburbs. The Arab mercenaries in the Guicwar service, however, refusing to evacuate the city, and having possessed themselves of a large portion of the pettah, our line was ordered down, and a smart action took place in the streets, in which we lost several officers and men. This rendered it necessary to open batteries against the fort, which sustained a regular siege for several days; during which he had the honour of commanding the Grenadier battalion and flank companies of his own corps, which had been embodied together for that service, and subsequently of taking possession of and commanding a position in the city; till Cannojee Row Guicwar, a natural brother of the reigning Prince, having assembled a force in the neighbouring districts, rendered it necessary to reinforce Sir George, then Major, Holmes' detachment. In consequence of this he proceeded with a strong division of his corps to join the field force, which was immediately after engaged with the enemy in a very severe conflict near Soulle, where we ultimately succeeded in driving them from their position, with great loss on both sides, and in capturing the whole of the enemy's camp. The chief himself had a narrow escape; nevertheless, a few weeks afterwards, being joined by strong reinforcements, he again sustained an attack of several hours at Chapria, on the banks of the Watrook, which terminated in his sustaining a second defeat, in which his minister, with whom Capt. Burr had a personal rencontre, and whose seal of state he obtained possession of, was killed, with many of his followers.

These events, with several others of minor importance, afforded our field brigade ample occupation till the approach of the monsoon, when the

whole was broken up, and went into quarters for the rainy season, Capt. Burr's own corps being stationed at Nerriadde.

On the breaking out of hostilities with Scindia, a force having proceeded against Broach under Col. Woodington's command, Burr applied for permission to attempt the surprise of the important and formidable fortress of Powaghur, an immense fastness of excessive elevation, and so difficult of access as to be regarded impregnable. He had ascertained, however, that the Bheels, in whose districts it was situated, occasionally scaled the mountain and robbed the washermen of the garrison of their linen; he did not despair, therefore, of succeeding in his object, by means of the assistance of these people, though well aware of the difficulties of the undertaking. It was, however, deemed too hazardous an enterprise, and on the fall of Broach, the place was regularly besieged, and the lower works being partially breached, the garrison was intimidated into a surrender; which had no sooner taken place, than Lieutenant-Colonel J. Murray, arrived to take the command of a field force, ordered to be formed for the reduction of Scindia's districts within the province of Guzerat, and on its frontier, and to advance upon the enemy's capital (Oogoin) in Malwa. To this force Colonel Murray did Captain Burr the honour of appointing him deputy quarter-master-general.

As the whole of the troops were in a state of preparation for field movements, very little time was lost in assembling the Guzerat army, which immediately advanced into and took possession of the Panch Malls, districts of Scindia, on the frontier, four of which are immediately identified with and within the province. The civil arrangements of these districts being confided to Captain Burr's charge, he succeeded in collecting, in the course

of a very few days, a mass of information, which our Resident at Baroda, Lieut.-Colonel Walker, was pleased to acknowledge, surpassed any thing he had been able to obtain regarding the Company's districts in that neighbourhood, of which he had for many months been in charge. This desirable object having been satisfactorily accomplished, our army proceeded to the northward through the Paudawana Pass, in pursuit of Cannojee, who, during the rains, had assembled a large force on the north-eastern frontier, which, retiring into Malwa as we advanced, left us at liberty to direct our attention thither. We accordingly proceeded to Dohud, a fertile and interesting as well as locally important district of the enemy's, to which a division of the army under Major Holmes had been previously detached.

The rapid progress of the war in the Deccan, under the personal command of Sir Arthur Wellesley, had, however, led to a crisis that disappointed the anxious hopes we had entertained of penetrating into Malwa, in co-operation with the army in the Deccan; and the peace which immediately ensued obliged us to retrace our steps to our own territories in Guzerat, after replacing Scindia's officers in possession of the Dohud Purgunnah. The civil arrangements of this district, having been entrusted to Captain Burr, had constituted an object of his most anxious pride and solicitude; and he had reason to believe that his general conduct was highly approved by the Most Noble the Marquis Wellesley and the Supreme Government; and that he had likewise obtained credit by certain negotiations of a political nature, by which the confidence of his commander, Colonel Murray, had afforded him an opportunity of rendering himself useful.

An interval of suspense succeeded the termination of this war, and occasioned the Guzerat Field Army being maintained in a state of efficiency, and soon after reinforced by corps with-

drawn from Malabar and the Deccan. Ultimately this army advanced again to the confines of Malwa, and after a short halt at Dohud, to Oogein, the capital of Scindia, at this time our ally. This place had been menaced by Holkar, then in great force at Mundosur, an important position, and well chosen by that able and enterprising chieftain, as it equally menaced the capitals of our allies in Guzerat and Malwa, and both the British divisions then in the field, under the respective commands of Colonels Monson and Murray.

It would be useless to enter into a minute detail of the movements of that portion of the army to which the subject of this memoir was attached, and whose welfare was more immediately the object of his solicitude; it may suffice therefore to observe, that he was principally, it may be said wholly, entrusted with the conduct of a variety of political negotiations and communications, which he had the pleasure to reflect were discharged in a manner that left him nothing to regret, and probably occasioned the order which the Most Noble the Marquis Wellesley, then Governor-General, issued shortly after, *viz.* that whatever Native Auxiliary Troops were subsidized in Malwa, to act with our force, should be placed under the immediate charge of Capt. Burr: a compliment which reflected upon him the greater credit, as he had never had the honour of being personally introduced to that exalted and distinguished nobleman.

The conduct of the Guzerat field force in Malwa having proved satisfactory to the Supreme Government, Major-General, now Sir Richard Jones, was appointed to the command; this however occasioned no alteration in the General Staff of the Army, with which Capt. Burr continued to serve throughout the campaigns in Hindostan and Sikkawatty. In the former of these campaigns, he had the honour of being intrusted with different confidential negotiations by his Excel-

lency the then Commander-in-Chief, Lord Lake, one of which, for the surrender of one of the city gates, during the siege of Bhurtpoor, he had the satisfaction of bringing to a successful issue; his Lordship, however, for reasons which were not made known, determined on postponing the occupation at the time it was offered; and this important and interesting negociation was ultimately abandoned.

It was in the succeeding campaign, while co-operating with the Bengal army, then on its march to Pattecula, with which view the Bombay division had advanced to Kanoon, near Rewarree, within a few miles of Delhi, that, acting under the sanction and authority of his immediate commander General Jones, he was occupied in preliminary discussions with Rychund, the able, but ill-fated Minister of the Jaypoor State, on the subject of a pacification with Holkar, who had retired into the Panjab; and through the friendly prepossessions in his favour, succeeded in establishing a confidential intercourse. This led to a most conciliatory communication direct to the General, and was almost immediately followed up by a negociation with his Excellency the then Commander-in-Chief, which led to the ratification of peace with that chieftain, and consequently to a termination of the most protracted, and probably most expensive war we had been for some time involved in. This event consolidated the peace of India for a period far exceeding any that could have been reasonably anticipated.

On the return of the Bombay Guzerat Army, the field force being broken up, he was appointed to the command of the 1st bat. of the 7th regiment, then in the Deccan, and soon after sent to Goa, where he commanded at the fortress of the Aguada, during the whole of the discussions with the Portuguese Government. In the execution of this duty, he had the gratification of possessing the confidence, and of acquitting himself to

the entire satisfaction of that able and highly intelligent officer, Colonel, now Major-General Adams, who commanded the British force within the Portuguese territories; and to whose superior talents, as a statesman and an officer, may be justly attributed the discomfiture of all the hostile machinations of his Excellency the Count de Sarcerdos, who had been vested with a special commission and extraordinary powers, through the then powerful influence and ascendancy of the French Cabinet at Lisbon.

An expedition into Kattywar being deemed necessary before the monsoon of 1809, the corps commanded by Burr, who obtained a majority in October 1807, was recalled to Bombay for that purpose; but owing to the impediments it met with on its passage, was unavoidably detained at Bombay, to replace the grenadier battalion of the 1st regiment, which had been sent forward to Kattywar in its stead. On the termination of the monsoon, it was, however, again ordered to join that force then destined for Cutch; but in consequence of the irruption of Ameer Khan into Berar, was ordered immediately to join the force in the Deccan. With this army it soon after took the field, and Major Burr commanded the light brigade during that campaign; but as the division had merely been advanced for the eventual support of General Close, it was not called into active operation. The remainder of that and the succeeding year being passed in cantonments at Seroor, afforded to Major Burr an opportunity of devoting his best endeavours to the improvement of his corps, and he was rewarded by its attaining a degree of professional reputation and *éclat*, that proved a highly gratifying and flattering return for the anxious solicitude he had ever felt in its behalf.

In December 1811, his battalion was relieved by the grenadier battalion from Kaira in Guzerat, whose position we were ordered to occupy. In pursuance of this arrangement, the bat-

tion had reached Punwell, when an express was received for its proceeding to Bombay, for the purpose of being embarked for Porebunder in Kattywar, to form part of a field force assembled in that quarter for the attack of the Newanuggur Rajah, a powerful tributary of the Gwiewar State. In obedience to this abrupt and unexpected order, the whole corps proceeded to the Presidency, and embarked a few days after for what was considered a novel service, one thousand two hundred and forty strong, without a single casualty from the day of the receipt of the order for its new destination. This was certainly a striking instance, on the part of the corps, of honourable devotion to their officers and the service; and it is much to be regretted that it was attended with a very severe loss; several of the boats on which the troops were embarked being dismasted, and driven back by a storm which they encountered on their passage, and one of them foundering at sea, having on board two European officers, the Assistant Surgeon, and upwards of a hundred men and followers, out of which number only two were saved.

The service at Nowanuggur having honourably terminated, and added to the credit the corps had previously attained, Major Burr was ordered with his corps and the troop of Bombay cavalry to Guzerat, where fresh intrigues at Baroda rendered it probable that our presence would be required. Every thing, however, was restored to tranquillity before the arrival of the troops on the frontier. Leaving the cavalry, therefore, to cantoon at Runpoor, Major Burr proceeded on to Kaira, and cantooned the corps, which remained there till June 1815; part of it, however, was intermediately employed on the northern frontier of the province, and latterly another portion with the field force assembled on the Mayhe, under the command of Col., afterwards Major-General Sir George Holmes: on this occasion Major Burr

commanded the 1st brigade, having succeeded to the rank of Lieut.-Col. on the 21st January 1813.

This force being broken up in May, the corps was immediately after directed to form a part of the field force, then ordered to be assembled in Kattywar, under the command of Col. East, C.B.; and continued to serve with it during the whole of that service and the succeeding campaign in Cutch, in which Lieut.-Col. Burr commanded the attack against the important city and fortress of Anjar, which terminated in its reduction, its Chief deeming it most prudent to surrender unconditionally, at the moment when arrangements for the immediate storm were preparing; a powerful battery of five 18-pounders, which had been erected during the preceding night, having effected a practicable breach, and destroyed the principal defences during the course of the day.

From Anjar the force proceeded to Booj, when negotiations being succeeded by a peace, its efforts were ultimately directed to the subjugation of the insubordinate districts of Cutch, and the reduction of the remaining fastnesses occupied by the pirates of Oakamandal in that segregated peninsula. A most violent and severe fit of sickness obliged Lieut.-Col. Burr, however, in the midst of these ulterior operations, to quit his troops, with very faint hopes of a recovery; nor was it till fourteen months after that he was able to rejoin his corps, on its proceeding to the Deccan, in April 1817. Immediately after this, some unpleasant discussions occurring between our own and the Peishwa's Government, the brigade at Poonah was reinforced by a division of our field army, which surrounding Poonah, led to the renovation of our treaties with the late Peishwa, on terms that were expected to have brought about a permanent pacification between us. This idea, indeed, was so deeply impressed on the mind of our Government, that the cautionary fortresses which had been

placed in our hands by the Peishwa's Government were faithfully restored, and a degree of confidence evinced towards that Prince, which ill-accommodated with his sentiments and conduct towards us. His real sentiments became shortly after strikingly obvious; his Highness having assembled an army of thirty thousand chosen troops of the empire at Poona, while our brigade at that station scarcely paraded two thousand men; one battalion having been some time before withdrawn to complete the arrangements which were then in progress for the formation of the army of the Deccan, under the personal command of Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Hislop, for the extirpation of the Pindarree hordes. To co-operate with us in so desirable an object, the Peishwa had been requested to furnish a body of ten thousand horse to join Col. Smith's force, consisting of the remainder of his Highness's Subsidiary, then advanced some marches beyond the Godavery.

It was at this interesting juncture that (the officer who commanded the Poonah Brigade being appointed to the staff of the Presidency of Bombay), the command of this interesting division of the British force in India devolved on Lieut.-Col. Burr, under circumstances of peculiar difficulty; for though he had for some time past been sufficiently recovered to mount his horse, and undergo all ordinary exertion, it seemed likely that far more than ordinary efforts, both of body and mind, would be immediately required. The brigade under his command occupied a position so completely identified with the capital (Poona), that the magazine, in which were concentrated all our resources and means of defence, was not one hundred yards from the suburbs of the city; within which, and in the adjacent camps, his Highness's army occupied the most favourable and proximate quarters, seating themselves within a few yards of our dépôt of stores, which had been unfortunately placed at one extremity of the

camp; while the treasury, in which there were several lacs of rupees, occupied the opposite flank of our straggling cantonment. The din and clamour of their troops and naggaras throughout the night, with the momentary expectation of their sallying from their positions, which in a manner embraced the whole extent of that we occupied, and the general report existing at the time of our native troops having been tampered with and seduced from their allegiance by the Peishwa, rendered our situation at that moment extremely critical and precarious; particularly as the very site of our cantonments was so unfortunately contiguous to the plantations and enclosures of the suburbs, as to afford ample cover to the enemy's infantry, even on the verge of the cantonment. Under these circumstances, it became necessary to abandon our situation, and take up new ground at Kirkee, about three miles to the north, it being evident that we could no longer with common prudence or foresight continue in the former, menaced with an attack both day and night. The Peishwa seemed now to have thought it his turn to assume a dissatisfied tone; and his troops, animated by the politics of the day, and gaining confidence from their numbers, evinced a most hostile disposition. As soon, therefore, as we were joined by the Bombay European regiment, whom the lurid aspect of affairs had occasioned being ordered from the Presidency, we bid adieu, on the 2d of Nov. 1817, to the cantonments we had long and honourably maintained, and took up our ground on an acclivity, affording us as favourable a position as circumstances would permit. The 3d and 4th were occupied in removing every thing that had not been previously brought away, not omitting the flagstaff at head-quarters, which was dug upon the occasion, lest a trophy of that nature, falling into the hands of the Peishwa's troops, should be regarded as an auspicious omen.

Though his Highness had permitted this movement, and the removal of the whole of the stores and provisions, without any molestation, (it had been necessary however to have a strong detachment on the old ground till every thing was brought away) there could be little doubt that the die was cast, and that a few days if not hours would present the denouement of his policy. Our Resident, however, determined to postpone to the last moment the adoption of any measures that might be construed into fear or concession, and continued at his post, till the afternoon of the 5th Nov., when the Residency was nearly surrounded by the Peishwa's troops moving out to commence hostilities: this left him no other course to pursue than an immediate abandonment of the Residency, and every thing it contained, and to retreat forthwith to camp. Meantime the movements of the enemy had rendered it necessary to fall in the brigade, which, in consequence of a communication from the Resident, placing Lieut.-Col. Burr at liberty to act hostilely, was immediately put in motion, with the view in the first instance of securing his retreat from the Sangaum, which having been anticipated, induced the Colonel to occupy an intermediate post to cover our position, and the brigade of his Highness's regular infantry at Dapooree. By this movement he afforded the latter an opportunity, which they fortunately embraced, of joining us, taking up their position in line with three field pieces as the action began; which was commenced by his Highness's army opening a cannonade on our line, which, on being assured of the co-operation of the Peishwa's brigade, Col. Burr had put in motion with a view of attacking their position.

As the details of this glorious and memorable engagement are to be found in the official report of that important day, which, to say the least of it, gave a tone to the events and politics of the war, it will not be ne-

cessary to recapitulate them here; suffice it to observe, that on Capt. Burr's victorious return to camp, he delivered over the command of the brigade to Lieut.-Col. Osborne, who had reached the post at Kirkee during the action, and had been appointed to one of the corps then under the command of Lieut.-Col. Burr.

It is unnecessary to dwell on the events which intervened till the arrival and junction of Brigadier-General Smith's army, as they are devoid of general interest; nor is it requisite to recapitulate those which followed, on the junction of the head-quarters of the force, which soon after marched from Poona in pursuit of his Highness's army, leaving Lieut.-Col. Burr again in command of the brigade and position occupied at the enemy's capital; neither is it desirable to detail the very unpleasant discussions which occurred between Lieut.-Col. Burr and his Commander, and which occasioned his resignation of that honourable command.

On his arrival at the Presidency in March 1818, he was appointed to the divisional command of the southern district of Guzerat, which he had the honour of holding till January 1819, when his Excellency the Right Hon. Sir Evan Nepean, the late Governor of Bombay, having in contemplation the military organization of the conquered districts in the Concan, removed him to the southward, as a preliminary measure to nominating him to a more extensive command. An opportunity, however, immediately offered of placing him on the Staff at the Presidency, and he had thus the satisfaction of succeeding to a situation in Bombay, which he retained until his death.

In concluding this brief memoir, it may suffice to observe that no particular opportunities offered of rendering himself professionally useful after his quitting the Deccan. He endeavoured, however, to establish his claims to the further acknowledgment

of his superiors, by various interesting political communications and memoirs, which an extensive local information enabled him to submit to the consideration of the Local and Supreme Governments; and he had the honour of receiving their thanks for the zeal and public spirit he manifested on these occasions.

His death was thus announced in the Bombay Gazette of May 20, 1821: "Died, Lieut. Col. Charles Barton Burr, C.B., Agent for Clothing of the Army, aged about 49; much lamented by his numerous friends and acquaintance."

PERSIAN ANTHOLOGY,

BY GULCHIN.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR :—For five years I have every other month been speculating in your *Asiatic Journal* on Persian Philology, and have, in the course of my lucubrations, discussed a variety of questionable topics, and offered many free, and perhaps bold opinions, leaving as I have repeatedly mentioned, the alternate month open to your other learned Oriental correspondents. But, though one of the Professors at Haileybury threatened me with an answer to my Essay on Etymology for August 1818, he has not yet been so good as his word: for, unlike those Professors themselves, I would, upon such subjects, rather court than shun *liberal* criticism: nor had any of them deigned to notice my Anthology, till in my Essay of October I came عارضاً incidentally not اراداً intentionally, to touch on a tender point, when I brought a swarm about my ears.

As it has, I know, been artfully insinuated that I am hostile to the East-India Company's Colleges, more especially as I wrote an Essay in your Journal three years ago in favour of another learned Doctor and Hindustanist, who is also considered as the formidable rival of those Colleges and their system of education, let me in justification of myself premise, that I consider the East-India Directors as the most liberal Corporation of any in England; and the establishment of their Colleges

at Haileybury and Addiscombe, as well as the parent one of Calcutta, as an honour to the British nation; and that I have taken every opportunity of noticing them, their establishments and discipline, with applause. But there is no perfection under the sun; and being one of those who thought there was too much Greek and Latin in them, and, upon Mr. Hamilton's resignation of the Sanscrit Professorship, having understood it was intended to have only one European Oriental Professor, and one Munshi, I took frequent occasions, in my Essays of that time, to reprobate this system; and was vain enough to fancy, that I mainly contributed to the appointment of two more Oriental Professorships.

In my Essay of last June, having occasion to speak as usual with applause of the Oriental Professors at the Company's Colleges, I congratulated the public on an English translation of the seventh book of the Anwári Sohailí, by Major Stewart, and engaged to do my best to bring it into notice by a critical review of it; but having then had an opportunity of only slightly inspecting it, and, as I added in my Essay for October, having in the mean time put it to the proper ordeal of a minute comparison with the Persian text, I found I had applauded it above its deserts: nevertheless, being a man of my word, I could not well forego my engagement, nor demean myself by flattering, as the Professor's friends

expected me, instead of censuring. Still I executed my task with urbanity and politeness; and it is for a faithful discharge of this duty that, in your Journal of November, I am accused by the author of it of having committed "numerous errors and inaccuracies," and by his coadjutor Munsif, of "blunders, plagiarism, and vulgarity!" and having, it would seem, thus given them a cholera; and, aware of the *esprit de corps* with which corporate bodies feel on such occasions actuated, I expect other attacks of a similar nature, written with gall instead of ink, and must lose no time in settling my account with these two gentlemen.

And first the Author (for I wish to avoid *personality* by a frequent repetition of names) tells us: "I have no intention of entering into a vindication of my performance; the public must decide on its merits:" and had he stuck to this *prudent resolution*, he and I would have been of one mind, and parted after all good friends. But he unfortunately adds: "the attempt of Gulchin appears very little calculated to recommend literal translations; its numerous errors and inaccuracies relieve me from all anxiety as to the effects of his censure." Here he concludes without specifying what those *errors* and *inaccuracies* are: like a second counsel, he contents himself with reading his brief, and leaves his cause to be opened and case detailed by the leading counsel, under the feigned designation of his friend Munsif. But he had better done it openly on at once himself, for according to an old adage, an injudicious friend too often proves himself our bitterest foe. All this he fancies pretty and contemptuous.—But Gulchin's lucubrations did not always stand so low in the Professor's estimation, nor in that of his learned brethren.

It is a curious coincidence, that not a week before the publication of this Essay, that has brought upon me such a load of foul language, I had a specific application from a Professor —

requesting me "to authorize the publisher and printer of the Asiatic Journal to print off about a hundred of the Persian translations, which I had made in that work of the story of Sohráb Rostam, and from the Shahnamagh, and likewise all the parts I had taken from books, as such a compendium would prove very useful for the college pupils as a task-book." To this I replied, that I could have no objection, provided I might be considered as having a copyright in such a reprint, and that the Professor had better write in the mean time, and more fully explain his views, when I should be ready to meet them; but this unlucky Essay, of which also I had *innocently* asked his opinion, made its appearance, and arrested any further *friendly* correspondence on the subject.

The second gentleman, *Munsif*, implying, I presume, our *Umpire*, is sufficiently strong in his language; but I have no intention to retaliate: only let me whisper to him, that he knows little of the Author of the Anwári Sohaili's style, when he calls it entirely florid, as he will find in my consequent Essay, intended also for December, where I furnish an example of his middle style of narrative, so elegantly expressed by Addison in English; as I shall hereafter of his low style, so inimitably identified with Swift. But to discriminate such styles, whether Persian or English, requires taste and judgment: neither of which Munsif shows, or is likely to show.

Had I been captiously or spleenfully inclined, there was a store of glaring errors and inaccuracies in every other paragraph: but I purposely overlooked them, till this *friend* dragged forward a few, which I must now animadvert on; and even here, again, I shall strictly adhere to such as he has forced upon me. With the exception of nine-and-twenty pages of translation, or what we can call original composition, this whole *quarto volume* is made up of Arabic tables and rules, to be found in every نحو Nihw' or Arabic Grammar,

for the last thousand years, as well as copied into Bailie's Tables and Lumsden's Grammars. These tables are headed by four paragraphs of directions, the second of which is: "The Arabic Alphabet consists of *twenty-eight letters*, ten of which ا ت س ل م ن are denominated serviles, and the others radicals." Now the two clauses of this short paragraph flatly contradict each other; for the Arabic Alphabet either consists of twenty-nine letters, or there are only nine serviles. This is one consequence of retaining Jones's Persian and Richardson's Arabic Grammars, as the manuals of our Oriental Colleges; for though I can never quote Sir W. J's name but with reverence, nor Sir John Richardson's without respect, yet I must repeat, that after our late rapid advancement and extended knowledge in Oriental literature, it says little for our learning to put up with such grammars, as must in every other page lead the Professors or their pupils into these absurdities; for the ء hamzah is as much an Arabic letter as any one of the other twenty-eight, but is not properly so in the Persian language, being there chiefly used to express the double waw, as in the word وَاوُس the

double ya in the word اَيْنِ, and the contracted second person singular of the preterperfect of the verb, as اِثْرُورْدُ thou hast cherished, &c.; and I might thus retort upon the Professor and his coadjutor by saying, that the one commenced his commentary, and the other his panegyric, by a tacit avowal of not knowing their A B C. But I wish to have done with the master: and, notwithstanding his concluding illiberality, am myself conscious of parting with him in perfect good humour.

With our *Munsif*, or umpire, I have, what he will put down as another of my vulgarities, a crow to pluck; and

shall flatter myself, before we part, with being able to strip him of a few of his borrowed plumes. But having, in the true Oriental style, assigned me the lumping number of *one thousand* and *one* blunders, it would occupy too much, Mr. Editor, of your valuable pages, and put your readers' patience to too severe a trial, to combat such hypercriticism, as follows: "ابر بهاري Gulchín renders a *spring cloud*: it should be a *vernal cloud*!" Moreover the ياي نسبتی does not, as he tells us, convert a substantive into an adjective, but forms the derivative from its primitive: as بدی evil, from بد bad: خری stupidity, from خر an ass; let not, however, *Munsif* apply my examples to his own wise self.

Again, بلا like many Arabic words, has ضد or opposite meanings: for it not only signifies good, benefit, but evil, calamity; and on this occasion Munsif has proved the بلاي اعدا curse of rivals to his unfortunate master and friend; moreover this Tyro has to learn, that besides their *direct* signification, many such words, whether Arabic or Persian, have often an idiomatic signification; and every Persian scholar would, in heading this seventh chapter of the Anwári So-hailí, translate بلا machination, without incurring the imputation of being a plagiarist.

And here it behoves me to explain, that I imply by a literal translation that of giving every word of my text its special signification: but, as Munsif ignorantly insists, not always its *direct*, but often its idiomatic meaning; for three-fourths of what he charges me with as blunders are words and phrases, to which I have accurately assigned this idiomatic, and not their direct sense. In the Persian language, particularly with the older poets, idiomatic significations are unusually common, and Zahúrí and Khácaní specially

abound with them; but the first person who made a collection of them was, I fancy, Hasain Anjû, the author of the *Farhangi Jihangîrî*, and it forms two of the five small dictionaries appending to that original attempt of making a *Farhang*, or dictionary of the *pure* Persian language. Few or none of our best European Oriental scholars have noticed this idiomatic sense of Persian words and phrases; and even

Sir W. Jones, whom I esteem the model of a correct and elegant translator from the Persian into English, has in many instances egregiously mistaken it. One example is in that *Ghazl* of Hafiz, with which it may be supposed he took uncommon pains, as he has given it to us in his grammar, elegant as the English language can make it, both in poetry and prose: it occurs in this stanza of it:

فغان کین لولیان شوخ شیرین کار شهر آشوب* چنان بردند صبر از دل که ترکان خوان یغنه

"Alas! that these wanton charmers, sweet-deceivers, and city-disturber, should thus rob our hearts of patience, as the Turks do the festive boards of the munificent!" The phrase *خوان یغما* to which I give the idiomatic signification of "the festive board of the munificent," Sir William translates, "like the Turks that are seizing their plunder."

Again, the word *غلبه*, on which *Munsif* dwells with such complacent self-sufficiency as to introduce it twice, is not the abstract noun, signifying conquest and superiority, dominion and power, in which sense the last letter, or *ه*, is changed into *ت*, and in this form it becomes a naturalized Persian word, as thus *غلبت*, but the real Arabic participle, and according to the Arabic idiom, has either a present or past sense, signifying prevailing, subduing, or prevailed, subdued, and joined, as in the text, with *کرده* in this compound form signifies being rendered as made, subdued; but the learner would rest on a broken stick were he to seek for this signification in Doctor Wilkins' Persian and Arabic Dictionary, for he must refer to some of those Persian or Arabic MSS. Dictionaries, which the Doctor tells him he consulted; and in the *کشف اللغات* he will find it explained

غالب شدن "to prevail," and

غالب کردن "to be subdued," or, as I have translated it, "to be put at bay!"—By the bye, the word *غلبه* is not to be found in Professor S.'s analytical tables. I must again insist, that *کرفتار آمده* does not here imply, that the mouse was *taken prisoner*, which must identify a co-operation among his enemies; but that the cat, the weasel, and the crow, are acting independent and selfish parts in the drama, and incidentally, and not intentionally, act together in blocking up and immuring the mouse; and it is to prevent her becoming the special prisoner and victim of either the weasel or crow, that she makes a treaty or *سلاح* truce with the cat. Nor could *Munsif* possibly believe, contracted as his own knowledge is, and indeed this is one of many proofs of his ignorance, that either I, or even a student in his first term at college, could be ignorant of *پیش و پس* signifying, "before and behind;" but I translated them above and below, as more appropriate of the crow perched above on the tree, and the cat caught in the snare at the foot of it.

Johnson, I think, says of Dryden, that he often began his translations without having once read over the whole of the originals; and I suspect this was the act of the Professor, not only in translating the whole of the seventh chapter, but even in many of

its long and rather complex sentences: examples of this last occurring in Munsif's second and fourth quotations of poetry, as well as in the following clause of prose. Indeed, he ignorantly makes two clauses of it, the eleventh and twelfth, the Persian text running thus: تا بسلامت بجهد چگونہ قدم

تا بسلامت the ordo of which is,

تا in order that, بجهد قدم he may put his foot forward, or extricate himself درین کار in this business

تا بسلامت with safety چگونہ by any manner of exertion; but there is no part of the Persian text to warrant what the Professor has mistakenly added, "say, how shall he attempt this?" and Munsif must of course follow, like a silly sheep, and back him in this blunder.

Again 15. صلاح certainly signifies *rectitude*; but no scholar, that could read and understand the context, would give it this meaning here, where it signifies a temporary peace in opposition to a continuance of war, and idiomatically a secure retreat and safe conduct during such a truce. And the Professor's translation of the three contiguous clauses is a tissue of mistakes and blunders. Having thus answered some of Munsif's eighteen errors and inaccuracies, as by his garbled or stupid statement of them might be dubious with your general, but never could with your learned readers, I begin, Mr. Editor, to feel for all your readers, and in compassion to them shall pass over such quibbling notices and trifling verbal criticism, as 2, 3, 4, 7, 9, 13, 14, 16 and 18 offer; trusting that a change to poetry may, in its worst garb, afford them some small relief.

In the original edition of his Persian Grammar, Sir W. Jones gave an analysis of the apologue of the Gardener and Bulbul, as quoted from the Anwari Sohaili, with the view of enabling the pupil more readily to peruse it;

but some of his learned Oxford friends, though no Persian scholars otherwise, had, in their knowledge of general grammar, found a discrepancy between this analysis and his own rules; and having pointed it out to him, he silently dropt the analysis in all its future editions. In fact, it is impossible to parse with such scanty and incorrect rules; and where this grammar remains, as it does at both the Company's Colleges, the pupil's manual, real grammar and parsing cannot be adequately practised. In his life of that great man the last William Pitt, Bishop Tomline admires his proficiency in Greek and Latin at the age of fourteen, when he became his pupil as one of the public tutors at Cambridge; and observes, that when he did err in rendering a sentence into English, it was owing to a want of a correct knowledge of grammar, without which no language can be perfectly understood. This defect it was the immediate endeavour of the Bishop, as his tutor, to supply; and, like a youth of good sense, he was diligent, and soon made himself master of all the ordinary rules of grammar.

During their vacations, I have for some years had several Writers and Cadets attending me to read Persian; and others who have, during the college terms, corresponded with me through your predecessors, Mr. Editor, on Oriental literature. Like Mr. Pitt, I have found them after their second and third terms, amply read in the Gulistan, Bustan, Akhlak Nasiri, Firdosi, &c., and prepared to offer up multifarious exhibitions at the public visitations and competitions for prizes; but, like him also, very deficient in grammar, and impatient of analysis and parsing. Accordingly, I conclude, that quantity, and not quality, chiefly recommend at college, and that parsing is not much cultivated by either the masters or the scholars. However, I must be old-fashioned enough to exercise the Professor with an ordo preparatory to parsing some of those

lines of poetry, of which *Munsif* officiously charges me with having so totally mistaken the sense, and retort upon them their accusation.

Our first example, as a tetrastic from the seventh chapter, I can recognize as the composition of Ibn Yūnīn : not

one of those obscure writers *Munsif* advises me to stick by, but a Persian classic of great repute, though this is probably the first time *Munsif* has heard of him, who flourished during our fourteenth century a little while previous, and is no ways inferior to Hafiz :

مرد ثابت قدم آنست که از جا نرود * و ر چه سرکشته بود گرد زمین همچو فلک
مثل سیمرخ که طوفان نبرد از جایش * نه چو کاکشک که افتد بدم از باد تنگ

Which Professor Stewart translates :

" A man of resolution is not he who can deviate from his purpose, although compelled to wander about the world like the heavens : like the phoenix he remains unmoved in the midst of storms ; not like the sparrow, who falls by the wind of a pop-gun : " thus making his *resolute* man *wander* about the world like the *heavens* ; and then comparing him to the phoenix, as remaining *unmoved* amidst storms ! The word گرد certainly signifies an orbit, circuit, round ; but it also signifies an orb, sphere, globe, body ; and in this last sense, which is the proper sense here, becomes the nominative to the

verb سرکشته بود, and in its ordo runs thus : گرد زمین notwithstanding و ر چه :

the globe of the earth بود سرکشته

were whirled, همچو فلک like the

sky or heavens ; آنست that is,

a man of a firm step, مرد ثابت قدم

or resolution, که نرود who will not

budge از جا from the place, where

he stands ; then the second distich

says, " he is like the Símorgh, which a

hurricane cannot stir from her station

(in Mount Cáf, or the Caucasus), and

not like a sparrow, which will fall in

the instant from the puff of a pop-gun."

" — Si fractus illabatur orbis,
Impavidum ferient ruinae."

Should the whole frame of nature round him
break,

In ruin and confusion hur'd,

He unconcern'd could view the mighty wreck,

And stand secure amidst a falling world !

In the last hemistic of the second distich, all our copies have omitted the preposition از, so necessary to the measure as well as sense : and both the Professor and I have omitted to translate بدم " in the instant : " now

as *Munsif* was so anxious of convicting me of plagiarism, how the dung-hill cock would have *strutted* and *crowed*, had he had the wit to discover what he would have marked, as so sure an instance of it ; but, unfortunately for himself, he had got scent of another word, namely, تنگ tofang, which this umpire of Persian scholars, in his barefaced ignorance, gives, without rhyme or reason, as a rhyme to فلک falak ! But let that pass : I will now ask him, what authority he has for this word, even admitting that to his ear tofang can rhyme with falak, particularly in the Persian language, where their poets are much nicer in their selection of rhymes than our poets of Europe ? He may answer that of Doctor Wilkins, in his improved edition of Richardson's Persian Dictionary ; and in the Calcutta printed copy of the Burhání Cátá Captain Roebuck, has, I suspect, like many other words, foisted it upon his text on this same authority, and explained it a rocket ; yet it may possibly have this signification in the Dakkan or South Hindustan, where the author of the Burhání Cátá resided ; and with the adjunct of آهنی

or iron, may also signify there, a

بندوق or musket, but with respect to pure Persian it is at best a bar-

barism, and Turkish word, the proper Persian word being **تافاك** tafak, which duly rhymes with the **فلک** flak, and according to the Farhangi Jihangini signifies a hollow piece of wood, or tube, about the length of a dart, used for blowing clay balls through it, and thus shooting at sparrows and such small birds. So much for this example of plagiarism, and the nonsense which *Munsif* charges me with having made of this tetrastich.

The next example *Munsif* gives of my mistranslating sins, is a portion of one of those complex sentences, where in retaliation I must recriminate upon the Professor, who after starting with his version of it, and dropping the thread of its connection, like a man missing the usual track of the caravan, gets so bewildered, as really not to be aware, when his good luck, more than his knowledge, has brought him safe through the sandy desert. But as it requires some skill in the author's florid style to comprehend this high-flown composition, it is only the profound Persian scholar that can judge, and I shall not doubt to whom such an umpire would award the palm of superiority. The **خوشرو و کلکون** of his next objectionable distich, are two adjectives, signifying the first rosy, ruddy, and the second a cheerful and pleasant countenance; and the whole distich may be appropriately translated by that elegant sentiment common with some of our English poets, "a fair and beautiful female smiling through her tears." The distich **میر ویم** &c., next following this, the Professor has the good sense not to attempt, and in a note modestly confesses his inability of translating it; and, for the honour of the English nation, I have done it for him and his pupils;

and am thus ever ready to assist inability modestly confessed; but *Munsif* passes by such confessions, as he would a snake. Yet the Professor is himself imprudent enough to attempt the next following distich, and, again finding himself diffculted, endeavours to get out of the scrape by the stale trick of hiding his inability under a free and *vague version* of it; and this, for the national honour, I have also rendered *literally*.

We now reach the third of *Munsif's* poetical quotations, where the Professor steps into the mire; and his co-adjutor, in trying to extricate him, plunges with him into the thick of it, and lovingly embracing like two friends, they take an uncomfortable roll together through the dirt. This stanza consists of a short sentence of prose, with (no uncommon occurrence in the *Anwári Sohailí*) a distich of poetry thrust into the middle of it. This, whose beauty is only exceeded by its simplicity, when the prose and poetry are taken together, ushers in the dawn with such a vein of brilliancy and inspiration as few poets have exceeded, the prose part of it thus elegantly expressing itself: "So soon as the anca, or phoenix of dawn, took flight in the eastern horizon, and spread its own light-diffusing wings over the quarters of the globe, the sportsman made his appearance from a distance;" but though both the Professor and *Munsif* notice the second clause, neither seem aware of the first clause, the distich interloping between, which in the Professor's introduction of two heathen deities, *Apollo* and *Nox*, instead of **فلک** the sky, and **شب** night, seems to have darkened the faculties of both. But the interloping distich, when simply understood and translated, runs as follows:

قلک تیغ مهر از میان بر کشید * شب تیره دامن ار دور کشید

The ordo of which is, that **فلک** the sky or heavens, **بر کشید** drew forth,

از میان the sword of the sun, **تیغ مهر** from its girdle, that is from the hori-

zon: دور کشید it, that is the sky again, put at a distance, or dropt, شب تیره دامن the dark-skirted night, or its sable-coloured skirt night از و from it, that is from its girdle, or the horizon; and to which the poet has fancied it an appendix. This the Professor translates: "*Apollo* drew forth his sword from the scabbard; *Nox* withdrew her dark skirts from the globe;" and I have translated it conformably with my *ordo* as above: "The sky drew forth that sword, the sun, from its girdle, and cut off from it the dark-skirted or sable night." And if a real Persian scholar, but not such a pretender as *Munsif*, is our umpire, I cannot doubt having the decision in my favour, and that neither *Nox* nor *Erebus* have any business here!

I see nothing farther of *Munsif* worth noticing; neither he nor his master has noticed my charge of the Professor's translation omitting in every other line throughout the signification of many, and some of them the most essential words and phrases; nor my remark of his having purposely passed over the mouse's story, as narrated in an exquisite vein of humour peculiar to *Hasain Waaz*, and equally as absolutely necessary in winding up the catastrophe, as the fourth or fifth act of one of *Sophocles'* plays; for had the Professor (as to *Munsif* he was incapable of doing it), ever read over and understood the whole chapter, he might have convinced himself, that in skill and regularity, in elegance of language and propriety of sentiment, it would yield to few of the best Greek or Latin classical dramas.

Low on the scale of literary rank must *British* Oriental scholarship stand, if we are to establish our national reputation on the narrow basis of such pretenders. Did they expect credit with the public, by asserting that *Gulchin* could play the plagiarist with them? So far from wishing to gratify a laugh by exposing the Professor's feebleness

as a translator, or lowering his dignity as the senior at a College, whose chief, if not sole object, should be the cultivation of the Oriental languages and literature, I would hope and wish to see him Principal of it; and though liberal in its establishment and respectable in its discipline, would nevertheless suggest, as an improvement, for the young writers to be received as originally at the age of fourteen, and their studies to continue to be divided into terms for the period of four instead of two years, the two first to be purely elementary in oriental knowledge, but perfecting as to Greek and Latin, and the school discipline retained for the two first years, under the Oxford Doctors as pedagogues, which would have the preference of the young gentlemen themselves, to the lately adopted system of putting them back to school; for on a boy's knowing that he is destined for the Company's College and service, he must be restless and impatient to escape on any condition from a school; and there is another condition which I would attach to this system, where the last two years should be purely on the University plan, that upon any symptoms of insubordination shewing themselves, the refractory pupil, instead of being expelled, which is punishing the parent or guardian, should for a certain term be remanded to his pedagogue.

For myself, I am what *Munsif* calls me, with another guess motive, one of those worthy gentlemen, who, thanks to my own prudence and good fortune, and the pension of my rank (which I duly earned, but what few of our retired officers think of, we chiefly owed to the liberal mind of the first Lord Viscount Melville), are released from the active duties of life, while some of my oldest and best friends, more through misfortune than indiscretion, are still officiating in India: but so long as I have my Persian books, I cannot charge myself, during seventeen years of such retirement,

with having found, when left entirely to my Oriental studies, a moment's tedium. Such *otium* I glory in, and am vain enough to fancy, that I pass it *cum dignitate*. Moreover I would flatter myself, that I can write decent *English*, and translate from the Persian; and have some little skill in the idiom of either language. But for my part I believe I know just enough of the Persian language, and not enough of the Arabic to be sensible of my own ignorance. *Munsif* makes up for his ignorance by a *منی* or self-sufficiency, and has the conceit of thinking himself (this word I must copy him for once by

referring to twice) *غلب* superior to every body else, and in his proofs of my *blunders*, plagiarism and *vulgarity*, made *cock-sure* of *شدن غلب* being triumphant, where he will now find himself in fact *غلب کرده* completely worsted and nonplussed !

With civilized nations a gentleman's age is respected, and our seniors, if men of irreproachable character, looked up to with reverence; but to the language of *Munsif*, if such real *vulgarity* could in any shape influence the public, I wish to reply in the words of the moral Nizamí :

جز جهل بر جهل نارد شکست بگرگی ز گرگان توانیم رست * ک.

“ Such an instance of brutality and ignorance we would combat with a savageness, for we could oppose wolves

only by a wolfishness.”

I remain yours,

GULCHIN.

FURTHER REMARKS ON GULCHIN.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR :—The postscript to Gulchin's last letter on Persian Anthology announces his intention of publishing his answer to Professor Stewart and to Munsif, in this number of your Journal.

Of the merits, or rather the demerits of his translation, Persian scholars have but one opinion; and of the motives which urged him to make such an exposure of himself, the Public has not been tardy or unable to form a just estimate. He has allowed the most unbecoming vanity to impel him to transgress the rules of propriety; and, under the pretence of giving a more literal translation than that of Professor Stewart, he has become the plagiarist of the very gentleman whom he had assumed to himself the title to criticise and condemn.

It may be convenient for Gulchin to attempt to impress upon the public mind, that any one who has held him up to deserved obloquy is unworthy of “ a second notice ;” and perhaps,

taking every thing into consideration, the most plausible mode of retreat is to put a bold face on the matter, and confine himself to a general defence, though the charges of Munsif are precise and specific.

The Public will not easily forget that Gulchin made an *unprovoked* attack, in which false criticism and the insinuation of sordid motives, against a gentleman of undoubted liberality, were the least of his delinquencies. If he has, in consequence, been made to writhe under the just lash of counter-criticism, he has no one to blame but himself. His friends cannot urge, in excuse for him, that he has been borne away by the heedlessness of boyhood, nor by the petulance of youth: for, by his own statement, he has arrived at those years which every man of good feeling must venerate, when accompanied by their wonted handmaids, considerate wisdom and a love of peace.

He must be wofully ignorant of public opinion, if he hopes that confident assertion will be received as a legitimate substitute for convincing proof and temperate argument. Until he produces these, all he can assert, all he can insinuate, will avail him nothing.

It has often been the unmerited honour of the writer of these remarks to converse with real Oriental scholars; and he can assure Gulchín, that one and all have expressed their regret that the literature of the East was likely to fall into undeserved contempt and degradation, among classical scholars, in being so often intermeddled with by men of Gulchín's stamp.

That those feverish feelings which have irritated him into print, may subside, and that he may make some small, though inadequate atonement for his

transgressions, by silence and sorrow, is the friendly wish of

E. B. B.

*** There have now been three letters from Gulchín on the subject of Professor Stewart's translation of the Anvari Soohaily, and there have been three likewise from an opposite party. Feeling has been somewhat strong, and we must acknowledge that a degree of blame attaches to ourselves for not having used sufficient caution in former numbers.

We have been desirous that each party should have a fair hearing; and the present is certainly a fair opportunity for requesting our Correspondents to confine their observations, on all future occasions, to subjects which are *strictly literary*.

ON DR. GILCHRIST'S MODE OF INSTRUCTION.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—In the Asiatic Journal for December, Dr. Gilchrist, with a view to describe the process of his instruction, says, "My students commence reading a short story at the lecture-room in the *roman* characters first, which they immediately afterwards peruse in the *nagree* and *persian* letters also, before they translate it literally into english:" and, a little further, he says, "these exercises communicate eastern and western orthoepigraphy *simultaneously*, with a practical knowledge of the language, by the constant interposition of *colloquial examples*, by myself and pupils, from ten till two o'clock every lecture day, both in hindoostanee and persian." This information, together with a knowledge of the proficiency attributed to Dr. Gilchrist's pupils, both by himself in print, and by some advocates of his in the Court of Proprietors, induced me to look over the most common books recommended by him to learners, as well as to form an opinion on the general result of his instruction, and on the

effect of the Roman letter system he promulgates.

In one of his lately published books, which is called "The Stranger's Infalible East-Indian Guide," &c. at page 18 of the preface, Dr. Gilchrist writes, "To students who wisely commence their oriental career with the grand popular speech of india, which has hitherto been very undeservedly superseded by the persian, while degraded and misrepresented under the absurd term of moorish jargon, or moors, all the works enumerated in the subsequent catalogue will necessarily prove of the highest utility and importance:" and this catalogue comprises most likely, all that the Doctor has in print. As he, however, makes no mention of Grammar in his course of Lectures, the works now supplied by him to his pupils, to enable them to learn the principles of the Hindustani and Persian, as well as to read the proper characters of those languages, require especial notice, and may suffice for my present purpose.

"The Hindee-Roman Orthoepigraphical Ultimatum; or, a Systematic, Discriminative View of Oriental and Occidental Visible Sounds," &c. &c., is the first-mentioned on his list. The part of this book, called "Introduction," extends to 166 pages, and is partly extracted from other preceding works of Dr. Gilchrist's. At page 28 of this Introduction, in allusion to making "the english language and roman character universal," he says in a note, "this last object has engaged my attention for thirty years past, and I no more despair of its ultimate success, than I can abandon all hopes of the other being accomplished in the lapse of the present century, by concurrent exertions of those myriads who actually speak, and are about to speak English, in every quarter of the new and old world: thus the best medium of human thought now extant, if systematically reformed, in spite of french teeth, may yet pervade the universe with the wings of *persuasion and peace* only, though ultimately to be founded every where on the adamantine rocks of simplicity, facility, and utility, by the omnipotent hands of divine providence, for the future happiness and welfare of mankind, who never can have been doomed to butcher or devour each other, to the end of the world, like the brute beasts that perish, and merely from a multiplicity and confusion of tongues." At p. 83 of the same introduction, he observes, "that useful truths in philology are not the worse recollected by being frequently repeated: any more than moral and religious precepts in divinity, on which the changes have been rung for nearly two thousand years, and are still persisted in, oftener than once every week, though reiterated in millions of sermons, since the christian era, which people may daily consult in their own study." At p. 90, alluding to his system of writing eastern words in Roman letters, he says, "i may be indulged in the benevolent wish, that the anglo-americans, and

my countrymen in general, may yet be induced to apply this *english roman system* to the current dialects of the hottentots, kafrees, east and west indians, &c., when they sojourn among newly-discovered nations, or any foreign tribes, long enough to learn something of their unknown tongues, which might thus be preserved and communicated with the greatest accuracy and precision for the common good of mankind." At p. 122 he gives a short table of *sandhi*, or combination of Sanskrit words, which he improperly terms "Sanskrit Vocal Analysis;" and this is very incorrectly printed, apparently from the inability of the Editor to correct the press, though at page 157 he says, speaking of it, "(for the accuracy of which I am indebted to the kindness of a learned orientalist.)"

At p. 48 of the body of the book, alluding to the utility of learning Hindustani, he says, "if the above shall prove, from investigation and experience, to be the real state of the case, and moreover that the hindoostanee is the sole military and camp speech, known universally as such over the vast dominions of the honourable company in every part of hindoostan, the british indian community have an undoubted right to throw a heavy responsibility on all the individuals who have hitherto preferred the dead and learned languages of those distant regions, by establishing professorships and honorary medals for them alone in england, to the exclusion almost, in those respects, of the adequate encouragement for acquiring the current tongue of the indian peninsula." He seems, however, notwithstanding his venturing to hold up the Court of Directors to censure in the passage last quoted, to have been of a somewhat different opinion, when in 1806 he published the first volume of the British Indian Monitor, in which he says: "When the public are in possession of good Sanskrit and Arabic Grammars, the sooner a student, who

is intended for the East, commences these acquisitions as classic languages, the greater progress he must afterwards make in almost every Oriental tongue, when he reaches Asia, provided he starts with the assistance of those teachers only who deem the just pronunciation and practical knowledge of living languages of far more consequence to the great body of our countrymen in the East, than all the learned lumber of dead tongues, in either hemisphere."

In the body of this work a collection of short stories is given, first in the Roman character, and afterwards in the Nagari and Persian. After passing over the Roman characters, in which Dr. G. seems best at home, I find the stories in Nagari so incorrectly and unscientifically composed, that they can never serve as proper guides to learners for acquiring a just notion of the use of that character; though I suspect, from what I have heard, that nothing more for this purpose is now generally brought by Dr. G. before his pupils. Taking, for example, story the 17th, which consists of only 54 words, no less than nine of those words are without any possibility of dispute absolutely erroneous, and several more do not define, as the character is capable of defining, the sounds intended. Again, taking the 74th story in the same character, I find in eighteen or nineteen short lines, at least 25 words falsely written, besides many others which are put together in so improper a way as no one acquainted with the Nagari system would tolerate. The stories, as set in the Persian character, are indeed less faulty, and perhaps betray less the inattention or unskillfulness of the Editor; but the copy in the Persian characters of the same story as has been first noticed in the Nagari, namely the 17th, contains, in less than five lines, five palpable errors; and the vowel points in the few stories, generally, are very incorrectly set: for, though Dr. Gilchrist makes use of deformed

letters and strange unauthorized marks to point out the particular sounds intended by certain doubtful Arabic letters, yet he finds it necessary to have frequent recourse to the proper vowel points also, by which alone, if judiciously used and correctly set, all the distinctions might be more strictly made than Dr. G. effects with the vowel points and assumed marks together. Besides, these marks are neither known in the Arabic orthography, nor sanctioned by the general practice of the natives of India; and such persons of that country as may not have been expressly taught in Dr. Gilchrist's school, would be astonished at the sight of them.

The next book on Dr. Gilchrist's list of recommendation, is called "The Stranger's Infallible East-Indian Guide;" and, a vocabulary occupies more than 120 pages of the volume. At p. 5 of the Preface, Dr. Gilchrist says, "Were the learner to task himself every day with one page of the vocabulary, he would soon be master of the whole by heart;" yet, at p. 558 of the Asiatic Journal for December 1821, he professes a method of teaching very different from what is here recommended: "all my efforts," says he, "are directed to *expand the minds* of my pupils, who get comparatively few tasks *by heart*." At p. 36 of the preface to the first volume of the British Indian Monitor, too, he says, "very few beginners will properly advert to the absolute necessity of learning a sufficient stock of words by heart;" and, at p. 15 of the preface to "The Stranger's Infallible East-Indian Guide," which comprizes 430 pages, besides a long preface, he says, "to those readers who will so far confide in my judgment as to follow my advice, I shall candidly impart it by desiring them, while on board ship, and in the above period after arrival, to acquire, if possible, the difficult sounds from some of their well-informed european friends; and at the same time to make themselves com-

plete masters of every word, technical term, and rule, in this minute volume at least, before they sit regularly down to study the language with any möönshee. 'Indeed, if they can prevail on themselves to include the story teller, reversed vocabulary, and english and hindoostanee dictionary in this counsel, they will never have cause to repent such precaution.' Dr. G. indeed seems to have one opinion on this subject when he thinks fit to offer his books to the notice of the publick, and another somewhat different when controversy becomes his object.

At page 25 of the preface to the same book, Dr. G. says: "the arrangement and concatenation of every literal category in the world, has hitherto been so inconsistent and absurd, as to exhibit rather an undigested chaos, at eternal war with its own elements, in the wreck of all principles, than a rational scheme for initiating novices at the very threshold of learning, where, if they do not stumble and fall, 'never to rise again,' is owing to blind chance, and the total want of due reflection, not to any good guiding. I am probably the first grammarian who has yet attempted to introduce a complete radical reform in this humble province of literature, and have in the space of thirty years reached that '*ne plus ultra*' of my alphabetical labours, lately presented to the british indian community in the hindoostanee story-teller; an abstract of which will be found in this rudimental work, intended for the most convenient syllabus of future prelections in that extraordinary tongue to the military, medical, and all other gentlemen of the king's or company's service, who may yet be induced to attend my different courses and classes, during every term, at the voice of duty, interest, or conscientious principles, previous to departure for a subjugated land, overflowing with milk and honey, and where the myriads of natives understand, generally speaking, no language but their own."

The first paragraph of the body of the work runs thus: "1. utility, simplicity, facility, consistency, and the perspicuity of reason and truth should form the basis of every scientific superstructure, even at the hazard of innovation and radical reform in that republic of letters called the *alphabet*, which constitutes the foundation of rational speech and grammar, though in general *absurd and preposterous* in the extreme." Whether the first of these requisite qualities, namely, utility, can or cannot be adequately produced from Dr. G.'s labours, we wish to discover; but, certainly any one who has read a few pages of his works, must begin to doubt that either simplicity, consistency, or perspicuity can exist in what he writes.

At p. 4, he remarks, "oriental letters having no *capitals* in our acceptance of the term, all the roman substitutes are treated as small *working bees*, on a footing of perfect equality in their size, without one notable or *grandee* for the abecedarian community, in compliance with the first principle; especially as the persi-arabic capitals, when they do appear, adorn rather the *tail* than the *head* of a word or sentence, even when the majesty of heaven, as the king of kings would seem to require a great initial-shahunshah, *emperor*, and badshah, padshah, *king*, are literatim and verbatim proofs of the *fact* in question; the original final being no way more elevated in dignity than the minute shu or humble bee, bu, pee, pu, are initially." In this work, written entirely in the Roman characters, Dr. G. avoids the use of capitals even at the beginning of chapters, paragraphs, sentences, or proper names: thus, he abandons the established practice with regard to the characters he actually adopts, to conform to the usage of others very different; but, it may not be surprising in Dr. G. to oppose custom, in his treating all "on a footing of perfect equality;" or, in his talking of capitals, that is *head-letters*, adorn-

ing the *tail*! This work is written for the use of mere beginners of the Oriental languages; and the above is the tenth paragraph only of it: no such beginners, however, can comprehend Dr. G.'s allusions in the latter part of the paragraph: and, no one who possesses any thing of taste could tolerate the simile that precedes.

To teach his pupils, Dr. G. attempts first to explain the use and original meanings of the mere letters, or syllables, applied to grammatical inflection, as well as to give the primary senses of the auxiliary verbs, prepositions, &c.; but, a novice cannot be expected to understand these matters from Dr. G.'s confused and fanciful detail. Many of the derivations and meanings, too, are strikingly erroneous. For example, at p. 15, he says, "in Arabic *öo* is equivalent to *of*," when, in that language, it is the termination of the nominative case. Again, he says, "*öo* seems something similar to a negative in *öo-turna*, *öo-jarna* *öo-gulna*," whilst it is plainly a residue of the Sanskrit prepos. *उत्* (*öot*).

At p. 22, he describes *hee* as "euphonised by *h*" from *ee*; whilst the origin seems to be the Sanskrit *हि* (*hi*) which in the Persian character must be written *هي* (*hee*): and, in such case, *hee* is the more original form. At p. 40, treating of the English "*should, would, might*," he says, "and probably this last has some relation to *must* also;" a little afterwards, too, he gives the series of the supposed derivation, "*may, mayed, might, must*:" but this last is plainly from the German *mussen*, and has no relation to *may, might*. At p. 51 and 52, are some strange hints at derivation, which are of too great length to be copied here. At p. 53, *sah merchant*, he says, is "probably connected with *shah king*;" though it is for the Sanskrit *साधु* (*sadhü*). He, moreover, strangely fancies an affinity

between *so he, &c.*, which is from Sanskrit *सः* (*sa*) and *so-na to sleep*,

which is from Sanskrit *शयनं*. Again,

he says, "it would not be stretching the allusion too far, were we to trace *supna dream*, from *s* and *upna self*, when asleep;" but *supna* is evidently

for Sanskrit *स्वप्न* (*swupnu*) *dream*.

At p. 55, "*aj to-day*, may be viewed as a curious formation of *a-come*, and *ja go*;" though it is surely for the

Sanskrit *अद्य* (*adya*). At p. 56, he observes, "*jun-na to bring forth*, is deducible from *j*, the radical for *life, soul*, with *an-na to bring*;" whilst it proceeds from the root *जन* (*jun*)

generate. At p. 57, "*our eleven*" is said to be "from *elev* one, and *two* *elev* for *twelve*." At p. 59, the genitive signs *kuo, ka, ke, kee*, are strangely deduced from *kur hand*. At p. 60, *koo-kur, kööta, a dog*, is ascribed to *koo-kur evil-doer*; though it is for the Sanskrit *कुक्कुर* (*kööküör*)

dog. At p. 62, he says, "*kur hand*, indicates *man*, as well as *soul*, on board ship;" and makes some strange observations in consequence. At p. 63, "*söön-na to hear*," is said to be "from *kun-na to hear*;" though the first is

from *श्रवणं* *hearing*, and the last

from *कर्ण* *the ear*. At p. 82 is a rare comparison to "the devil, not on two sticks:" and, on the same page, "*pas near*," he says, "may not, as a derivative, be very remote from *pa foot*;" though it is plainly for San-

skrit *पार्श्व* (*parśwu*) *side*. On p. 83, "*oopur above*, is derived from *pur koo*;" when, it is in fact, for Sanskrit

उपरि (*upari*), whence the Greek *ὑπὲρ*, and Latin *super*. At p. 84, *undur within*, is deduced from *dur door*; though it is the Sanskrit

अन्तर (*untur*): bheetur *within*, from bheet a wall; when it is most likely for **अभ्यन्तर**: and, batur *out*, he says, "may have a latent connection with *par over, that side*, the privative *be*, the numerical *ba two*, *wa open*, or *ba, o air*;" whilst the word is plainly for the Sanskrit **वहिर**

(*wahir*) *out*, &c. On p. 85, sath *with*, is made out *su-hath at hand*;

though it is plainly for Sanskrit **सार्थ** *company*: sung *with*, is made out to be *su-ung with body*; whilst it is pure

Sanskrit **संग** *together going*: sōḍhan he translates "*straight place*;" though it means *with*, and is most likely for **साङ्गम्** *with, together with*.

At p. 166, soo-ur *sow*, is referred to soo *good*; when it is plainly for

Sanskrit **शूकर** (*sookara*). At p. 172, the termination *iyara* in *ghasiyara*, is rendered *cutter*; though the word in question, *ghasiyara*, is doubtless for Sanskrit **घासहारक** from **घास** *grass*, and root **हृ** *take*. At p. 174,

he makes *khan lord*, and *khwan reader*, to be the same. At p. 204, he says, "our *ten* must be *two-en* contracted." Other errors of the like nature with the above might be pointed out in this book, if more were thought necessary to exhibit its real quality. The author seems to write and publish, at once, whatever the imagination may suggest, without questioning the correctness of it: and this in a style truly peculiar to himself. He appears, too, not only deficient in acquaintance with the etymology of the language he teaches, as his attempts at derivation above noticed show; but the quotations before given must make abundantly manifest how wanting his discourse, as an instructor, is in simplicity, perspicuity, and precision.

These two works, with a collection of dialogues in the mere Roman character, are, I understand, the only books now commonly used by Dr. G. at his Hindustani lectures: very lately, however, he has edited a work called "the Hindee Moral Preceptor, or Rudimental Principles of Persian Grammar," in which he seeks to unfold the elements of the latter tongue, by a process similar to that adopted for the Hindustani. In this book, as in the one last noticed, capital letters are generally discarded. At page 17, beginning to explain the most common particles of the language, he says, "we must in some measure assume the existence of such a verb as *un to be, exist, live*. proceeding with such a mere assumption, at the outset, he does not insist on absolute proof of his inductions afterwards: so, at page 19, he writes, "the transition from *entity*, in the abstract seems, to have produced, as in the Hindoostanee, a something more real, having the breath of life; an idea perfectly compatible with the conversion of *un* to *hu-un, husun*, and the euphonic result *hustun, to breathe, exist*, &c. similar to *hona, esse, stare, spirare*," &c.; yet the Persian *hustun*, as he writes it, is clearly of the same origin as the Sanskrit **जस्तुं** (*ustūn*)

and perhaps the latin *esse*, and, the meaning of those is not to *breathe, stare* or *spirare*. Again, at page 22, he says, "how far the notion of giving, dividing, &c. may be connected with *du-st, hand*, or *do, two*, is a question which time will yet decide; in the interim, however, we will assume, that *du, da, de, di*, imply *hand! give!*" And, on the following page, he says, "as the foregoing hypothesis will, moreover, reconcile the most eccentric verb in the whole language, when applied to *dee-d-un, to see*, one or two additional postulatory propositions will suffice for all the rest; *dee-un, bee-un, to two*, in latin, *vi-de, give two*, i. e. the pair of most perspicuous organs of the body to any object, whence *dee-*

d-un (bee-d-un), to see," &c. Next, he says, "kur-un, kee-un, koo-un, kur-na, kee-na, kur-d-un, crea-re, all proceed from some modification of kur, *cur, hand, to hand, at, make, do, to two*, i. e. to use *both* hands in action." These instances must shew the laxity or rather futility of the author's reasoning, and the inadequacy of what he advances, either to convince or to instruct.

In this volume is a collection of odes from Saadi, which seem just as incorrectly copied as the Hindustani stories before noticed in the Persian characters. Taking, for example, the short ode of seven lines at page 61, there appears in it seven words erroneously written or marked, besides some other instances in which the vowels are improperly set.

At page 2, of the preface to the second part of the book, Dr. G. says, "for the want of oriental characters in this performance, and the rigid exclusion of capital letters, my plea still consists in the preference of utility and simplicity to all other considerations, in the outset of every scientific pursuit; and when it is duly observed, that the whole of these variegated

A, a, ॐ, a, α, न | | आ अ

all terminate in teaching us the simple sound of a, *which* without the help of any second sight, we can instantly perceive through a wall in our own tongue, one can hardly refrain from smiling at so much ado about nothing at all: we must not, however, with the aberdonians pervert the word *wall* to *well*, lest we search in vain for what in this case cannot be found, either at the top or bottom of a well," &c. &c. On page 3, he takes care to remark, "to the hindoostanee and persian students, who will trust me as their guide, it may be safely affirmed, that the set of my five books, now procurable at the rate of as many pounds only, will be infinitely more useful for the speedy acquirement of both languages, than much larger and dearer volumes," &c. &c. Is this the puff

direct? If so, we have before quoted two passages which may have been intended for the like purpose!

The second part of this last noticed book consists of "a Hindee-Persic and English vocabulary," all in the Roman characters; but the arrangement of it is so extraordinary and complex, that a novice must take some time and pains to discover the method of using it; and a mere learner of Hindustani with Dr. G. must purchase this volume, the first part of which relates entirely to Persian, for the purpose solely of getting the vocabulary which it contains.

To teach young men to read Hindustani words in Roman characters is not very difficult, and they may soon be taught to repeat some common phrases, by way of discourse; but they will not very easily comprehend the construction of the Hindustani and Persian languages, from the mere use of the elementary books Dr. G. now offers them. The extracts above given are but a very few of the many paradoxical, obscure, and extravagant passages these books contain: and, the style of the English is in general so diffuse and unpolished, that they who have been accustomed to good writers must be thoroughly disgusted at it. A just notion, too, of the use of the Persian and Nagari characters cannot be acquired from the very limited and incorrect specimens introduced in these books. The unauthorized and erroneous way in which these specimens are written, may not without reason lead to the suspicion, that the author's motives for preferring the Roman to the proper characters, are not merely to facilitate the progress of learners, but also to shelter himself. In my opinion, the grammatical construction and the use of the proper characters of the Hindustani ought principally to be attended to in this country. By learning these characters from a well informed teacher, all the difficulties of Hindustani pronunciation, and these

are not great, will be fully surmounted. When the powers of the different letters in the Sanskrit and Persian alphabets are ascertained, which may be done by reading them over a very few times, nothing in pronunciation can remain doubtful, because each letter or symbol, with authorized marks in a few cases, constantly denotes one invariable sound. Dr. G. seems to increase rather than diminish the difficulty in this particular, by teaching it in characters to which the learners have been long habituated to attribute others, and in many instances, various powers: a confirmed habit is, in such case, to be guarded against, as well as a custom to be acquired. This practice, too, I am persuaded, is for another reason highly prejudicial: it leads young men to fancy that the proper characters are really hard to be learned, and that all acquaintance with them, even, may be dispensed with. If the knowledge of the grammar, and the ability to read and translate the language in Persian and Nagari characters, be gained in this country, the habit of using words in conversation may be acquired amongst the natives in a very short space of time after the reaching India: and it will then be learned idiomatically: an advantage not to be expected here, whatever European may be the teacher.

The use of a system of Roman letters to denote Oriental words, can in reason be solely to write proper names, and occasionally other words, for the accommodation of Europeans; and, when Dr. G's method is followed in this respect, it appears ridiculous in the eyes of those who are not accustomed to it, whether in this country or on the continent of Europe. Thus, at page 124 of No. 47 of the Quarterly Review, referring to the word *Fuqeer*, written according to Dr. Gilchrist's method, the reviewer observes, "this word (which no human organ can articulate) stands, we suppose, for what is usually termed a *faqir*! We are almost put beyond our patience by

the miserable affectation of giving a new appearance to every European term in common use. We have wuzzeers and vuzzeers; nuwabs and nawobs; and, after all, we do not approach a jot nearer to the true sound than when we used the pronunciation of our fathers, and said viziers and nabobs." Now, these disgusting modern alterations in the appearance of Eastern proper names in European letters, are entirely owing to Dr. G.'s novel and pernicious practice of teaching, what is in some important points repugnant to both established custom and unquestionable analogy. By the followers of his method, *Mukku* must be written instead of Mecca, *Urub* instead of Arab, *Qöörän* instead of Koran, *Ulmüquntur* for Almacantar, *Ukbur* for Akbar, *Sumurqund* for Samarcand, &c. &c.; and this contradiction to all that has been done by accredited authors before his time, and to what is still doing by all the continent of Europe, as well as by British scholars who have not had the misfortune to be misled by Dr. G., is chiefly owing to his unfortunate assumption of the Roman letter *u* to supply the place of the first Sanskrit and Arabic vowel, to which the first Roman vowel *a* by clear analogy, and according to general practice, corresponds. It is true, that this misuse of *u* originated with some of the Company's Servants in India before Dr. G.'s first publication; but, the manner in which the latter has had to do with young men in the Company's service, who were not sufficiently informed to question the propriety of what he proposed, has occasioned a bias in the minds of many, and been the cause of propagating an irrational practice, which must render any author adopting it ridiculous to well-instructed Europeans generally: and, which would, if commonly understood and rightly considered without prejudice, be at once discountenanced both in India and at home.

I remain, Sir,

Your very humble servant, X.

TITLES AND ABSTRACTS OF ALL STATUTES

PASSED SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE PRESENT REIGN
AFFECTING THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY, OR CONCERNING THE
POLITICS, THE COMMERCE, OR THE PRODUCTIONS OF
THE COMPANY'S POSSESSIONS IN INDIA.

(Continued from vol. XII. page 542.)

1 and 2 GEO. IV. c. 61. *An Act to regulate the Appropriation of Unclaimed Shares of Prize Money belonging to Soldiers or Seamen in the service of the East-India Company.* 23d June 1821.

Prize-money belonging to soldiers and seamen to be paid over to the Company. Mode of application thereof. Time of payment. § 1, 2, 3. Agents and others to deliver accounts of unclaimed shares. § 4. Court of Directors and Governments of India may call for general prize accounts. § 5. Invested with same authority as Treasurers of Greenwich and Chelsea Hospitals. § 7. Application of unclaimed monies in their hands. § 10. Persons in the employ of the Company not to act as Agents. Penalty £500. § 11.

1 and 2 GEO. IV., c. 84. *An Act to grant a Duty of Customs on certain Articles of Wood imported into Great Britain, in lieu of former Duties; and to amend an Act made in the fifty-ninth year of His late Majesty, for granting certain Duties of Customs in Great Britain.* 2d July 1821.

After 5th July 1821, the duties of Customs on Pepper, Cayenne-Pepper, Long-Pepper, Guinea-Pepper, Capsicum, or Chillies, imported into Great Britain, to cease. § 11.

1 and 2 GEO. IV., c. 106. *An Act to continue until the first day of July 1824, several Acts of His late Majesty respecting the Duties of Customs payable on Merchandize imported into Great Britain and Ireland from any place within the Limits of the East-India Company's Charter; and to increase the Duties payable on the Importation of Sugar from the East-Indies, until the 25th day*

of March 1823 in Great Britain, and until the 1st day of July 1824 in Ireland. 10th July 1821.

The Acts 54 Geo. III. c. 36 (imposing duties on, and making regulations regarding goods imported into Great Britain from India), the Act 54 Geo. III. c. 103 (imposing duties on, and making regulations regarding goods imported into Ireland from India), and the Act 55 Geo. III. c. 10 (making further provisions respecting aforesaid duties, and allowing bond to be given by Private Traders), continued until July 1, 1824, except so far as relates to duties and drawbacks under 54 Geo. III. c. 36, and so far as altered by this Act. § 1, 2. From and after passing of this Act, the duties on Sugar the produce of the East-Indies imported into the United Kingdom, to be as follows:—Clayed, or equal to the quality of clayed, the cwt. £2. 5s.; brown or muscovado, the cwt. £2. From and after 5th April 1822, the duties on East-India Sugar to be as follow: The produce of any British territory in the East-Indies, viz. clayed, or equal to clayed, the cwt. £2. 5s.; brown or muscovado, the cwt. £2. The produce of China, Java, the Eastern Islands, or elsewhere in the East-Indies (except the British territories) viz. clayed, or equal to clayed, the cwt. £4. 6s. 8d.; brown or muscovado, the cwt. £3. 3s. § 3, 4, 5. Certificates of produce to be produced. § 6. Board of Customs may admit Sugar laden previous to information of passing of this Act reaching India, at former duties. § 7.

[Note. The Treasury have suspended these duties till 5th April 1822.]

(To be continued.)

CHESS.

AN ATTEMPT TO ANALYSE A NEW DEFENCE OF THE KING'S GAMBET.

- 1 { W.—K. P. 2 steps.
B.—The same.
- 2 { W.—K. B. P. 2 steps.
B.—K. P. takes it.
- 3 { W.—K. Kt. to its B. 3d sq.
B.—K. Kt. P. 2 steps.
- 4 { W.—K. B. to its Q. B. 4th sq.
B.—Q. to her K. 2d sq.
- 5 { W.—Q. Kt. to its B. 3d sq.
B.—K. Kt. P. 1 step.
- 6 { W.—Q. P. 2 steps.
B.—P. takes the Kt.
- 7 { W.—Q takes the P.
B.—Q. Kt to its B. 3d. sq.
- [Any other move would lose the game.]
- 8 { W.—K. castles.
B.—Kt. takes the Q. P.
- 9 { W.—Q. to her 3d sq.
B.—Q. B. P. 2 steps.
- A drawn game. The powerful attack the Gambet-player has acquired by the sacrifice of his Ks Kt would enable him easily to win the game, if his adversary did not play correctly.
- NEW DEFENCE.
- 5 { W.—Q. P. 1 step.
B.—K. Kt. P. 1 step.
- 6 { W.—K. Kt. to its Q. 4th sq.
B.—Q. to Adversary's K. R. 4th sq.
- 7 { W.—K. to his B. sq.
B.—K. B. to its Q. B. 4th sq.
- 8 { W.—Q. B. P. 1 step.
B.—G. P. 1 step.
- 9 { W.—Q. B. to its K. 3d sq.
B.—P. takes the P. checks.
- 10 { W.—K. the P.
B.—Q. gives check.
- 11 { W.—K. to his B. 2.
B.—K. Kt. to its K. 2d in fav. of B.
- OR,
- 5 { W.—Q. P. 2 steps.
B.—K. Kt. P. 1 step.
- 6 { W.—K. Kt. to Adversary's K. 4.
B.—Q. to Adversary's K. R. 4 steps
- 7 { W.—K. to his B. square.
B.—K. Kt. to its R. 3d.
- 8 { W.—Q. B. takes the G. P.
B.—Q. to her K. B. 3d sq.
- 9 { W.—K. Kt. P. 1 step.
B.—Q. P. 1 step.
- 10 { W.—K. Kt. to its Q. 3d sq.
B.—Q. takes Q. P.
- 11 { W.—Q. Kt. to its Q. 2d sq.
B.—Q. Kt. to its B. 3 in fav. of Def.
- Delhi, Aug. 1, 1817.

Literary and Philosophical Intelligence.

ASIATIC SOCIETY.

On Saturday, the 14th of July 1821, a Meeting of the Asiatic Society was held at the Society's apartments in Chowringhee, the Marquis of Hastings in the Chair.

The Rev. Mr Mills, proposed at the last meeting, was unanimously elected a member of the Society.

Capt. Hodgson and Capt. Lockett were elected to fill the two vacant seats in the Committee of Papers, occasioned by the death of Col. Mackenzie and Col. G. Fagan.

The twenty-second number of the French work, entitled *Monuments de l'Hindostan*, by Mons. Langles, was presented in the name of the author by Mons. Picard.

A copy of the Chinese Dictionary, by De Guignes, was presented to the Society

by Sir Sydney Smith, through the medium of the Most Noble the President.

Maj. Gen. Hardwicke presented to the Society the first Report of the Agricultural Society, established in Sumatra by Sir Stamford Raffles. The Report is confined to the districts in the neighbourhood of Bencoolen, which comprise a space of about three miles square. The population is supposed to amount to from 10 or 20,000, of which one-half is concentrated in the town of Marlborough, and consists in a great part of foreigners. Their agriculture, as might be expected, is of the most imperfect description. Of irrigated lands, scarcely any are in cultivation except in the vicinity of Bencoolen, where a deficiency of new land and the influence of foreign settlers, have caused them to be particularly used. The majority of the people subsist on the pro-

duce of Ladangs, or forest cultivation; which are cleared in the rudest manner by burning, and abandoned after a single crop has been taken from them. Pepper, the staple article of export from the coast of Sumatra, is scarcely at all cultivated in the neighbourhood of Bencoolen. The only cultivation which has been attended with success is that of the nutmeg and clove. Neither cattle nor sheep are natives of the place; even fowls have been principally imported; and the only useful animal possessed by the people is the buffalo, which, however, they have not yet learnt to apply to the labour of husbandry.

The volume consists of the Address of the President on the institution of the Agricultural Society at Bencoolen, and on the West Coast of Sumatra; the first Report of the Sumatran Agricultural Society; a Report on the Population, &c. of the town and suburbs of Marlborough; on the Population, &c. of the district of Duablas; on the Population of the district of Lumba-selapan; on the cultivation of spice at Bencoolen.

In originating a nutmeg plantation, the first care of the cultivator is to select ripe nuts, and to set them at the distance of a foot apart in a rich soil, merely covering them very lightly with mould. They are to be protected from the heat of the sun, occasionally weeded, and watered in dry weather every other day. The seedlings may be expected to appear in from 30 to 60 days, and when four feet high, the healthiest and most luxuriant, consisting of three or four verticles, are to be removed in the commencement of the rains, to the plantation, previously cleared of trees and underwood by burning and grubbing up their roots, and placed in holes dug for their reception at the distance of 30 feet from each other, screening them from the heat of the sun and the violence of the winds. The soil throughout the plantations generally is a red mould, with stony fragments or pebbles frequently intermixed with it; the surface of it in the forest alluvial and low lands being of a chocolate colour, varying in depth from three to twelve inches. The soil of Ceylon, in which the cinnamon-tree thrives so luxuriantly, is of the same description.

An estimate is given of the produce in nutmegs, mace, and cloves, from plantations at and in the vicinity of Fort Marlborough, for the ensuing five years, dated February 9, 1821.

	Nutmegs. lbs.	Mace. • lbs.	Cloves. lbs.
1821	59,832	15,000	16,596
1822	59,832	15,000	16,596
1823	62,332	15,600	18,096
1824	69,832	17,500	25,596
1825	89,832	22,500	34,596

The produce of plantations in the dis-
Asiatic Journ.—No. 73.

tant interior, and at the out-settlements, is not included in this statement.

From the report on the general salubrity of the settlement at Bencoolen, it appears that latterly the climate has undergone a considerable revolution, and that its formerly noxious agency has been succeeded by a mild and benign influence. Mr. Lumsdaine, the surgeon, who has been twenty-two years at Fort Marlborough, is of opinion that, upon the whole, the settlement and its vicinity may be considered, in point of salubrity, as nearly upon a par with any of the Eastern Islands.

It further appears that the value of landed property at Bencoolen has increased during the last three years, and particularly within the last year, upwards of 50 per cent.; secondly, that the actual produce of nutmegs already exceeds, by about 4,800 pounds, the average consumption of the British Isles; and thirdly, that the grain cultivation of the country, during the year 1820, was not less than four times greater than that of the preceding year.

Major General Hardwicke also presented a pamphlet containing descriptions of Malayan Plants, by William Jack, at the request of Sir Stamford Raffles.

It is stated, that in Sumatra the camphor trees are confined to the country of the Batta, which extends about a degree and a half immediately to the north of the equator. They are also found in Borneo, in nearly the same parallel of latitude, and there is reason to believe that there are some in the neighbourhood of Singapore and Johore. This valuable tree is not known to exist in any other part of the world, and on this account, as well as the difficulty of obtaining its produce, this kind of camphor bears an exorbitant price. It is all carried to China, where it sells for about twelve times as much as that of Japan. This kind of camphor is found in a concrete state, occupying cavities and fissures in the heart of the tree. In order to obtain it, the tree is felled and split into lengths, to allow of the extraction of the crystallized masses. The same tree yields the concrete substance, and an oil, which is supposed to be the first stage of the formation of the camphor. The Sumatra camphor is little known in Europe.

For the establishment of the Agricultural Society of Bencoolen we are indebted to Sir Stamford Raffles, whose zeal and ability in the prosecution of science, and pursuits connected with the extension of useful knowledge, cannot be too highly appreciated. The volume now laid before the Society contains matter of particular interest, and embraces many important points in botany and other branches of natural history.

A synopsis of the contents of the British Museum was presented by Mr. Gibbons.

A copy of a New Nosological System, by Dr. Tytler, was received from the author.

Dr. Adam presented, for the Society's Museum, several specimens of minerals collected in the Heerapur Pass in Bundelcand, by Lieut. Swayne, of the Goruckpore Light Infantry.

Dr. Adam also presented, in the name of Dr. Tytler, the half of a human skull of peculiar conformation; a curious preparation of the *Ossa Spongiosa Inferior* of a kid, together with specimens of the red minerals worshipped by the natives, under the name of Ganesa, and supposed to be incarnations of that god; specimens of the chrystalline mineral, supposed by the natives to be incarnations of Surya, or the sun; specimens of a silicious mineral, worshipped by Hindoos as an incarnation of Seva; and specimens of the pyritic mineral, considered by the natives as an incarnation of Bowance Devi, or the moon.

Major General Hardwicke, on the part of the widow and executrix of the late much lamented member of the Society, Colonel Mackenzie, presented various specimens of minerals, images, emblems of Hindoo mythology, and other curious articles, found among the ruins of ancient temples in the island of Java, and some specimens of shells and other subjects of natural history.

An abstract Register of the Weather, kept at Singapore during the year 1820, was received from Major Farquhar. The number of dry days noted is 137, and of rainy days 229.

An account of a *lusus naturæ*, accompanied by a drawing, by Dr. Gibson, of Lucknow, was read. A woman named Kesserreah, the wife of a Rajpoot residing at the village of Koorrea, 30 miles from Lucknow, was lately delivered of monsters. The heads, necks, breasts, and upper extremities are perfectly distinct and separate. The attachment commences from the lower part of the sternum of each, and is continued intimately through the whole of the anterior abdomen to the lowest part of the trunk. The children are placed face to face, with the heads thrown backwards at a considerable distance from each other. The ribs are separate and distinct; there is only one umbilicus, in form quite natural, but placed on the side of the abdomen with regard to the position of the heads, necks, and breasts. The upper extremities are long, particularly the fingers. The whole of this production is in all parts small, especially round the lower part of the pelvis, and lighter than an ordinary child, the weight at the time of being examined (20 days

after birth) being only Lucknow rupees 275, or about 9lbs. In both, the vertebrae are easily traced from the occiput to the sacrum. Respiration in each is distinct. They sleep a great deal, soundly and quietly, generally, but not invariably at the same time. One occasionally cries whilst the other is quiet. Dr. Gibson saw one of them suck or cry whilst the other was asleep. The mother, who was walking about in perfect health, said that the first six days after delivery she had an abundance of milk for both, which they sucked alternately, but after that period the milk left her, and they were fed with goat's milk, of which they take between them about an English pint in 24 hours. Appearances are unfavourable to a long life.

Captain Lachlan, of H.M. 17th regt., presented to the Society's Museum a box of miscellaneous minerals, collected among the Rajmahal Hills in the vicinity of the Ganges, between Soorajgurrah on the West, and Rajmahal on the East, with descriptive memoranda of their localities. One of them is a specimen of the basaltic rock, over which plunges the romantic Moteej-hurna waterfall. The little rivulet which forms this cascade has its source from springs a short distance among the hills, and flows along its rocky bed for some time before it reaches the precipice over which it falls. On approaching the edge of the steep, and venturing to look over its front, it was found to consist for a few yards of a succession of steep prismatic steps, rising up, in unequal heights, not unlike the pipes of an organ; but below that there is a perpendicular descent of about 120 or 130 feet, to an horizontal table of rock, about 30 or 40 yards broad, from the front of which the water again appears to fall about 50 or 60 feet further into the basin at its base. The basaltic bed appears to incline or press inwards on each side towards the channel of the rivulet, rising on the right with an angle of about 60 degrees in a S.W. direction, while on the left the prisms shoot up with an angle of about 50 degrees to the E.N.E. These prisms are in general six and seven-sided, and the tops of some are much more than a foot in diameter.

Capt. Lachlan also presented some minerals, collected during an excursion from Ghazeepore, in the Benares district, to the hill fortress of Rhotas in Behar, and from thence back, via Bidjegurgh and Chunar, in December 1818.

In describing the places from whence the specimens are brought, Capt. Lachlan says, that near the village of Sarodang, about 20 miles west of Rhotas, there is a most singular tree of the burgut or ficus kind, which consists of a vast semicircle of stems that have apparently all sprung

from one parent trunk, the space covered by the united foliage of all being 160 yards round. The number of great distinct stems (each equal in size to a large tree, yet composed of a complicated interlacement of roots and fibres) is 18, besides many smaller ones. The disposition of the whole forms an irregular crescent, having an opening of 15 paces towards the north, with a clear place in the interior, in which there is abundance of room to pitch a *rowtee*; but so numerous are the clusters or bunches of roots, dangling in all directions over head, from the thickness of the leg to that of a thread, that, except in the very centre, it is difficult to move a step without coming constantly in contact with them.

Capt. Hodgson presented, in the name of Capt. Cullen, of the Madras Artillery, an account of barometrical observations made in 1819 and 1820, for the purpose of determining differences of level in various parts of the peninsula of Hindostan, between the 8th and 22d degrees of north latitude. The paper is accompanied by a plan of the line of the horizontal distances, on a scale of ten miles to an inch, and a section of the differences of altitude on the scale of 1,000 feet to an inch.

Capt. Hodgson also communicated a register of barometrical observations made by himself, during a voyage from Calcutta to Cawnpore, in the rainy season of 1819. The state of the barometer, thermometer, and weather was generally noted every two hours. The observations are continued from Calpee, on the Jumna, to Mundleisir, in Neemar, on the Nerbuddah, in latitude $22^{\circ} 10' 60''$, by the route of Hrapour, Saugor, Bopaul, Indore, and Mhow, in Malwa, and the results are particularly noted. The paper also contains similar observations made by Capt. Hodgson, commencing at the station of Kurnaul, and carried into the hills by Nahun and Sabatoo, to Seimla, in the Keonthul mountains of Gurhwal and Rawaien from Rietal, up the Baghirithi or Ganges, by the route of Gangoutri to the great snow bed, where that river apparently originates, and which is, according to Capt. Hodgson, 12,939 feet above the level of the sea. In this report we observe that the Nerbuddah river, in the month of March, at the Mundleisir cantonment, is 671 feet above the level of the sea, the distance from the open sea being by the stream about 210 miles. Capt. Hodgson justly concludes, that if this great river were navigable to the sea, Malwa would be one of the richest provinces in India; but, unfortunately, many ledges of basaltic rocks render the passage down the river extremely dangerous.

A vocabulary of the *Lurka Kole* language was communicated by Capt. Jackson, with corresponding words in Persian, Hindoo, Ooreah, and Bengalee. This language is spoken by a semi-barbarous

tribe who inhabit the district of Singboom, on the western frontiers of Midnapore.

An ingenious contributor to the museum of the Society, in transmitting a model of the weaver's loom, observes, that it is remarkable the Hindoos, whose webs are so neat in texture, do not seem to have any idea of the art which in ancient times formed the amusement of the ladies of Asia-Minor and Europe—that of weaving historical pictures in their webs; such as Ovid describes in his account of the trial of skill between Pallas and Arachne. Notwithstanding the fiction of the Metamorphoses, and the doubt whether there was really a young lady of the name of Arachne celebrated for weaving, it does not seem probable that the art, so accurately noticed, should have been altogether imaginary. Besides, Homer informs us that Helen wove representations of the battles that had been fought on account of herself. Arachne's web was woollen: it is therefore supposed that the art practised by these ladies was that of weaving tapestry, which does not appear to be known in India. In carpets, however, human figures and landscapes might perhaps be as easily woven as flowers, the usual devices now employed.

The same correspondent conceives that there existed among the Greeks a ceremony similar to the Cherukh-pooja. This opinion is founded on a passage in Servius, which says that "the bodies of Erigone and Icarus having been unavailingly sought for a long time, the Athenians, to shew their devotion, that they might also seek them in another element, suspended from trees a rope, by which men holding on were agitated backwards and forwards, on purpose that they might appear to seek for their bodies in the air. But as the most part fell down, it was contrived that they should make figures or masks resembling their own faces, and suspend them instead of themselves." Hence it is supposed that the Cherukh-poojah modified was carried from India to Greece. We understand, however, that the ceremony of the Cherukh-poojah is not enjoined or mentioned in any of the ancient institutions of the Hindoos, and that it has not been practised above five or six centuries.

Mr. H. H. Wilson, Secretary to the Society, communicated an Essay on the Hindoo History of Cashmeer.

The only Hindoo composition yet discovered, to which the title of history can be applied with any propriety, is the work that was first introduced to the knowledge of the Mahommudans, by the learned minister of Akber, Abulfuzl: the *Rajah Taranghni*, or History of Cashmeer. The summary given of that work by Abulfuzl was taken, as he informs us, from a Persian translation of the Hindoo original, prepared by order of Akber; and the example set by that liberal monarch intro-

duced among his successors and the literary men of their reigns a fashion for remodelling or retranslating the same work, and continuing the history of the province to the periods at which they wrote.

The earliest work of this description, after that prepared by order of Akber, is one mentioned by Bernier, who states that an abridged translation of the *Rajah Taringini* into Persian had been made by command of Juhangeer. He adds, that he was engaged upon rendering this into French, but we have never heard any thing more of his translation. Gholam Hussain notices the composition of a history of Cashmeer having been entrusted to various learned men, by order of Jivana the Sikh, the Governor of the province.

The *Rajah Taringini* has hitherto been regarded as one entire composition: it is, in fact, however, a series of compositions, written by different authors, and at different periods. The first, which is chiefly derived from more ancient chronicles, is the work of Calhana Pandit, commencing with the legendary history of the province, and terminating with the reign of Sangratta Deva, in the year of our era 1027. The second commences at this period, and carries on the history to the reign of Zeen-ul-abudeen. It is attributed to Jona Raja; the knowledge of it is conveyed by the introduction to the third number of the collection: the history of Sri Vara, the pupil of Jona Raja, the work of Jona Raja himself not having been yet obtained. Sri

Vara begins with Zeen-ul-abudeen, and closes with Futtah Alee Shah; and the last author, Pufja Bhatta, begins where Sri Vara terminates, and brings the history down to the time of Hamayoon, Akber's father. The essay under notice is confined to the period included in the first of these works, the connecting history of Jona Raja being still a desideratum, and the labours of the subsequent writers being confined to the reigns of Mahommudan princes. As far as the same limits extend, the following Persian works have been consulted by Mr. Wilson:—The *Nuwader ul Akhbar*, the work of Refiudeen Mahommud; the *Vakiat Cashmeer*, by Mahommud Azeem; the *Tareeki Cashmeer* of Narayan Coul, and the *Goheri Aleem Tohfeet*, by Buddeadeen.

The first of these authors has the advantage of being a Cashmeerian by birth. Mr. Wilson's essay, whilst it follows the order and authority of the *Rajah Taringini*, comprehends such occasional illustrations as are derivable from the Mahommudan writers just mentioned, and other sources of more modern investigation. The work is too extensive to admit of any abstract, suited to our limits, being intelligible. We can only say that it is replete with curious anecdotes and facts, and will be acceptable not only to the Oriental scholar, but to all who feel an interest in the early history of a beautiful province, equally celebrated in ancient and modern times.

College Examinations.

COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM.

PUBLIC DISPUTATION, JULY 16, 1821.

On Monday the 16th July, being the day appointed by his Excellency the most noble the Marquis of Hastings for the Public Disputation in the Oriental Languages, the President and members of the College Council, the Officers, Professors, and Students of the College, met at ten o'clock in the forenoon at the Government House, where the Hon. the Chief Justice, the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, the Hon. John Adam, and the Hon. John Fendall, members of the Supreme Council; the Hon. Sir Francis Macnaghten, and the Hon. Sir Anthony Buller, Judges of the Supreme Court, and many of the civil and military Officers at the Presidency, as well as several respectable natives, were assembled.

The Marchioness of Hastings, Mrs. Fendall, Mrs. Middleton, Mrs. Udny, and many other ladies of the settlement likewise honoured the College with their presence on the occasion.

Soon after 10 o'clock the Most Noble the Visitor, attended by the officers of his Excellency's suite, entered the room where the disputations were to be held.

When the Visitor had taken his seat, the disputations commenced in the following order:

PERSIAN.

Position.—“The character and condition of the native population of India are essentially improved by the introduction of liberal Arts.”

Respondent..... Lieut. A. D. Gordon,
1st Opponent..... Mr. J. Venn,
2d Opponent..... Mr. E. M. Gordon,
Moderator..... Lieut. D. Bryce.

HINDOOSTANEE.

Position.—“The descriptive and satirical writings of Hindoostanee Authors are superior to any of their species of composition found in other works.”

Respondent..... Lieut. R. B. Pemberton.
1st Opponent..... Mr. E. M. Gordon.

* Mr. Bradford, from his standing on the general list, was appointed First Opponent, but, at his own request, was allowed to decline it.

24 Opponent Mr. J. Venn,
Moderator..... Major J. W. Taylor.

BENGALÉE.

Position.—"A knowledge of the Bengalee language is of greater importance for the transaction of public business in Bengal than the Hindoostanee."

Respondent..... Mr. J. Shaw,
Opponent Mr. C. R. Caltwright,
Moderator..... Rev. Dr. Carey.

When the certificates had been read, the Visitor presented to the Students the medals of merit, and at the same time expressed the satisfaction which he felt in conferring them.

The prizes and medals which had been awarded to the several Students were distributed to them respectively, after which his Excellency the Visitor delivered the following discourse.

"Gentleman of the College of Fort William: I meet you at this periodical ceremony of our Institution with the same feelings of satisfaction which have ever animated me, when called on to discharge this portion of the functions of my office; and it is peculiarly gratifying to find myself, in the present instance, absolved by the general proficiency and correct conduct of the Students since I had last the honour of addressing you in this place, from the painful, though sometimes imperious necessity of passing an academical censure on any of your body.

"Solicitous as I have ever professed to be regarding the reputation and welfare of the College of Fort William, connected as they are with the glory of our nation's name, and the happiness of the numerous subjects placed under its dominion in this country, you will readily believe me not to have been content with viewing my superintendence of the Institution as a nominal and empty title, adapted only to the gratification of individual vanity: on the contrary, I have always looked to it as a high and honourable branch of the sacred trust of administering this government, and inseparable from its faithful and conscientious discharge. I have accordingly given the most deliberate consideration to the reports and communications laid before me, from time to time, by the Council and Officers of your College, besides having been personally observant and watchful of every circumstance affecting your character and interests. It is, therefore, with very considerable pleasure, that I feel myself enabled, by those sources of information, to pronounce the general result of the examinations during the past year to be highly honourable to the Institution. Within the period here indicated, sixteen Students belonging to the Civil Establishment have been reported qualified to enter on the public service of the Company, by a competent knowledge of two of the languages prescribed by the statutes: in addition (although they are not by an incomplete acquirement rendered fit for public

employment), it is still satisfactory that four other gentlemen have been found of adequate proficiency in one language.

"At the half-yearly examination in December last, the gentlemen reported qualified were:

Messrs. Begbie,
James Davidson,
Bushby,
Armstrong,
Henry Patrick Russell,
Young, and
Cooke.

"A separate examination was subsequently allowed to

Messrs. Robert Williams,
George Udny, and
William Popham Palmer.

"Mr. Begbie, whose name is at the head of the foregoing general list, and who was admitted into the College in June of the preceding year, has been reported to me to have attained, in the short period of five months, the first place in Hindustani, and the third in Persian; and, besides, to have obtained medals of merit for rapid and considerable proficiency in both languages. He is stated to have possessed, at the time of his entering the College, a respectable knowledge of Hindustani, but to have been only slightly acquainted with the Persian language. The successful exertion, however, of talent and assiduity, has procured for him a distinguished rank. The latter quality has been unequivocally proved by a regular attendance on the lectures, notwithstanding his health having been very indifferent during the greater portion of his stay in the College.

"Mr. James Davidson entered the Institution at the same time as Mr. Begbie, and is second on the general list. Like Mr. Begbie, too, he has had the honour of obtaining, during a short period of study, medals of merit for early and great progress in Persian and Hindustani. He held, on leaving the College, the first place in the former, and the fourth in the latter language. I must mention it, as creditable both to the College and to Mr. Davidson, that his knowledge was almost wholly acquired during his short attendance at our Institution.

"Mr. Bushby, Mr. Armstrong, and Mr. Henry Patrick Russell, follow Mr. Davidson on the general list. The first-named gentleman was received into the College in June 1819, and the others were admitted in September of the same year. Mr. Bushby and Mr. Armstrong are represented to have acquired a practical knowledge of two languages, in a degree which is very creditable to them. The Persian and Hindustani languages were those to which they, as well as Mr. Russell, gave their attention.

"The seventh and eighth on the list are Mr. Young and Mr. Cooke. They en-

tered the College in September 1818, and studied the Persian and Hindustani languages. A severe indisposition, which occasioned his absence from the Presidency for a short time, necessarily interfered with the regularity of Mr. Young's attendance on the public lectures. Mr. Palmer was admitted in November 1819, and was indulged with a separate examination in May last, at which he exhibited a knowledge of the Persian and Hindustani languages, competent to entitle him to be reported qualified for the public service.

"Mr. Udny, who only entered the College in November last, was found qualified in Hindustani at the examination which took place in the following December, even before he had attended the lectures of the Professors. An examination in the Persian language was allowed him, in April last, at which he was so successful, as to be reported qualified for the public service in that language also. To these proofs of his acquirements has been added the award of a medal of merit, for early and remarkable proficiency in Hindustani. This outline of his collegiate career sufficiently attests his assiduity and ability.

"Severe illness having prevented Mr. Williams, admitted in January 1818, from regularly attending the lectures of the College, he was, in June 1820, by express permission, examined at Patna, whither he had been compelled to proceed for the recovery of his health, and was found qualified in the Hindustani language. His qualification for the service was completed by his successfully passing an examination in Persian after his recent return to the Presidency.

"Of Mr. Charles Dupre Russell, Mr. Blackburn, Mr. Staniforth, and Mr. John Dick, four gentlemen whose tardy advancement in instruction had subjected them to the disabilities decreed in the thirty-third and thirty-fourth of the fourth chapter of the Statutes, the three first-named were subsequently examined, and have been found fit to be employed on the duties of the public service.

"It is proper that I should here mention my having been reminded of an omission, in my last speech from this chair, respecting Mr. Franco, a disqualified student, whose conduct it was my duty to reprehend austere, when I had the honour of addressing you, in August 1818, on my return from the North-Western Provinces. I find that, at the last disputation, I ought to have announced Mr. Franco's having established his qualification for the public service at an examination held at Bareilly, where he proved his possessing a competent knowledge of two Eastern languages, and thereby liberated himself from the further operation of the interdict with which he has been visited.

"Lieut. Martin and Lieut. Vanzetti, who had greatly distinguished themselves

at the annual examination of 1820, and who had obtained degrees of honour, medals, and prizes of books, for eminent proficiency in Persian, have also highly distinguished themselves at the last half-yearly examination. The reports of the Professors strongly display the progress these gentlemen have made in the Brui Bhakha dialect, as well as in the Hindustani and Arabic languages.

"Of the sixteen Students recently examined, six have been reported qualified by the Examiners for the public service; and four have been found qualified in one, while it is expected a very short period will be sufficient to ensure their complete qualification by their adequate possession of another.

"In the class of this last examination, Mr. Venn stands pre-eminently distinguished. In the short period of five months, he has placed himself first in Persian; and had he not been prevented by severe illness from attending the Hindustani examinations, he would probably, I learn, have stood first in that language also. His rapid and considerable proficiency in Persian has acquired for him a medal of merit, and he has appeared to-day as first opponent in that language.

"Among the students of the Civil Service now leaving the College, Mr. Gordon is distinguished as being first in the list; Mr. Venn having through illness been incapacitated from being examined with competitors in Hindustani. Mr. Gordon was admitted to the College in June 1820, and is ranked first in Hindustani and third in Persian. The high stations he has gained evince his merit.

"Mr. Bradford is next on the general list. He was admitted in September last, and is classed second in Persian, and second in Hindustani, and has been awarded a medal of merit, for rapid and considerable proficiency in the Persian language. Concerning this gentleman and Mr. Venn, the Persian Professor reports that "the indefatigable and successful industry with which Messrs. Venn and Bradford have uniformly prosecuted their studies, entitles them to the highest praise," and, he bears testimony "that on no occasion have medals for progress been more meritoriously won than by these gentlemen."

"Mr. Hamilton is ranked third in Hindustani, and fifth in Persian. Soon after his arrival in India in January last, he obtained permission to proceed to Benares to visit his relatives, by which absence from the College, the period of his actual study there becomes reduced to only two months and two weeks; medals of merit for rapid proficiency in the Persian and Hindustani languages have nevertheless been awarded to him. Mr. Hamilton's progress, with reference to the very short time he has been attached to the Institution, is truly creditable to his industry and talents.

"Mr. Anderson was admitted in September 1820, and stands fourth in Persian and Hindustani. He is ranked next to Mr. Hamilton on the general list, and his conduct has been equally praiseworthy.

"Mr. Okeden, admitted to the College in July 1819, holds the second place in Bengalee, and the sixth in Persian.

"Mr. Rivaz, admitted in June of the same year, is last on the general list, but his studies have, I understand, been much interrupted by indisposition.

"Lieut. Gordon and Lieut. Pemberton were admitted to the College in July 1820, and have obtained medals of merit for rapid and considerable proficiency in both of these languages. They have also commenced the study of the Arabic language: but their knowledge of it is, I am informed, at present but moderate. Respecting their proficiency in Persian, the Professor reports them to have read the Goolistan, the Unwaur Sohylee, the Bahari Danish and Aboul Fuzul. Their attendance at lectures he states to have been uniformly regular, and considers both as scholars of the highest order.

"Lieuts. Ludlow, Ousely, Bracken, and Wilcox have also made considerable progress in the Persian and Hindustani languages. I am happy to add, that the conduct of these gentlemen has been reported to me as having been correct and exemplary since their admission into the College.

"The valuable services of the Council of the College and its learned Professors and Officers are, as they have ever been, entitled to the highest approbation; and it is with unfeigned cordiality of sentiment that I avail myself of the recurrence of this ceremony, to repeat the assurance of my deepest acknowledgments.

"Gentlemen of the College of Fort William: It has been customary with me, in consonance with the practice of the illustrious persons who before me have presided in this chair, to take the occasion, after having adverted to the result of the examinations, of addressing a few words to the Students, regarding the duties and obligations imposed on those about to quit the Institution, through which they have been so early fashioned for important functions. These it is true are trite and common topics, and I feel that, if even they had not been so frequently dwelt on as to render the avoidance of repetition impracticable, the reflections and resolutions to which they point would readily suggest themselves, as of prominent truth and force, to every liberal and manly mind. Allusion to them, however, should not be omitted in any formal academical address from your Visitor. I must not forbear the inculcation of what I think may be useful, through the selfish apprehension that my genius may be deemed sterile from my

renewing counsels already given, instead of devising something new for your consideration. The reflection is the more cogent, from the peculiarly favourable circumstances of this juncture. Many fears and estrangements which existed in the minds of the natives respecting us, are of late visibly much weakened. That we should for a long time have been regarded with jealousy and suspicious animosity, as intruders, is not surprising. Intruders we have unquestionably been. Yet perhaps never was there in any other trespass of such a nature an equal want of premeditation, nor was there ever before a course of aggrandizement persevered in with so little intention, or so little consideration of ultimate consequences. To any one who reviews the steps by which British power has attained its stupendous elevation in this country, it will be obvious that no foresight was exercised; our countrymen acted from the exigency of self-defence, the necessity of protecting those establishments which for purposes utterly unconnected with schemes of domination they had legitimately sought, and has received from the deliberate free will of competent authority. Sufficient for the day was the expedient thereof, and they looked no farther. The gradual acquisitions of territory which thence occurred, being regarded simply as indispensable securities against the repetition of the aggressions which had been suffered, were probably never contemplated as an object for tenure beyond the existence of the still impending danger. Few, if any, at the time perceived, that if those possessions were a barrier against one experienced peril, they were on the other hand an augmented excitement to cupidity, and as such an increased field for hostile collision. When a tardy conviction of this fact arose, we were no longer able to recede. Urged by a succession of events independent of our controul, we had without plan pushed our occupation of territory to an embarrassing extent. If axioms of theoretic policy ever prompted the narrowing our frontiers, and the concentrating of our strength within a more convenient compass, imperious motives opposed themselves to the attempt. Our moderation would not regulate the conduct of the native powers on our border. Our relinquishment of rich and tranquil provinces could in their view be ascribed to nought but conscious weakness. Strengthened by those resources which we had abandoned, those chieftains would follow fast at our heels, giving to our retreat the appearance of discomfiture; and the supposition of our debility, would be an irresistible temptation for that very warfare, the evitment of which could be the sole rational inducement for such a rate of sacrifice. Beyond this, we had plighted protection to the inhabitants of

the districts in question, as the price of their acquiescence in our rule. Their submission had been honest, confiding and cheerful; they had fulfilled their part of the compact; and it would be base to leave them to new masters, who would by vindictive severity of oppression, grievously punish those helpless victims for their temporary acknowledgment of our sway. Of course, the individuals in whom the management of the Company's affairs was then vested, were constrained to maintain their footing; nay, not only to maintain it, but often to assume still forwarder positions, when, after repelling wanton attacks, they strove to guard against the reiteration of the violence. The latter procedure frequently subjected us to increased causes and facilities of aggression, while it parried one particular hazard. My more immediate predecessors saw the peculiarity of the public circumstances. They comprehended the perplexities to be the unavoidable result of efforts depending on the instigation of chance, consequently seldom guided by reference to any system. Therefore they judiciously endeavoured to connect, and to mould into shape, those materials of empire, which had chiefly been heaped together from accident, without unity of design. I have indulged myself in this detail, to show how incorrect are the notions so generally entertained of our country's having achieved dominion in India through projects of conquest. No, we are not conquerors: we are something far prouder. Those dignified personages, to whom I last adverted, never prosecuted a measure, or harboured a wish for the subjugation of India. They studied to give a form and fashion to the structure of our power: such as, by discouraging assault, and not by imposing an odious thralldom, might produce a quiet, as distinctly beneficial for the native States, as it was desirable for the advantage of our own concerns. I repeat, that the pre-eminent authority which we enjoy is not the fruit of ambition. Force could never have effected the establishment of our paramountship, though it was necessarily the subsidiary mean through which those Native States, who wished to admit our influence, were enabled to surmount the obstacles that checked their inclination. On what foundation then does our supremacy rest? On that opinion of the British character which induced the several States, now leagued under us, to place implicit reliance on our good faith, our justice, and our honourable purpose of fostering their interests. I have stated it on former occasions, but I repeat it now with augmented proof and triumph: never before was there so glorious a testimony borne to the principles of a people. What does history record that could be an equally pure subject of national pride? British

sway in India is upheld by the cordial concurrence and active ministry of the Indian population. Contrast this with what you know to have been the tone of Roman relations towards subdued or intimidated communities. You well remember a description given in a single phrase by a Roman author, which is the amplest exposition of his country's conduct in that respect: for though he puts the charge into the mouth of an enemy, it could not have been so advanced but for an incontestible verisimilitude: "*Ubi solitudinem faciunt pacem appellant.*" Where have we reared the olive branch, that multitudes have not flocked, and renewed their suspended industry with all the glow of conscious security? Man does not flee from our rule; he seeks it at the expense of breaking through all the habits and prepossessions which attach him to his native spot. The magistrate of Bareilly has reported, that within the last twelve months there was an addition of above two thousand two hundred and seventy houses to that city. In one district, which the ravages of predatory bands had caused to be left wholly uncultivated, and which indeed had become nearly uninhabited, before the expiration of one year, after we had provided for its safety, there were more than two thousand ploughs at work; and before the completion of the second year, the number employed exceeded five thousand. An eye-witness, from our newly acquired possessions in the vicinity of the Nerbudda, has told me that he saw at some of the small towns the people busied in levelling the fortifications which had, perhaps, for generations been the protection of the place. On asking the motive, he was answered that they should now want space for an expected increase of inhabitants, besides which, the place would be more healthy from the free current of air; and ramparts were no longer necessary for their security, since they had come under the British Government. I have chosen these instances from parts of the country widely separated. The facts singly are not very material: but when taken as samples of an aggregate, they furnish matter of heartfelt reflection. To you, young men, whom I have the honour of addressing, they will afford a useful hint how much the comforts of vast numbers of your fellow-creatures depend on the vigilant superintendence exercised by the individuals placed in official stations among them. You cannot, I am confident, be sensible of the flattering reliance which your native fellow-subjects thus place on British functionaries, and not feel revolted at the thought of disappointing their expectations. About to be launched into the public service, set out with ascertaining to your own minds the tenor of conduct demanded from you. Were you

only to recollect your being participators in that splendid reputation which I have stated as possessed by our country, you would feel it unworthy to enjoy your share in sloth, much more to do aught that might taint in yourselves so fair a fame. But you are to act under a stricter bond than that of attention to your own credit: you will have reposed in you the sacred trust of maintaining pure the unrivalled renown of your native land. It is not by correctness in your own transactions alone that this duty is to be fulfilled; each of you, recognizing this engagement as superior to every other tie, must sternly and steadily expose any laxity which he shall perceive respecting it in others. A specific pledge of honour must be understood as reciprocally existing among all the servants of the Honourable Company, for the humane, the upright, the energetic discharge of their several

functions; so that he who may be found failing, should be deemed to have broken his word to his comrade, and to have forfeited every pretension to forbearance. A want of definition as to what is incumbent on you will be no excuse for neglect. The obligations are indeed multifarious. The possible calls on your justice, your sagacity, your firmness, your exertion, your patience, and your kindness, might be impracticable to enumerate: but every man ought to have a short summary of what becomes him. When appeals for your intervention occur, it will be sufficient if each of you say to himself: "The indigent requires a sustaining hand, the distressed requires soothing, the perplexed requires counsel, the oppressed requires countenance, the injured requires redress: they who present themselves to me in these predicaments are my fellow-men: and I am a Briton."

TWENTY-FIRST EXAMINATION, Holden June, 1821.

	Date of arrival in India	Date of admission into the College.	No. of Lectures attended this term.	Period of attendance on Lectures.
PERSIAN.				
1st Class.—				M. W.
1. Venn, Medal of Merit ..		Feb. 1821	22	3 1
2. Bradford, do do ..		Sept. 1821	30	5 3
3. Gordon ..		June 1820	21	10 0
4. Anderson ..		Sept. 1820	29	5 3
5. Hamilton ..		Jan. 1821	14	2 2
6. Rivaz ..		June 1819	27	20 0
7. Okeden ..		July 1819	30	19 0
8. Kennaway ..		Feb. 1821	14	3 1
2d Class.—				
9. Cartwright ..		June 1820	30	10 0
10. Mangles ..		Sept. 1820	33	5 3
11. Shaw ..		June 1820	29	10 0
3d Class.—				
12. Davis ..		Nov. 1820	26	5 0
13. Thompson ..		Mar. 1821	7	2 2
14. Lindsay ..		June 1820	29	10 0
15. Lewis ..		Sept. 1820	10	5 3
16. Davidson ..		June 1820	26	10 0
<i>Military Students.</i>				
1st Class.—				
1. Lieut. Gordon, Medal of Merit ..	Sept. 1818	July 1820	36	10 0
2. Lieut. Pemberton, Medal of Merit ..	July 1818	July 1820	36	9 2
2d Class.—				
3. Ensign Ouseley ..	Sept. 1819	Dec. 1820	34	5 0
4. Lieut. Ludlow ..	June 1819	Jan. 1821	35	5 0
5. Ensign Bracken ..	Dec. 1817	Dec. 1820	33	5 0
<i>Absent from Examination.</i>				
Lieut. Wilcox (sick)	Nov. 1818	Sept. 182	34	5 0
ARABIC.				
1. Lieut. Gordon ..	Sept. 1818	July 1820	36	5 0
2. Lieut. Pemberton ..	July 1818	July 1820	36	5 0
HINDOOSTANEE.				
1st Class.—				
1. Gordon ..		June 1820	24	10 0
2. Bradford ..		Sept. 1820	31	7 0
3. Hamilton ..		Jan. 1821	16	2 1
4. Anderson ..		Sept. 1820	32	7 0
5. Rivaz ..		June 1819	31	20 0
6. Mangles ..		Sept. 1820	29	7 0

	Date of arrival in India.	Date of admission into the College.	No. of Lectures attended this term.	Period of attendance on Lectures.
HINDOOSTANEE—continued.				
				M. W.
2d Class.— 7. Kennaway.....		Feb. 1821	9	2 2
8. Lindsay.....		June 1820	30	10 0
9. Davis.....		Nov. 1820	34	5 2
10. Thompson.....		Mar. 1821	10	2 2
11. Davidson.....		June 1820	28	10 0
12. Lewis.....		Sept. 1820	29	7 0
<i>Absent from Examination.</i>				
Venn, (sick).....		Feb. 1821	21	3 0
<i>Military Students.</i>				
1st Class.— 1. Lieut. Gordon, Medal of Merit.....	Sept. 1818	July 1820	36	10 0
2. Lieut. Pemberton, Medal of Merit.....	July 1818	July 1820	38	10 0
2d Class.— 3. Lieut. Ludlow.....	June 1819	Jan. 1821	36	5 0
4. Ensign Ouseley.....	Sept. 1819	Dec. 1820	34	5 0
5. Ensign Bracken.....	Dec. 1817	Dec. 1820	32	5 0
<i>Absent from Examination.</i>				
Lieut. Wilcox, (sick)	Nov. 1818	Sept. 1820	39	7 2
BENGALÉE.				
1st Class.— 1. Shaw.....		June 1820	31	10 0
2. Okeden.....		July 1819	31	19 1
3. Cartwright.....		June 1820	30	10 0
By order of the Council of College,			A. LOCKETT, Sec. C. C.	

COLLEGE OF FORT ST. GEORGE.

FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE YEAR 1821.

To the Honourable Sir Thomas Munro,
K.C.B., Governor in Council.

Honourable Sir:—We have the honour
to submit the following result of the first

examination of the Students attached to
the College of Fort St. George, for the
year 1821.

	Date of admission.	Date of receiving the first increase of allowances.	Date of commencing a second language.	Date of receiving second increase of allowances.
TAMIL.				
Mr. Goldingham	28th June 1820	25th Aug 1820	—	—
TELOOGOO.				
1st Class—Mr. Stevenson..	5th Aug. 1819	14th Oct. 1819	—	—
Mr. Goldingham	—	—	1st Sept. 1820	23d Mar. 1821
2d Class—Mr. Smith	28th June 1820	26th Aug. 1820	—	—
Mr. Cheape....	22d Sept. 1819	15th Dec 1819	—	—
Mr. Dallas	23d June 1819	23d Sept. 1819	—	—
Mr. Blair	9th Sept. 1818	27th Mar. 1819	—	—
HINDOOSTANEE.				
1st Class—Mr. Stevenson..	—	—	10th Nov. 1819	9th Jan. 1821
2d Class—Mr. Smith	—	—	6th Oct. 1820	23d Mar. 1821
3d Class—Mr. Blair	—	—	9th Apr. 1819	—
PERSIAN.				
Mr. Dallas .. .	—	—	6th Oct. 1819	—
SANSKRIT.				
Mr. Cheape....	—	—	15th Mar. 1820	9th Jan. 1821

Tamil.—Mr. Goldingham, we are happy to state, has fulfilled the expectations which his excellent beginning had led us to form of his ultimate success. His translations into Tamil have a character of originality and idiomatic freedom which we have never seen surpassed, perhaps not equalled, in this language. In translating from the Tamil, Mr. Goldingham exhibits a well grounded acquaintance with its genius and structure, and a very extensive knowledge of its diction. To these acquirements he adds an excellent pronunciation, by which he is enabled to convey his sentiments in conversation without that difficulty, which is but too often experienced even by good scholars in the language of this country, and his intelligence and ready apprehension render his conversation more than ordinarily fluent.

Teloogoo.—1. Mr. Stevenson has entitled himself to great commendation by the very satisfactory progress which he has made in this language since the last examination. His translations from Teloogoo into English, and from English into Teloogoo, were both extremely well executed; and evinced a great command of words, and a thorough acquaintance with the idiom of the language. He also read part of an official letter, and explained it in a manner that was highly creditable to his talents. He speaks the language, moreover, with great fluency and correctness; and his pronunciation is remarkably good.

2. Mr. Goldingham's progress in this, his second language, which he has only studied during the short period of nine months, reflects great credit upon his talents and industry. The translation of his Teloogoo exercise exhibits but a slight inaccuracy in the arrangement of one sentence, and an unacquaintance with one word of Persian origin; and his translation from English into Teloogoo was very well performed. He conversed in the language with much ease and precision, and read and explained part of a native letter very correctly.

3. Mr. Smith's progress in this, his first language, since the last public examination, is very considerable. His translation from English into Teloogoo is well performed; but in the execution of his Teloogoo exercise he was not equally successful. He read part of a native letter, and explained it with but little assistance. His pronunciation is somewhat defective; but he does not seem otherwise at a loss in carrying on a conversation with a native, which he did to some length. We consider Mr. Smith's successful attention to the study of this language to be highly creditable to his industry and talent.

4. Mr. Cheape does not appear to have made that advance in the study of this

his first language, which, with every allowance for the indisposition under which he laboured for a considerable time, we had reason to expect from his former proficiency. His exercises were defective, and in several instances incorrect; and although he conversed with tolerable fluency, yet he did not readily comprehend all that was said to him. He read part of a letter, but did not succeed well in explaining it. We trust that, at the next examination, Mr. Cheape will amply realize the expectations, which his progress on former occasions had excited.

5. Mr. Dallas has not attained that proficiency which was justly expected of him. This circumstance may have arisen partly from his having for a time turned his attention to the Tamil language whilst at Coimbatore, and from the time lost in his journeys to and from the Presidency. It must be allowed that he has made some progress since his examination in June 1820; but although he conversed with tolerable ease and correctness, yet his translations are not what might have been looked for. That from Teloogoo into English is intelligibly rendered upon the whole, though several words are omitted. The same may be said of the more difficult task of rendering the English exercise into Teloogoo, as far as Mr. Dallas proceeded in it. It is but justice, however, here to observe, that he has not only been unwell for some time past at Coimbatore, but on the second day of examination was evidently labouring under severe indisposition, which sufficiently accounts for the non-performance of the whole of the exercise.

6. Mr. Blair's translation of a Teloogoo paper, somewhat less difficult than that given to the other students, was correctly executed with the exception of three or four words. The manner in which the English exercise was rendered into Teloogoo, although it evinced an acquaintance with most of the words, yet it proved that Mr. Blair had not been in the habit of writing the language, or of performing exercises of this description; without which, any application that a Student may give to the mere reading of native stories, leaves him in possession of a number of words without the means of arranging them. Mr. Blair was not able to read official papers, nor to converse with any degree of fluency.

Hindoostanee.—In Mr. Stevenson's translation from English into Hindoostanee there are a few inaccuracies in the writing, and one or two expressions not strictly idiomatical. But, upon the whole, this exercise, which was of a considerable length, was extremely well executed, and displays an excellent knowledge of the idiom of the language. His translation into English of two Hindoostanee tales,

one of which was very difficult, is free from all error. He converses with great fluency and correctness, and his proficiency in this language since his last examination is highly creditable to him.

Mr. Smith has also made considerable progress in his knowledge of this language since he was last examined, and although in writing he frequently uses the wrong letter, and his pronunciation is also defective, yet his application to the study of the language has been very successful and praiseworthy.

Of Mr. Blair's progress in this language, since he was last examined, we cannot report any thing favourable. A short Hindoostanee tale, which was given him for translation into English, had nothing difficult either in its phraseology or construction; but he rendered it incorrectly, and was nearly as unsuccessful in his translation into Hindoostanee.

Persian.—It has already been stated, that Mr. Dallas has suffered in health during his residence in the provinces, and that, at the time of his examination, he still laboured under the effects of indisposition. These causes have no doubt operated in a considerable degree to render the result of his examination less satisfactory than we expected. His translations, both from and into Persian, are deficient in correctness; but, judging from the very creditable manner in which he acquitted himself in the oral part of his examination, we feel ourselves warranted in the belief that his written exercises do not afford a just criterion of his proficiency, and that, under more favourable circumstances, his performances in this language would have been such as to entitle him to our recommendation for the highest increase of allowances. In withholding this recommendation on the present occasion, we perform a painful but necessary part of our duty.

Sanscrit.—Mr. Cheape's translation of his Sanscrit exercise evinces a considerable knowledge of the language, though it was not performed in the manner we were induced to expect. We trust, however, that he will enable us to make a more favourable report of him at the ensuing examination.

As Mr. Blair's term of three years' residence at the College will expire on the 9th September next, and no general examination will be held until December, and as it is only at these examinations that Students are sent forth to the duties of the service, Mr. Blair would, according to the usual practice, be now reported as unable to remain any longer attached to the Institution. In consideration, however, of the length of time yet to elapse before Mr. Blair's three years of study will be completed, and of the anxious desire which he has expressed to be allowed yet to benefit by the advantage which the

College affords, to enable him better to qualify himself for his public duties, we are induced to solicit the favourable consideration of his case, and that he may be allowed to remain attached to the College until the expiration of his full term of residence; when, if this his special request be granted by the Honourable the Governor in Council, he may have an opportunity of passing an extra examination, with the view of obtaining the highest rate of allowances granted to a junior civil servant able to transact business without the aid of an interpreter.

It now remains for us to state to the Honourable the Governor in Council which of the Students have qualified themselves for quitting the College and entering on the discharge of public duties.

Of these, the first in every respect is Mr. Goldingham. His attainments in Tamil, we have stated, are of a very high order, and his knowledge of Teloo-goo is not far inferior. These acquirements have been attained in one year from his admission into the Madras College. In reference, therefore, to the extent of his knowledge, and to the diligent use of his time, Mr. Goldingham merits a high place among the most distinguished of the gentlemen who have studied at this Institution. It will also be in the recollection of the Governor in Council, that Mr. Goldingham, on his admission to the College, passed a very satisfactory examination in Persian and in Sanscrit. Thus grounded, he will have no difficulty to contend with in mastering any language or dialect, which, in the course of his official duties, he may hereafter find it desirable to acquire; and, in reporting Mr. Goldingham fully qualified to enter on the public service, we add, with great satisfaction, that we consider him eminently entitled to the honorary reward of rupees 3,500.

We have also great pleasure in reporting Mr. Stevenson as fully qualified to enter on the duties of the public service. He has attained a very high proficiency, both in the Teloo-goo and Hindoostanee languages, and we consider him to have fully established his claim to the honorary reward of rupees 3,500, and beg leave to recommend that it may be conferred upon him accordingly.

It affords us pleasure to add, that the debts of the Students are generally moderate. Some have been lessened since the last examination: and, in two instances, they remain the same. We observe with regret, however, that in one instance an addition has been made to an amount already much too large, and though the increase is not very considerable, we should not do our duty if we passed it over in silence.

Having brought to a close our report of the Students attached to the College, it

only remains for us to add that, under the sanction conveyed in Mr. Secretary Hill's letter, dated 9th February last, Mr. Maclean was examined in the Telooogo and Sanscrit languages. Two Sanscrit papers of considerable difficulty were given to Mr. Maclean, both of which he translated remarkably well; several grammatical questions were also put to him by the senior Hindoo law officer of the Sudr Udalut, and the answers given by Mr. Maclean were very satisfactory. Both Mr. Maclean's Telooogo exercises were equally well executed. In reading native letters he seems to have had but little practice, but he speaks the language with

great fluency and correctness, and his pronunciation is good. We have, therefore, much pleasure in reporting that we consider him also to have fully established his claim to the honorary reward of rupees 3,500, and accordingly beg leave to commend that it may be conferred upon him.

We have the honour to be,

Honourable Sir,

Your most obedient humble servants,

W. OLIVER,

R. CLARKE,

J. McKERRELL,

H. VIVEASH,

J. DENT.

College,

6th July, 1821.

EAST-INDIA COLLEGE AT HAILEYBURY.

EXAMINATION, DECEMBER 6, 1821.

ON Thursday, the 6th December, a deputation of the Court of Directors of the East-India Company proceeded to the College of Haileybury, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the result of the General Examination of the Students at the close of the term.

The deputation, on their arrival at the College, proceeded to the Principal's lodge, where they were received by him and all the Professors, as well as the Oriental visitor.

Soon afterwards, being joined by several visitors, they proceeded to the hall of the College, the Students being previously assembled, where the following proceedings took place:

The list of the Students who had gained prizes and other honorable distinctions was read; also a list of the best Persian, Bengal, and Deva-Negaree writers.

Mr. Robert Cotton Money delivered an English essay; the subject, "A comparison of the reigns and characters of Alfred and of Akbar."

The Students, as usual, read and translated in the several oriental languages.

Prizes were then delivered according to the following list:

List of Students who obtained Medals, Prizes of Books, and other honourable distinctions, at the Public Examination, December 1821.

Students in their fourth term.

Edward C. Ravenshaw, medal in Persian, prize in Hindustani, Arabic, and with great credit in other departments.

Wm. J. Graham, medal in law, prize in political economy, and highly distinguished, &c.

Arthur Steele, medal in classics, prize in political economy, and highly distinguished.

Edward H. Townsend, medal in Sanscrit, and highly distinguished.

Henry Young, medal in mathematics, and with great credit, &c.

John S. Clarke, prize in Bengalee, and with great credit, &c.

Students in their third term.

James Thomason, prize in classics, mathematics, political economy, law, and with great credit.

Robt. C. Money, prize in Sanscrit, Hindustani, for an English essay, for Deva-Negaree writing, and highly distinguished, &c.

John M. Tierney, prize in Bengalee, and with great credit, &c.

Richard G. Chambers, prize in drawing and highly distinguished.

Students in their second term.

John Walker, prize in mathematics, history, law, Sanscrit, Hindustani.

John Inglis Harvey, prize in Bengalee, and highly distinguished.

James Erskine, prize in classics, and highly distinguished, &c.

Richard W. Barlow, prize in Persian, drawing, and highly distinguished, &c.

Students in their first term.

James Hare, prize in mathematics.

Lancelot Wilkinson, prize in Persian, Hindustani, drawing, and with great credit.

Edward Currie, prize in classics, and highly distinguished.

David B. Morrieson, prize in Bengalee, and highly distinguished, &c.

John Burnett, prize in English composition, and highly distinguished, &c.

The following Students were highly distinguished:

Mr. Gouldsbury,

— Hawkins,

— Andrews,

— Onslow,

— Fraser,

— Taylor,

Mr. Lushington,
— Paul,
— De Lancey,
— Timbrell,
— H. Morris, jun.,
— Neave.

And the following passed with great credit:

Mr. Udny,
— Langford,
— Reeves,
— Malet,
Hon. Mr. Harris,
Mr. Kirkland,
— Hervey Morris,
— Fullerton,
— Deedes,
— H. B. Morris,
— Hathorn,
— Steven,
— Kennaway,
— Wells,
— Dunbar,
— Montgomery.

Best Persian writers.

Mr. Langford, prize,
— Chambers,
— Glass,
— Hathorn,
— Hare,
— Steven,
— Watts,
— Seton.

Best Bengalee writers.

Mr. Gouldsbury, prize;
— Hathorn,
— Golding,
— Barlow,
— Harvey,
— Malet,
— Kennaway,
— Taylor,
— Currie,
— Hare,
— Morrieson,
— Neave.

Best Deva-Nagaree writers.

Mr. Walker,
— Money,
— Townsend,
— Chambers,
— Paul,
— Erskine,
— Timbell.

The rank of the Students leaving the College was then read: it was also announced, "that such rank was to take effect only in the event of the Students proceeding to India within six months after they are so ranked. That should any Student delay so to proceed, he should only take rank among the Students classed at the examination previous to his departure, and should be placed at the end of that class in which rank was originally assigned to him."

Rank of Students leaving College, as settled by the College Council, according to which they will take precedence in the Hon. Company's Service in India.

BENGAL.

- 1st Class.—1. Mr. Ravenshaw,
2. — Hawkins.
2d Class.—3. Mr. J. S. Clarke,
4. — Udney,
5. — Malet,
6. — Gouldsbury.
3d Class.—7. Mr. Hervey Morris,
8. — Cathcart,
9. — Harding,
10. — Golding.

MADRAS.

- 1st Class.—1. Mr. Townsend.
No 2d Class.
3d Class.—2. Mr. Glass,
3. — Scott,
4. — Oakes.

BOMBAY.

- 1st Class.—1. Mr. Steele,
2. — Graham,
8. — Young.
2d Class.—4. Mr. Andrews,
5. — Langford,
6. — Reeves,
7. — Kirkland,
8. — Seton,
9. Hon. Mr. Harris
3d Class.—10. Mr. W. Clerk,
11. — Shaw,
12. — Sims,
13. — Hunter,
14. — Barnett.

It was afterwards announced that the next term would commence on Saturday, the 19th January, and that the Students were required to return within the first four days of that period, unless a statutable reason, satisfactory to the College Council, could be given for the delay, otherwise the term would be forfeited.

The Deputy-Chairman then addressed the Students, lamenting the absence of the Chairman on the occasion, especially as the result of the late Examination had been of so gratifying a nature.

As his substitute, he had great pleasure in announcing that the past term had been distinguished by an extraordinary display of talent, which afforded the most satisfactory evidence that the Institution was proceeding in a manner that fully evinced its usefulness, and gave the fairest promise of its continuing to produce accomplished servants for the Company.

He exhorted those who had to remain at the College to persevere in the excellent line of conduct they had hitherto pursued, and assured them that the anxious hopes of their patrons, their parents and their friends were fixed upon them. He reminded them of the great advantages they might

continue to derive from the distinguished abilities of the eminent individuals to whom the Court of Directors had entrusted their education, and hoped that the expectations so justly entertained of their availing themselves of those advantages, would not be disappointed.

He assured those who were about to depart for India, that he reviewed their past exertions with peculiar approbation; exertions which gave him hopes that they would not stop at the threshold of learning, but that their future attainments in the various branches of science would go forward, as if "increase of appetite had grown by what it fed on."

The exhibitions of the day, he observed, both in the European and Oriental departments, in oral delivery, and of writing, were of the most gratifying description; but he still wished to impress upon their attention the necessity of continuing to cultivate the study of the Native Languages; nothing, he added, was more essential to the success of their Oriental career than a thorough acquaintance with them.

He then adverted to the great interests which were soon to be committed to their hands; that they would be called upon in

India to consult the welfare of millions who were subject to British rule, and expressed an earnest hope that Providence would grant them health and ability to discharge, with advantage to the service and credit to themselves, those high and responsible duties.

He finally held out to them the example of those servants of the Company, who in India had dignified their stations and themselves; and remarked, that although they might find the commencement of their career in that country a scene of trial, yet he assured them that the exercise of self-denial would meet its best reward in the preservation of their constitution, which would enable them to enjoy with unimpaired faculties in their native country the fruits of an honourable service.

He then announced that the term was closed, and wished them heartily and affectionately farewell.

Wednesday the 9th, and Wednesday the 16th of January, are the days appointed for receiving Petitions at the East-India House from Candidates for admission into the College for the ensuing Term, which commences on Saturday the 19th January.

Debate at the East-India House.

East-India House, Dec. 19, 1821.

A Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held at the Company's House in Leadenhall Street, for the purpose of declaring a dividend from Midsummer last to Christmas next. The Court was made *special*, for the purpose of *confirming* the grants made to Dr. J. B. Gilchrist, and to Mr. J. H. Pelly, which were approved of at the General Court held on the 26th of Sept. last.

The Minutes of the last Court having been read,

The *Deputy-Chairman* (J. Pattison, Esq.) stated, that their Chairman (T. Reid, Esq.), was absent in consequence of indisposition: a circumstance much to be lamented. He hoped, however, that his absence from his usual avocations would be of short duration, as he had heard that his health was considerably improved. In the mean time, he would proceed to officiate in his hon. colleague's place.

The *Hon. Chairman* then informed the Court, that the accounts from Bengal, necessary to the formation of a general statement of the Company's affairs with respect to India to the 1st of May 1820, and with respect to England to the 1st of May 1821, was not yet received, and in consequence the said statement was not at present prepared.

The *Hon. Chairman* next acquainted the Court, that an account of Superannuations of the Company's servants in England, under the 53d of Geo. III. cap. 155, sec. 93, was now laid before the Proprietors, agreeably to the By-law, cap. 6, sec. 19. The list contained only one name, that of Mr. Shillito, late Elder, twenty-one years' service, superannuation allowance £200 a-year.

Mr. *Hume*, in allusion to the non-arrival of the Bengal accounts, wished to know whether, in consequence of the late period at which, year after year, those accounts had reached this country, any endeavours had been made to enforce the regular transmission of such important documents, according to the Act of Parliament and the orders of that Court. It was strange, that during the war, when many difficulties stood in the way of our communication with India, the accounts were regularly sent home; and now, in a time of peace, when no such difficulties existed, that those documents should be delayed year after year, and apologies offered for their not being transmitted in proper time. They must perceive, that negligence and inattention gave rise to this irregularity, since the most ample provision was made for the speedy transmission of those documents. He did not now see an hon. Director (Mr. G. A. Ro-

binson) in his place, who, when this subject was formerly noticed, intimated that the penalty affixed to neglect of this kind by the Company's By-laws, namely, dismissal from office, had been distinctly pointed out to their servants abroad. After such an intimation, he (Mr. Hume) was of opinion, that those who were guilty of neglect deserved to lose their situations.

The *Chairman* said, this subject had been noticed by the Committee of By-laws in June last; and in their report it was distinctly stated, that the Court of Directors appeared to be doing every thing in their power to remedy the evil. This the hon. Proprietor would perceive, if he referred to the report of the Committee of By-laws, of the 20th June 1821.

Mr. *Hume*. "That Report has been already placed in possession of the Court; but the Court had not been made acquainted with the paragraph sent out to the Local Governments by the Court of Directors."

The *Chairman*. "This subject was noticed in the Court in December last, and a dispatch was sent out immediately afterwards, commanding a speedy transmission of the necessary accounts. The Committee of By-Laws, in their Report of the 20th of June following, speak thus of the conduct of the Directors, with respect to this point: "Your Committee have had the satisfaction to find, that the Hon. Court of Directors did, on the 20th of February last (1821), issue orders to the Local Governments in India upon this subject, in such strong and pointed terms, as your Committee trust will, in future, preclude the recurrence of such neglectful conduct." Perhaps sufficient time had not elapsed to give those orders their full effect."

PERSIAN GULF.

The *Chairman* stated that, in conformity with the resolution of the General Court, of the 26th Sept. last, copies of all dispatches, not of a secret nature, relative to the late expeditions to the Gulf of Persia, were laid before the Proprietors.

EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The *Chairman* informed the Court that, in conformity with the resolution of the General Court of the 22d of March 1820, an account of the expense incurred for the support of the Royal East-India Volunteer Corps, for the season ending the 21st of August last, was laid before the Proprietors. The account was read, from which it appeared that the total expense incurred for clothing, arms and accoutrements, training, drilling, and pay, for the period specified, was £11,704.

HALF-YEAR'S DIVIDEND.

The *Chairman*. "It is appointed at

this Court to consider of a dividend on the Company's capital stock for the half-year, commencing on the 5th of July last and ending on the 5th of January next. The Court of Directors have come to a resolution on this subject; which shall be read."

The resolution of the Court of Directors of Tuesday, the 18th of December, recommending that a dividend of five and a-quarter per cent. should be declared for the half-year, was read.

The *Chairman* moved "that the dividend on the capital stock of this Company for the half year commencing the 5th July last and ending the 5th January next, be 5½ per cent."

Mr. *Elphinstone* seconded the motion.

Mr. *Rigby* said, that recent circumstances had drawn his attention most particularly to the affairs of that Company; to its state and constitution, and to the acts which the Legislature had lately passed respecting it; and he felt that it was imperative on the Proprietors to look with more caution, and with a deeper spirit of investigation, than they had for years been in the habit of doing, into all the proceedings of that Court. The present motion, which appeared so much a matter of course, was, in fact, a matter worthy of the deep and anxious observation of all those who had money vested in the funds of this Hon. Company; and when he made this assertion, he did not advance it without full consideration. The Act of Parliament, it was very true, allowed a certain dividend of £10. 10s. per annum to be distributed to the Proprietors of East-India Stock. It might be supposed that there the matter ended: but it appeared to him, that that Court (to which so few resorts were made) would scarcely be applied to, for the purpose of coming to the vote now before it, or be called on to consider what amount of dividend should be paid hereafter, if no further proceeding could take place. His opinion was, and he stated it with confidence before those who were well acquainted with the laws of this country, and with the usages of the Company (a body so intimately connected with the policy of the empire), that when the Proprietors of East-India Stock discharged the duty they were now called on to perform, they incurred an awful responsibility. If the Company made an improvident and unwise use of their money, if they launched into expenses which their profits would not bear, if they departed from the soundest principles of commercial prosperity, integrity and prudence, then a responsibility was entailed on each Proprietor of East-India stock, which rendered his personal property liable for the immense amount of debt for which that Company was answerable in England and in India. He must therefore say, assuming those premises, that it was the bounden duty of the

Proprietors, before they came to the present vote, as a matter of course, that they should investigate the particular situation of the Company; that the necessary accounts should be laid before them; and that they should examine whether their means would allow the proposed dividend. According to the last Act of Parliament, that of 1813, their dividends, in case of the failure of the commercial revenue, were to be defrayed out of the surplus territorial revenue. Now, although it might be said that Government had no right to interfere with their commercial concerns, yet might they not tell the Company, if the commercial fund proved insufficient: "You have acted imprudently; you have made greater dividends than you should have done; you have indulged in large and improvident advances; and, therefore, we will not suffer you to come to the territorial fund, on which the people of England have a lien, and over the expenditure of which, we, the Ministers of England, are bound to watch. You shall not touch any portion of the territorial fund, unless you shew us a very clear case." Therefore, he contended, that Court had a right to investigate the commercial concerns of the Company, for the last year, in order that they might know the situation in which they stood; and before he agreed to this motion, he would call for an account of the net profits of the Company's commercial establishment for the preceding year.

After a short pause,

The *Chairman* said, "As the view of this subject which the Hon. Proprietor has taken does not seem to be entertained by any other gentleman (for no person has seconded his motion, which, if successful, would be found exceedingly inconvenient), I shall now proceed to put the original question."

Mr. *Rigby*.—"I merely throw it out as a point worthy of consideration."

Mr. *S. Dixon* could not avoid saying, that any individual asking for such important information, without notice, and on the spur of the moment, assumed a right which appeared to him to be very doubtful. If the Hon. Proprietor gave notice that he would bring the subject under consideration in a few days, the Directors would, at that time, be provided with an answer; but he doubted whether any individual could ask or demand such information without previously declaring his intention.

Mr. *Hume*.—"If the Hon. Proprietor had attended to the constitution of the Company, he would have asked the Directors whether they had not before them a regular statement of the commercial assets of the Company, previously to their recommending this dividend; and whether it was not founded on that statement?"

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He took it for granted that they had examined all the necessary commercial documents, before they came to a decision."

The *Chairman*.—"Most certainly."

Mr. *Hume*.—Therefore, he conceived, there was no necessity for taking this subject into consideration at the present moment. Indeed, it would be productive of much inconvenience. At the same time he must say, it was the duty of any individual, who thought the commercial affairs of the Company were not properly managed, to bring the question forward by instituting a substantive motion. With respect to the amount of the proposed dividend, if they looked to the profits of the China trade alone, for several years past, they would find that those profits exceeded the rate of dividend. He would now make an observation on a statement which fell from the Hon. Proprietor, and which ought not go forth to the Public without contradiction. The Hon. Gentleman asserted, that he or any other Proprietor of East-India stock, was answerable with his private property for the debts of the Company. Now, if he (Mr. Hume) understood the constitution of the Company correctly, they were bound and liable merely for the sums they had subscribed, (*Hear! hear!*) To prevent alarm, it was right it should be known, that the Proprietors were not responsible for any debts beyond the amount which they had thought proper to subscribe.

Mr. *Rigby* begged to observe, that either he had not expressed himself with that distinctness which was necessary to put the Court in possession of his meaning, or else the Hon. Member must have misapprehended what he stated, if he fancied that he (Mr. Rigby) meant to lay it down as a broad principle, that the Members of that Court were liable to the debts of the Company; on the contrary, he certainly would not act with his usual caution and circumspection, if he became a member of a joint-stock Company, in which his property, however small, would be liable to the debts of that Company. His proposition was simply this, that, as the Court of Proprietors was resorted to, from time to time, to give their opinion with respect to the amount of the half-yearly dividend, thus far the law itself cast a certain portion of responsibility on them. What were they to do? They were to exercise a due, a sound, a vigilant discretion; and, if they were careless or negligent in the performance of their duty, then a degree of responsibility must devolve on them; the Judges would decide, that though not personally responsible, yet by negligence and carelessness they did become morally responsible. This he took to be quite clear. In the course of the observations which the Hon.

Member had made, he cast the responsibility more on the Directors, because he left to their discretion the apportionment of a dividend; and he would say (he meant it not offensively), that a most awful responsibility devolved on the Executive Body, if they proposed a dividend which the commercial profits of the Company would not bear out. He threw out these observations, in order to obtain this admission, "that we, the Proprietors, have an important duty to perform, and that we have a right to investigate the commercial concerns of the Company."

The *Chairman*.—"As the power is delegated by the Court of Proprietors to the Court of Directors, we now tell the Hon. Gentleman, that at our peril we recommend this dividend, having fully investigated the accounts. (*Hear! hear!*)"

Mr. R. Jackson observed, that his Hon. Friend (Mr. Hume) was not singular in his idea of the legal proposition which the Hon. Member (Mr. Rigby) had laid down. He (Mr. Jackson) understood the Hon. Member to state, that the Proprietors were individually responsible for the debts of the Company. Such an impression could not be too soon removed, as it was evidently calculated to lower the value of their stock. The Hon. Member had now narrowed his proposition, and argued that the Proprietors were morally and politically responsible for the judicious and vigilant investigation of the Company's affairs. For his own part, he felt that they could not give too much consideration to their affairs, or investigate them too deeply. He was extremely glad, therefore, to find that the Hon. Member now paid due attention to the laws and constitution of the Company; and that he would in future, instead of reposing under his shades in the country, as he had done for some years past, devote his mind seriously to the study of their affairs: a resolution which, with his abilities, could not be but highly advantageous to the Company. But the Hon. Member could not be in the situation of wanting all knowledge of the state of the Company's commercial affairs, since this day he had heard read the heads of those accounts on which the dividend was founded, and it was open to every Proprietor to investigate them. All the Hon. Member wanted (and he could not avoid making the accusation) was, industry to come down to that House and examine the accounts. If he found that they were faithful and satisfactory, he could then dismiss his fears, and withdraw his opinion; on the contrary, if he discovered that they were otherwise, why he had a right to call on the Directors to retract their statement, and to alter their proposition. He had made these few remarks, because the Hon. Member had, in the

course of his speech, called on some gentleman of the learned profession to state his opinion.

Mr. Rigby said, any opinion he had offered, or any observation he had made, was not warranted by any rumour, statement, or information, received by him, that their commercial affairs were not in a prosperous situation; on the contrary, he believed they never were more prosperous than at the present moment. He knew of nothing, he had alluded to nothing, except the Act of Parliament itself: and his object in rising was, to shew to the Directors and Proprietors that there was a certain degree of responsibility.

The motion was then agreed to unanimously.

DR. GILCHRIST'S PENSION.

The *Chairman*.—"I have to acquaint the Court, that it is made *special*, for the purpose of submitting for confirmation the Resolution of the General Court of the 26th September, approving the Resolution of the Court of Directors of the 29th August last, granting to Dr. John Borthwick Gilchrist, as Lecturer in the Hindoostanee Language, the sum of £200 per annum for a further term of three years, together with an allowance of £150 per annum, to enable him to provide a suitable lecture room. I now move, that the said resolution be confirmed."

Mr. Elphinstone seconded the motion.

Mr. R. Jackson.—When this subject was last before the Court, he strongly participated in those sentiments of satisfaction which were expressed towards the Court of Directors, for the confidence which they had placed in the talents and integrity of the gentleman who was the object of the present motion. He entirely agreed in the broad proposition of his Hon. Friend (Mr. Hume), that all their servants should be afforded the best possible means for a quiring and improving themselves in the Hindoostanee language; and when his Hon. Friend described the immense importance of that tongue, he could not but be gratified, in the highest degree, at hearing the eulogiums which were echoed from every quarter of the Court on the consummate talents of Dr. Gilchrist, and which were powerfully supported by the concurrent testimonies of many of their greatest and most respected Authorities abroad. As the question was then so fully discussed, he felt it wholly unnecessary, on the present occasion, to enter into any detail of a plan, which was so minutely described and so generally panegyricized. But he thought, and he believed the same feeling would strike every man who was fond of literature, and who prized the fame of those who pursued it, that the resolution submitted to the Court was not sufficiently compli-

mentary to a character, in whose praise so much had been said, and from whose labours the Company had derived so much benefit. He alluded to this circumstance at the former Court; and though he did not then offer any thing in the shape of a motion, he flattered himself that he had the feeling of the gentlemen behind the bar with him. As the resolution now stood, Dr. Gilchrist was merely recognized as "Lecturer in the Hindoostanee language," which he proposed to amend, by placing after Dr. Gilchrist's name the words, "late Professor at the College of Fort William, and now Hindoostanee Professor in the City of London." This might be done with perfect propriety, because Dr. Gilchrist had run a very distinguished and a very useful career in India. The Authorities there had borne the most decided testimony to his abilities, industry, and disinterestedness, both when he acted as teacher and when he became professor in the College at Calcutta. Since that period, he had been employed in the useful and praiseworthy labour which the resolution pointed out. Surely, when this was the case, they ought not to speak of this highly-gifted gentleman as they would of a common schoolmaster. He would therefore suggest, that those appellations should be placed after Dr. Gilchrist's name, to which, as an Oriental Professor, he was entitled.

The *Chairman*.—"Dr. Gilchrist was lately an Oriental Professor in the College of Fort William, but he is now "lecturer" not "professor" in London. I know not how the idea of professor can attach to the second situation. As it is not on record, I wish the learned gentleman would leave that word out."

Mr. R. Jackson would be perfectly satisfied if the words placed on their own records were used, "late Oriental Professor in the College of Fort William, and now Hindoostanee Lecturer in London." He believed it would give great pleasure and happiness to Dr. Gilchrist to be recognized under these titles. Some gentlemen were anxious that the second title of Professor should remain: but perhaps it would be as well if the appellations which stood on their records were adhered to. He now came to a second point, which also, in his opinion, called for amendment. The resolution said, that the grant to Dr. Gilchrist should be continued "for the further term of three years." Now, it appeared to him, that a gentleman of whom they had had so much beneficial experience, of whose merits the Directors themselves had spoken so highly, and whom their Government abroad had praised in the warmest manner, should not be treated like a person who was wholly unknown. For one individual, who twenty years ago, was conversant

with the Hindoostanee language, there were now fifty—an alteration entirely owing to Dr. Gilchrist's unceasing labours. And they would recollect that there were gentlemen in that Court, who had been for many years in the Company's service, filling very distinguished situations; nay, there were individuals behind the bar, who had voluntarily and honourably come forward, and declared how much they owed to the great talents and indefatigable industry of Dr. Gilchrist. Was it not wrong, then, that any part of the resolution should appear to treat him rather as one with whom an experiment was to be tried, than as a gentleman whose Oriental acquirements could not be disputed, and whose long-continued services could not be denied? After trying him for three years, they were now asked to try him for three years more. Doubtless no offence was intended, but it appeared a little ungracious, to place a gentleman like Dr. Gilchrist on his good behaviour, as it were, for three years. There was another very serious point connected with this limitation, namely, that this being a grant of a merely temporary nature, it would leave him no chance, hereafter, of claiming from the superannuated fund, a certain pension, as other gentlemen could do. He would not pronounce this as a direct affirmative proposition: he was not called on to do so; but it was clear that if those words "be continued for a further term of three years" were inserted, they must give to the resolution a negative effect. He thought, therefore, that those words, which were not necessary, but which must have this operation, ought to be left out. At the former Court, an Hon. Director (Mr. Edmonstone) stated why the words "be farther continued for a term of three years," were introduced in the resolution. The explanation satisfied him at the time, and made him express his opinion now, that the Court of Directors harboured no unfriendly feeling towards Dr. Gilchrist. During the preceding three years, medical students, instructed by Dr. Gilchrist in the Hindoostanee language had gone out to India; and the Hon. Director observed, that as there were no means of ascertaining, at present, the operation of the system in that country, the words alluded to were used in order to afford a competent time for that purpose, without meaning to derogate from the honours they were paying to Dr. Gilchrist, and without intending to produce any unpleasant feeling. He, however, objected to those words, because, as he had before said, they gave a negative effect to the resolution; and he thought Dr. Gilchrist should stand in the same situation as other individuals. Nothing ought to be done which could prevent him from partici-

pating in the benefits of the comfortable fund, provided for their servants, and the widows of their servants. He did not say that Dr. Gilchrist would not be eligible if he continued in their service; but he deprecated the use of words which had a negative effect now. His proposed alterations, then, were these; the resolution ran thus: "The Court being satisfied of the expediency of extending and encouraging the lectures on the Hindoostanee language given by Dr John Borthwick Gilchrist," (here he proposed to insert, "*late Oriental Professor in the College of Fort William, and now Hindoostanee Lecturer in London;*") "it is advisable that the resolution of the Court of Directors of the 4th of Nov. 1818, granting to Dr. Gilchrist a salary of £200 per annum for the term of three years, and directing that all persons appointed to the Company's medical service should attend one course of the lectures of Dr. Gilchrist, be continued" (here observed Mr. Jackson, the words "*for the further term of three years*" are added, which he proposed to omit, and to let the resolution run thus:) "be continued; and that, in addition to what Dr. Gilchrist now receives, he be granted (omitting "*for the same period*") "an allowance of £150 per annum, to enable him to provide a suitable lecture-room." Mr. Jackson having stated the intended alterations specifically, observed, that it would occur to the Court that he had not said one word relative to a prospective view, which his Hon. Friend entertained, namely, that of providing that all the Company's Cadets should attend a course of Hindoostanee lectures previous to their embarkation. There was no man, unless he took leave of common-sense, but must perceive how beneficial a thing it would be if their Cadets were enabled to acquire the Hindoostanee tongue. But, to effect that object, perhaps the best course would be for the Court of Proprietors to request of the Court of Directors that they would take such steps, to promote so desirable an end, as might to them seem proper, leaving all the details to the Executive Body. Mr. Jackson concluded by moving, "That after the name of Dr. Gilchrist, the words '*late Oriental Professor in the College of Fort William, and now Hindoostanee Lecturer in London,*' be inserted, and that the words, '*for the further term of three years*' be omitted."

The *Chairman* said, he believed there was a well-grounded legal objection to the second alteration, from the circumstance of its having, in truth, the effect of increasing the amount of the grant. What was proposed and agreed to at the former Court was, to grant £350 per annum for a term of three years, supposing it was

understood that the individual to whom the grant was made, conducted himself during that period agreeably to the Company's views and wishes. But now it was required to extend the grant to an indefinite term, to the entire period of the individual's life, to a term that might go far beyond three years; therefore, he conceived the amount of the proposition, in pounds, shillings, and pence, was much greater than the sum proposed. In that case, it would require two special General Courts for its approval and confirmation. He had stated to the Learned Gentleman, the other day, that this appeared to him to be the case. He had since strengthened his opinion, by consulting the proper legal authority, and he felt convinced that such an alteration could not come within the provision of the By-Law. He did not proceed on any petty technicality, but acted from a conviction that such a proposition demanded two General Courts. With respect to the other proposition, connected with the limitation of the term, it was undoubtedly fitting that some information should be received, as to the result of the system, before they ventured to proceed farther. He, and other Gentlemen, were desirous to know how far the medical gentlemen, who had been sent out to India during the last three years, had improved themselves, and benefited the service, in consequence of the instructions they had received, previously to the adoption of any other step. Of this he was quite sure, that it never had been the intention of the Court of Directors to deprive Dr. Gilchrist of the benefit of superannuation; and he thought the Learned Gentleman had misconceived this point, because, if Dr. Gilchrist were continued for three years longer, that term would constitute part of the period which would enable him to claim the benefit of the fund. The three years, which had already expired, was not a period sufficiently long for that purpose; but those progressive three years must be considered as so many strides towards the attainment of that object.

Mr. R. Jackson said, the Hon. Director had taken that course which appeared to be the most correct in itself, and which, to him, seemed to be more free from objection than any other. He had brought forward a legal point, and, in support of it he had referred to high legal authority. He (Mr. Jackson) would, however, state in a few words, the grounds on which he dissented from the legal position that had been laid down. He took it for granted, that the appellations which he proposed to be annexed to Dr. Gilchrist's name would not be opposed; and the question then was, whether or not the omission of the words, "for a further term of three

years," increased the amount of grant, and rendered a new proceeding necessary? When he first objected to those words, it was not merely because they might interfere with Dr. Gilchrist's claim on the superannuation fund, but because, as he then stated, honour was every thing to professional men, and any thing that could be construed into slight, affected their feelings very sensibly. Now, what was the course pursued towards Dr. Gilchrist? They were about to make him Hindoostance Lecturer, as a matter of experiment, for three years longer. There was no scholar, no man of talents, who would not feel mortified at such a proceeding. After thirty years' experience of Dr. Gilchrist's abilities; after the Directors themselves had complimented him warmly; after the Local Governments abroad had united in praising him; after they had heard it stated from high authority, in the last General Court, that he had performed what no individual but himself could have accomplished; was it proper, was it just, that such a man should be put on his good behaviour for three years more? A legal objection was now taken, which did not derogate from the merits of the case. If it were well founded, Dr. Gilchrist must submit to its operation: for he, as well as others, must bow to the law. The objection he took to be, that if the words "for a further term of three years" were omitted, and the resolution merely stated that the grant should be continued, it would, in effect, comprize a larger sum than that originally proposed, and would, therefore, under the By-Law, demand a new proceeding. Now he viewed the proposition and the conclusion in an entirely different light. Instead of increasing the sum, the alteration would decrease it. If they employed Dr. Gilchrist, in the terms of the original resolution, for three years, they must, *coute qui coute*, pay him for three years. But, on the contrary, if they adopted the amendment, he had no claim that could be recognized farther than *quamdiu se bene gesserit*; he was on his good behaviour; and if he misbehaved himself, he might be discarded at the end of six months or six weeks. In fact, so far from the amendment involving an enlargement of the grant, it went to diminish it: because it removed that which was positive, and lowered it down to that which was merely conditional. But, supposing his Learned Friend to be right in his interpretation of the law, then he (Mr. Jackson) would take up what had fallen from the Hon. Chairman, who said, that an opportunity would occur when they might proceed in a legal manner.

The *Chairman*.—"I said, that I did not by any means intend to start an objection beyond that which was founded on

the provisions of the By-Law. I merely stated, that if the Learned Gentleman brought forward his motion, which would have the effect of extending the grant, it must be entertained by two General Courts. I did not proceed on any technical nicety, but because the law renders that course imperative."

Mr. *R. Jackson*.—"I would ask the Hon. Chairman, and my Learned Friend (the standing Counsel), whether, if the present Court agree to strike out the words 'for a further term of three years,' and that the next General Court confirm the alteration, that may be considered a regular proceeding, and a compliance with the By-Law."

The *Chairman*.—"I think not. There must be two General Courts, specially summoned, after due notice given."

Mr. *R. Twining*.—"May I be allowed to ask whether, under the By-Law, even the other alteration, which goes to insert new words, can be admitted?"

The *Chairman*.—"Yes, certainly. That is a mere verbal amendment, and does not touch the money question."

Mr. *Hume*.—"If the Hon. Proprietor would refer to the By-Law, he would perceive that no doubt could be entertained as to the legality of introducing those words. He would find, that notice was required, and special Courts were ordered to be summoned, to prevent sums of money being granted without due consideration. The objection relative to the words proposed to be omitted was, that such omission would extend the grant, and that therefore notice was necessary. Of course, if that were a just view of the case, such an alteration could not be made in the present Court. With respect to the words proposed to be introduced, no such objection could be taken. For his own part, he made little of the alteration; but he knew that with the Doctor it was a point of honour, and therefore he wished to remove any little party spirit that prevent his attaining it. They must be all aware that, at a certain age, prejudices and predilections had much influence. Dr. Gilchrist, whose whole life had been devoted to oriental literature, wished to be officially recognized, as other Professors were; and he (Mr. Hume) hoped, after the general support the Doctor had received, that the Court would designate him in that way which was most grateful to his feelings.

The *Chairman*.—"The appointment of Oriental Professor was made by the Marquis Wellesley; but the Court here disapproved of that appointment, and the College, it is well known, was ordered to be given up. Now, I think, on the whole, it would be extremely inconvenient, if an appointment were recognized here which was not approved of by a former Court. I suggest,

therefore, that it would be better to leave out those words altogether."

Mr. Hume said, they were bound to look to the appointment of Dr. Gilchrist to a Professorship under the Marquis Wellesley, and also to the situation in which he was now placed. For his own part, he could not conceive why he was placed in a lower situation than other gentlemen. Some of the principal men at Addiscombe and Haileybury arose from the school of Dr. Gilchrist; and why should not the same honour be paid to him, which was conferred on them? To him (Mr. Hume) such a distinction would be looked upon as nothing; but Dr. Gilchrist, he believed, thought it a degradation to be called "Lecturer," when every other person who stood in a situation similar to his was denominated "Professor." Now, whether his appointment at Fort William was approved of by the Court of Directors or not, certain it was that it gave him the title of Professor; and was it not proper to give him the same title now? It appeared to him (Mr. Hume) to be *vox et preterea nihil*. Dr. Gilchrist, however, did not so consider it; and if the title were conferred on him, it would flatter his vanity, if gentlemen were disposed so to designate an honourable feeling. But he would state to the Court wherein the Doctor had a right to consider this distinction as degrading to him. They give their Professors £500 a-year; that, he believed, was the smallest salary granted; and, besides, they received their half-pay. This was the case with Professor Stewart, and several others, and Dr. Gilchrist should be placed on the same footing with them. He was not so treated; and, therefore, the Doctor felt that the withholding from him the title of Professor, joined with the distinction which was observable in the mode of remunerating him, did inflict on him a species of degradation. With respect to him, the usual course adopted by the Company was departed from. Thus Professor Stewart received £500 a-year for his labours at the College, and his half-pay of £182, making a total of £682. If, therefore, they made Dr. Gilchrist a Professor, he would be entitled to be placed in the same situation. (*Hear! hear!*) He was prepared to contend that, in honour and justice, he should be so recognized. At present his salary was thus made up; £182 as a retired surgeon, after twenty-two years' service; £120 pension for his literary labours in India; £200 salary as lecturer; and £150 for a lecture-room; making a total of £652. Now, if he were placed on the same footing with other gentlemen, he would receive £500 as Professor, and £182 as pension, being £682; and thus, every mark of degradation would be removed, he feelings would be gratified, and

justice would be rendered to him, for the mere difference of £30. He might be told that Dr. Gilchrist was entitled to demand three guineas from each medical student whom he instructed. He need not, however, occupy the Court by describing what Dr. Gilchrist's feelings were on this subject, and pointing out the reasons which induced him not to avail himself of that species of remuneration. This was another distinction in his case. He was the only person who was called on to take fees. Every Professor received a net salary, and whatever fees were collected were received at the India-House; with them the Professor had no concern. In this point of view, also, he wished Dr. Gilchrist's situation to be altered. Considering his merits and services, he hoped the Court would allow him to enter his name as "Professor of Hindoostanee;" and, therefore, he sincerely hoped the amendment of his Learned Friend would be carried. He had stated thus much to shew why the Doctor conceived the withholding of this title to be a mark set upon him. He thought so, because in that, as well as in other circumstances, he appeared to be distinguished from those servants of the Company who were similarly employed. The subject of money being waved, the Court, he trusted, would agree to the verbal amendment by which Dr. Gilchrist would be recognized as Professor.

The Chairman said, if the Learned Mover of the amendment intended to withdraw his proposition for omitting the words "for a further term of three years," he (the Chairman) had no objection to suffering the words "late Oriental Professor at the College of Fort William" to form a part of the resolution, because he found on the records of the Court a sort of recognition of that appointment. He was, however, rather sorry for what had fallen from the Hon. Gentleman who spoke last. From his statement it appeared, that *words* and *substance* were to be conceded together; that an increase of salary was to be founded on the word "Professor." To this he could not agree. He would give the word, but not the substance. Dr. Gilchrist had very nearly as large a salary as Professor Stewart. The former had £650; and let them make what they would of the case of the latter, he had only £682.

Mr. Hume said, the amount was not what he complained of. The grievance was, Dr. Gilchrist was placed in a different situation from other servants.

Mr. S. Dixon was very glad that the Hon. Chairman had found on the journals a record relative to the appointment of this individual, because he did not think the Court of Directors or the Court of Proprietors had any right to confer titles. As it was admitted that such an appoint-

ment had taken place, he would not object to the amendment.

Mr. *R. Jackson* returned his cordial thanks to the Hon. Chairman for the course he had taken, and for the candour he had shewn. He must be allowed to say, that if his titular alteration had been decidedly objected to he would have withdrawn it, because he would not place this worthy and respectable man in opposition to his honourable masters. One word he begged leave to offer on the pecuniary part of the question; and he was induced to make the observation, because he should feel vexed and ashamed if it could be supposed that while he was contending for a title of honour, Dr. Gilchrist had, at bottom, a secret lurking desire to increase his emolument. One fact would demonstrate that this was not the case; one fact would shew that a love of gain did not enter into the disposition of the man; but, on the contrary, that any fault which his friends and family had to find, arose from the indulgence of a very opposite principle. During the last three years he was entitled, by the positive order of the Executive Body, by their absolute law, to receive three guineas from every medical student, who, being about to embark for India, was obliged, as a preparatory step, to attend his lectures. Did he avail himself of this order? No, he had refused to take the fee from any one of those whom he had instructed. He acted thus for two reasons: first, he recollected that he had been a young Scotch surgeon himself, scarcely possessed of the means to defray his equipment; others he knew might be placed in the same situation, and therefore he would not receive from his pupils that which perhaps they could but ill spare. His other reason was, that he could not, consistently with the high literary character which he sustained, consent to receive students at so much per head; a mode which not one of their Professors had been called on to pursue; and therefore, with more scholastic pride than worldly prudence, he refused the proposed remuneration.

The alteration, with respect to omitting the words "for a further term of three years," having been withdrawn, the amendment "late Oriental Professor in the College of Fort William, and now Hindoostanee Lecturer in London," was read.

The *Chairman* said, those words would be acceded to without motion.

Mr. *Hume* observed, that there must be a mistake. No mention was made of "Hindoostanee Professor in London." The amendment was therefore idle. As Dr. Gilchrist was admitted Professor at Calcutta, why should they not admit him to assume the same title here?

The *Chairman*.—"The term Professor

belongs to a collegiate establishment; that to which Dr. Gilchrist is at present attached is not a collegiate establishment, and to dub him a Professor is not within the range of our power."

Mr. *R. Jackson*.—"My motion had this object; to procure the insertion, in the resolution, of those titles which appeared on record."

Mr. *Hume* would oppose that amendment, because it went merely to state that which was already on record, a proceeding which he conceived to be useless. As to dubbing him a Professor, it had been done in other cases, and might, of course, be done now; he should therefore move, that the word "professor," as applied to Dr. Gilchrist's present labours, should be inserted. He was willing to trust Dr. Gilchrist's cause with that Court in which his merits had been so fully displayed. If they would not concede this honour, he must bow to their decision; but, in justice and gratitude to Dr. Gilchrist, he ought not to be refused that title, in England, which he possessed in India.

The *Chairman*.—"I am sorry to say, that, if the Hon. Gent. persists in his proposition, which appears to be a very extraordinary one, we shall be obliged to oppose it altogether. I have said, that we cannot dub Professors; but if the Hon. Proprietor dislikes the word, I will alter it. We have appointed Professors on a Collegiate Establishment, but we cannot appoint them on one that is not collegiate, any more than we can create Dukes and Earls. The lectures established by Dr. Gilchrist do not emanate from the Company, but are only under its protection."

Mr. *Hume*.—"I wish you to state, from your records, under what denomination Mr. Shakespear is employed at the seminary at Addiscombe? His situation is similar to that of Dr. Gilchrist, and if you concede the title of Professor to the former gentleman, you also may to the latter."

The *Chairman*.—"The case alluded to by the Hon. Proprietor does not weaken my argument much. Addiscombe is under the immediate direction of the Company; it is recognized by act of Parliament, and the Company defray every expense; but Dr. Gilchrist is carrying on his Lectures in a private building."

Dr. *Sewell* said, his idea was that the title of Professor belonged only to collegiate establishments. The words professor and doctor were often synonymous, as D.D. *doctor divinitatis*, and S.T.P. *Sacrae Theologiae Professor*. He thought the Company would be taking on itself an undue authority to denominate any individual a professor, he not being connected with a collegiate foundation. Dr. Gilchrist ap-

peared to be merely a volunteer lecturer under the Company.

Mr. *Trant* said, he was perhaps the only person in that Court who had been a pupil of Dr. Gilchrist, and he was bound to state, that he had derived great benefit from his instruction. The advantages which, in a pecuniary point of view, the Company had received from the information furnished to their servants by Dr. Gilchrist, were immense. He could answer for it, in his own person, that they were very extensive indeed. Now it had been clearly shewn, that the stipend granted to this gentleman was much under the rewards conferred on others, because they had not performed one-third of the service which he had achieved. It was admitted on all hands, that he was the inventor of the most perspicuous and intelligible mode of acquiring a knowledge of Hindoostance, that had ever appeared; and a more important service, one more conducive to the interests of the Company, could not have been performed. He believed there was no question of money before the Court; it was a question of honour. He could not speak technically or legally with respect to the subject immediately under consideration, but this he would say, that if, by stretching a point, if, by adopting any proceeding that would not militate against some vital and important principle, they could confer this title on Dr. Gilchrist, they would pursue their own interest and honour by taking that course; for he would declare, on his word, as he stood there, a gentleman and an honest man, that the information disseminated by Dr. Gilchrist, had saved the Company £100,000. The natives of India were under the greatest obligation to him. Many a hard blow had they escaped, in consequence of his labours; for they all must know, that very often young men, and even old ones, not knowing the proper mode of expression, and not being promptly obeyed, in consequence, were fond of having recourse to their hands. The superior knowledge of the native tongue which now prevailed, thanks to Dr. Gilchrist, had rendered a recurrence to blows infinitely less frequent. The Company, the British nation, and the natives of India, owed to this gentleman a great debt of gratitude for his useful exertions. The Hon. Chairman had stated that Dr. Gilchrist had a salary of £650 a year, and that he was therefore nearly on a par, as to emolument, with Professor Stewart. But how stood the fact? Dr. Gilchrist received £180 pension, in his medical capacity, which had nothing to do with his literary services; he had £120 literary pension; for his exertion in India, £200 per annum, which had been granted to him three years ago, on account of his lectures and now £150 additional was proposed. For what? Not to be put into his pocket,

but to provide a suitable lecture room.—(*Hear! hear!*) Such was Dr. Gilchrist's elevation of sentiment, that, he was sure, if he could get a proper place to lecture in for £50 a-year, he would scorn to put the residue of the grant in his pocket. But it was said that he was a volunteer lecturer; this, however, was not the case. He held his appointment under a law, that law which bound the medical student to attend his lectures, and which declared that, without such attendance was certified, they could not embark. Therefore, he contended, that Dr. Gilchrist was as much under the protection of the Company as Professor Stewart, Professor Shakespear, or any one else. Now with respect to the title of Professor, as far as he was acquainted with literary establishments in London, he believed there could be no objection to its assumption. Surely it was as proper to apply this title to Dr. Gilchrist, who lectured on Hindoostance, as to confer it on Mr. Coleman, who lectured about horses, and who was called "Veterinary Professor!" Dr. Gilchrist was a man of high honour and of susceptible feelings. He wished for this mark of respect; and, if they could grant it to him, he was sure it would serve as a stimulus to his future exertions. The Company, he repeated, owed him much; and, compared with what he had done, his reward was a mere trifle. He might, indeed, demand three guineas from each pupil: but he refused, on principle, to take advantage of that circumstance. He had been an unfortunate man, but his prospects might be improved if the Company directed all their cadets and medical students to pay, at the India-house, a certain sum, out of which they might disburse to him an adequate salary.

Mr. *Rigby*.—Praiseworthy and admirable as was, on all occasions, the conduct pursued in that Court, still he thought the Proprietors had, on this day, scarcely done justice to the high and honourable individual who had been brought before them, and to whose elevation of character so many triumphant testimonies had been adduced. His merits appeared to be acknowledged on all hands, and to be praised in all quarters; his merits, as a literary man; his merits as disinterested and feeling man; his merits in that point of excellence in which his learned friend (Mr. Jackson) declared him (Mr. Rigby) to be deficient, he meant as an indefatigably industrious man, were all panegyrized in the most unequivocal terms. He had conferred the greatest benefit on the Company, with reference to a point that had before been much neglected; he alluded to the cultivation of literature, acquired through the medium of the language of the natives, the utility of which he had clearly proved. Looking to the

course of the speech of his Hon. Friend (Mr. Hume) on this occasion, he confessed that a part of it did not coincide with his ideas. His speech at the former Court was excellent; it was a literary dissertation, a literary disquisition, combining sound reasoning with a great variety of valuable information. He took a masterly view of the sciences necessary to be attained by the official servants of the Company; and the justice of his Hon. Friend's observations excited his admiration, as well as the admiration of the Court. But when, in his speech this day, he said that the mark of respect now called for was a mere form of words, that it might be a matter of vanity, that it appeared to him to be *vox et preterea nihil*, he differed from him wholly. He would say, that this *vox* was most essential to the scholar, to the soldier, to the statesman, to the man of feeling, indeed almost to all men. Dr. Gilchrist, with singular disinterestedness, in circumstances rather of poverty than of affluence, called for the cheering praises of a body of merchants, whose ordinary pursuits were lucre and gain, rather than for their pecuniary assistance. The language of the poet might be well applied in this case:

"Some feelings are to mortals giv'n.

"With less of earth in them than heav'n."

Such were the feelings possessed by Dr. Gilchrist, and therefore it was for them, for that liberal Court, to deal liberally by him in proportion as he proved himself to be disinterested. If they gave £800 a-year to a retired warehouse-keeper, if they provided thus handsomely for a servant in that capacity, could they refuse to a man of his great genius a similar mark of their regard? (*Hear! hear!*) The salary now proposed was, after all, a scanty one, when they considered that a part of it, £150 a-year, was an allowance for a lecture-room. Perhaps it would be better if a great company like that, instead of providing for a suitable building in this way, would give him a lecture-room worthy of their dignity and the importance of the object. This course, he understood, would be much more agreeable to Dr. Gilchrist. With respect to the title of Professor, could they refuse him that honour? for he denied that it was a matter of form, as had been stated; it was one of the highest honours, and would add much to the respectability and dignity of his situation. He had heard a story of the celebrated Dr. Busby, who, when head-master of a great public school, was visited by the reigning monarch. The Doctor kept on his hat in the presence of His Majesty, to whom he afterwards apologized; observing, that the circumstance would tend greatly to aid his influence over the scholars, that it would throw a certain degree of dignity round his per-

son in their eyes, and that the hat which had been worn before his Majesty would ever be considered the symbol of absolute authority in his school. The King accepted the apology, since he saw that the act was not done to gratify a foolish vanity, but was resorted to because it would be productive of moral good. For the same reason he hoped the title of Professor would be conferred on Dr. Gilchrist, and therefore he would support the proposition.

Mr. R. Jackson.—"There is but one question before the Court. If you ask me the extent of my motion, I answer that it embraces those appellations which you have on record, that I have distinctly stated. But if you ask me what my feelings are, I say they are in perfect unison with the feelings of my Hon. Friend (Mr. Hume). I would feel extremely gratified, if you decided in favour of my Hon. Friend's proposition; but I must again state, that the terms of my motion are for the insertion of such appellations as are on record."

Mr. Elphinstone said, he could not make out or exactly understand the manner in which gentlemen were treating this subject, or how the reasoning made use of bore upon the question. One Hon. Proprietor, in a very long oration, informed them of the thousands of pounds which Dr. Gilchrist had saved for the Company. Now, supposing this to have been the fact, what had it to do with making him a Professor? Any gentleman that pleased might call him a Professor: but still he would be no more a Professor than he (Mr. Elphinstone) was. Neither could they make him a Professor; it was not in their power. Another Hon. Proprietor introduced a story about Dr. Busby; and he had himself heard of a circumstance, somewhat similar, having occurred between the late King and one of the Company's warehouse-keepers; and a very pleasant story it was. But these were old stories, and did not bear on the question; which was, whether they possessed power to grant an honour of the kind now solicited. He denied that they had any such authority, and therefore it was futile to apply to them. He should, he confessed, have much more respect for Dr. Gilchrist, if he had not seen his name so often in the newspapers of late. He knew not whether to ascribe the circumstance to unbounded vanity, or to a worse motive. It had been hinted the Company ought to provide a lecture-room for him; such a proposition he certainly would oppose, because it would entail a very considerable expense upon the Company. They had also been called on to compel their Cadets to attend Dr. Gilchrist's lectures for a given period. But, let the Court consider what would

be the cost incurred by a young man, while living for two or three months in London? And, above all, what effect would such a residence produce on his habits? His time would be lost, his purse emptied, and his morals destroyed.—(*Hear! hear!*) It would be dangerous to keep young men in this great town four months, or two months, or six weeks, when they were about to embark for India. It was impossible to place old heads upon young shoulders; and the danger of suffering inexperienced youths to run about London for two or three months must be obvious to the least reflecting mind. Much had been said about Dr. Gilchrist's publications, and some gentlemen seemed to think that he was not sufficiently encouraged or rewarded for them. But let the Court compare his situation with that of Dr. Johnson. When the latter produced his dictionary, how did he prosecute his labour? At his own expense, and in his own apartment. He received no pension, he got nothing more than a bare remuneration for the exercise of his talents and industry. That was not the case with Dr. Gilchrist. When he was preparing his dictionary, he was sitting down at the expense of the Company; and when he returned to this country and asked for a pension, it was granted to him. It was true, he did not make the request until some speculations into which he had entered proved unsuccessful. But did Dr. Johnson get a pension at an early period of his career? No; he did not receive one till a very few years before he died. In short, whatever the zeal of Dr. Gilchrist's friends might lead them to say, there was not an unprejudiced man who would not acknowledge that he had been liberally treated.

Mr. S. Dixon.—“I would submit to the good sense of the Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Hume) whether it would not be better for him not to press his amendment, since, if it be negatived, it will seem to cast a slur on Dr. Gilchrist.”

Mr. Hume called on the Hon. Director, who had recently addressed the Court, to say whether he did not himself vote for Mr. Shakspeare being called Professor at Addiscombe seminary? If the Court of Directors did not so appoint him, he would give the matter up; but if they did, let them not plead that they cannot exercise such a power.

Mr. Elphinstone did not recollect the circumstance; but whether he voted for the appointment or not made little difference, because Addiscombe was the Company's establishment, was governed by particular Authorities, and was specifically recognized by Act of Parliament.

Mr. R. Twining feared, when, a few minutes ago, he ventured to make an inquiry as to the regularity of their proceedings, that the Hon. Proprietor below him

(Mr. Hume) imagined he was actuated by hostility towards Dr. Gilchrist. Nothing could be farther from his intention than to express any opinion in the way of opposition to that gentleman; on the contrary he was willing to agree to whatever would be most pleasing and agreeable to Dr. Gilchrist himself. He had merely thrown out a doubt, whether they could do any thing more at this Court beyond what had been done at the last, even if it related merely to the technical alteration of words. He did not, at the moment, know that the leaving out the term of three years involved the amount of the grant; but that being disposed of, he wished the motion to be carried as it stood at the former Court, by which a great deal of discussion might be avoided. He thought this course would be more agreeable to Dr. Gilchrist, since it would prevent any animadversion or opposition, to which amendments frequently gave rise.

Mr. Oldham was not convinced, by the poetic speeches he had heard, of the propriety of the amendment, and he hoped it would be withdrawn. He was a member of that Company, but he knew nothing of Dr. Gilchrist, except what he had casually heard; he thought, however, if the amendment proposed was intended to confer on him a title to which he had no claim, such a step was a derogation from the dignity of his character. They certainly ought not to dub gentlemen with titles unless they had some ground for it, as well as proper authority to carry their wishes into effect. They had learned that the title of “Professor,” properly so denominated, was connected with collegiate duties; but it did not appear that Dr. Gilchrist performed any such duties. At the present moment, they must be aware, that *soi-disant* professors of all descriptions were to be found in abundance. There were veterinary professors, professors of dancing, and professors of music; but would it not be derogating from the character of this gentleman, if they gave him a mock title of that kind, instead of one that was truly respectable and honourable? He trusted, therefore, that the Hon. Gent. would see the propriety, nay the necessity of withdrawing his amendment; by pursuing such a course, the motion would be carried unanimously, and would confer an honour on this gentleman, instead of conveying a reproach, to which a contrary line of proceeding would undoubtedly give birth. He hoped the Court would be content to take the resolution as it stood.

Mr. R. Jackson. “The motion I have introduced to the Court is couched in terms which the Hon. Chairman has approved. My hon. friend (Mr. Hume) wishes the word “professor” to be introduced, as applied to Dr. Gilchrist's situation in London. It is to that alone that objection has

been made; therefore, to attempt to bring the Court back to the original resolution, at the last moment, is somewhat too bad."

The *Chairman*. "The amendment of the Learned Gentleman goes merely to a declaration of facts, namely, that Dr. Gilchrist was formerly Oriental Professor at Calcutta, and that he is now Hindoostanee Lecturer in London; but if we say that he is Hindoostanee Professor in London, we do not state a fact, for he is not a Professor. Some form must be gone through to constitute a Professor. Perhaps gentlemen may think that we have a privilege to make Professors, similar to that which the King, it is said, may exercise, to create ladies. If he addresses a letter to Miss Maria Jenkins, styling her 'Lady Maria Jenkins,' she becomes Lady Maria Jenkins immediately. (*A laugh*) But if I addressed a letter to this gentleman tomorrow, styling him Professor Gilchrist, it would not give him the least claim to the title more than he previously possessed. It is therefore much better to see him made a Professor regularly, before we so designate him."

Mr. *Hume* said, he would take leave to withdraw his opposition, with one observation, namely, that he was quite sure the Hon. Gentleman on the other side (Mr. Oldham) had declined supporting him, because, as he had candidly admitted, he knew nothing on the subject. If the Hon. Gentleman knew what he (Mr. Hume) was acquainted with, he would probably have sustained his view of the question; and he hoped to receive his support at a future period.

Mr. *Oldham*.—"I said I knew nothing of Dr. Gilchrist, but from hearsay; but I opposed the amendment, because I conceived it to be a reproach, and not an honour to Dr. Gilchrist."

The resolution, as amended by Mr. R. Jackson, was then carried unanimously.

MODE OF TEACHING THE HINDOOSTANE IN ENGLAND AND INDIA.

The *Chairman*.—"In consequence of what passed at the last General Court, with respect to the different mode of instruction in the Hindoostanee language pursued in this country as contradistinguished from that adopted in India, the Court of Directors have thought it necessary to call on Dr. Wilkins, the Oriental Visitor, and the Professors and sub-Professors at our two acknowledged places for education, to give their opinion on this point, and to declare whether the statement made in the Court of Proprietors was correct. We have since received a report from Dr. Wilkins, and it may be seen under his hand, and the hands of the Professors and sub-Professors, that they do not agree in the accuracy of what was asserted in this Court. The papers con-

sist of a letter from Dr. Wilkins, to which are attached the answers of the Professors and sub-Professors to his interrogatories. It is for the Court to say whether, at this late hour, they will have the papers read. (*Read! Read!*)

Mr. *R. Jackson* said, it would be impossible for any gentleman to bear their contents in mind, if they were only cursorily read; therefore it would be proper to let them lie on the table for the use of the Proprietors. The production of those papers would induce him not to make the motion which he had meditated relative to the education of Cadets. He might be permitted to say, that he was far from impugning the establishment at Haileybury or at Addiscombe. As to the latter, no institution of modern days was formed on so excellent basis; and no institution had ever acted so fully up to the hopes and wishes of the Company. His object was, that the young Cadets who were not admissible there, should have an opportunity of getting that information which it was proper they should possess before they proceeded to India. The institution at Addiscombe was the honour, the pride, and the boast of the Company.

Mr. *Hume* wished the papers to be read *pro formâ*, and to be printed. (*Hear! hear!*)

The papers were then read, as follows:

No. I.

"At a Committee of Correspondence, held Wednesday, December 5, 1821,

"The Committee, advertg to the observations made in the General Court of Proprietors, on the 26th September last, respecting the System of Education in the Oriental Languages adopted at the Company's College and Seminary in England, and especially to the assertion that such System, so far as it respects the Hindoostanee language, is at variance with that pursued at the Colleges in India:

"Ordered, That Dr. Wilkins, the Visitor to the College in the Oriental Department, be directed to report, at the earliest possible period, to this Committee, whether or not the alleged difference of System in England and in India actually exist; and if it do exist, what has given rise to it, in what it consists, and whether any, and if any, what measures may be taken to correct it; and that, in preparing his Report upon this subject, Dr. Wilkins be desired to avail himself of the information and opinions of the Professors of the Oriental Languages at Hertford and Addiscombe."

No. II.

"To the Honourable the Committee of Correspondence.

"HONOURABLE SIRS: I duly received a copy of your Proceedings of the 5th instant, in which 'the Committee, advert-

ing to the observations made in the General Court of Proprietors on the 26th September last, respecting the System of Education in the Oriental languages adopted at the Company's College and Seminary in England, and especially to the assertion that such System, as far as it respects the Hindostanee language, is at variance with that pursued at the Colleges in India: Ordered, That myself, as Visitor to the College in the Oriental Department, be directed to report, at the earliest possible period, to the Committee, whether or not the alleged difference of System in England and in India actually exist; and if it do exist, what has given rise to it, in what it consists; and whether any, and if any, what measures may be taken to correct it? and that, in preparing my report upon this subject, I be desired to avail myself of the information and opinions of the Professors of the Oriental languages at Hertford and Addiscombe.

"In conformity to the instructions contained in the above Order, I immediately opened a communication with the Professors and Assistant Professors at Hertford College, and the Professor at Addiscombe Seminary; and having received from those Gentlemen written statements of their respective sentiments and opinions upon the questions referred to them for consideration, I feel it expedient that the Committee should receive herewith, copies of those documents for occasional reference.

"Having duly weighed the answers of the Professors, and finding them coincide with my own knowledge and experience, I feel myself justified in drawing up the following Report for your information, which will, I flatter myself, be found to contain a satisfactory reply, in a compendious form, to the Committee's question: *'whether or not the alleged difference of System in England and India do exist; and, if it do exist, what has given rise to it, in what it consists, and whether any, and if any, what measures may be taken to correct it.'*

"I have the unanimous declarations of the Professors and Assistant Professors (who, all but one, have had the advantage of knowing or experiencing the mode of teaching in India), to support me in this result of the Inquiry, when I confidently report, *that there does not appear to exist any material difference of System in England and India.*

"If any trifling difference should exist, it must arise entirely from there having been, within these five years, introduced a few extracts from some of the books published in Calcutta, and reprinted here with different distinctive marks, better known to the natives when they write the Hindostanee than those used in the originals. But as no less than four of the principal works published in India, under the patronage of the Company, have been

for many years, and still are, in constant use at Hertford College, of which the titles are, *Araish-i-Muhfil*, *Bagh-o-Buhar*, *Ukhlaq-i-Hindi*, and *Ukhwan-us-Sufu*, the Students cannot be at a loss to read in these books, or in any others, when they shall enter either of the Colleges abroad. The same system of grammar is taught at home as abroad; and as every Student at the College and Seminary is taught to write and read the language he is studying in its proper characters (as the honourable Deputation to the Examinations at the close of each term have long had ample proofs), the use of any modification of the Roman alphabet is not found necessary to forward their studies.

"I am, honourable Sirs,

"Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) "CHAS. WILKINS, Visitor."

"Library, 17th Dec. 1821."

No. III.

"To Charles Wilkins, Esq.

"SIR: I have been just favoured with your letter. I hope by this you have received my letter from Mr. Robinson, addressed to him a few months before he left the Chair.

"I never made any particular inquiry into the mode of teaching Hindustani at Calcutta, but *rather think* they began with the Roman character, and in the second term commenced with the Persian and Nagari; whereas we commence with the Persian character, and as soon as the Student is capable of understanding the books printed in the character, we give him one of the books published by the natives of Calcutta College, but to which Dr. Gilchrist has prefixed his name: they are, the *Akhlah-Hindiy*, *Bagh-o-Behar*, *Araish-i-Muhfil*, and the *Akhwan us Sufu*.

For persons merely taught to converse with the natives on common topics, perhaps the Roman character may be the quickest way; but for those who are intended to be Hindustani scholars I conceive it is a loss of time.

"As it is some years since I transferred the Hindustani department to the Assistant Professor, Mr. Houghton, Mr. Keen, and Mr. Anderson (in succession), they can give you, perhaps, better information than I can.

"As I was anxious to answer your letter by return of post, you will excuse my not entering into further details.

(Signed) "C. STEWART."

"Belmont, Bath, Dec. 13, 1821."

No. IV.

"To Charles Wilkins, Esq.

"DEAR SIR: In reference to your inquiries, I beg leave to state that the system followed at the East-India College is the same as that by which the languages are taught in India.

"I was myself a Student in the late

Military College at Baraset, near Calcutta, and afterwards in the Civil College in the same city.

"The grammatical rules of the Hindostani employed at the College are the same as those by which I was taught in both the above Institutions: namely, those drawn up Dr. Gilchrist, after a comparison of the best authors in the language; and the books read by the Students are those which have been printed in the Persian and Arabic characters. They are often the very works edited by Dr. Gilchrist: such as the *Akhlaq-i-Hindiy* and the *Bag-o-Bahar*. They are either translations into prose of works of merit in other Oriental languages; or if in verse, they are the original compositions of native poets. The greatest part of these works were prepared when Dr. Gilchrist was Professor in the College of Fort William, and under his care.

"In one instance, where there has been a reprint in this country for the use of the Company's Institutions, of portions of works edited under the patronage of the Council of the College of Fort William, there has been but one deviation from the originals; that is, of adhering still more strictly to the native system. This has been effected by omitting some few symbols employed by Dr. Gilchrist, apparently from his not being aware that the original and beautiful system of the Arabs is quite sufficient, under proper management, to represent all the vowel-sounds peculiar to the Hindostany language; a truth that is abundantly confirmed by the fact, that the works in question can be read by any Mahometan at first sight, though it be very questionable whether this great advantage can result from the other mode without previous preparation.

"Those who assert that we teach the Oriental languages according to any European system are quite in error; for, from the moment that the Student has acquired the powers of the letters of the alphabet from our Native writing-master, Ghoolam Hyder, or from the Professor, he is invariably restricted to works printed in Oriental characters, or to Oriental manuscripts. I would ask those who assert that the Oriental alphabets *must* be taught through some European system, how the Arabs, Persians, and Indians learn their letters?

"The Students are taught to write the native characters; and of their mastery in this branch of their studies, their copies, which are laid before the Chairs and Deputation, are sufficiently convincing proofs.

"Dr. Gilchrist being unacquainted with Arabic, Sanscrit, and Bengaly literature, I can hardly suppose that the queries of the Honourable Committee can have any reference to those languages; and as you, in common with every Oriental scholar,

must be perfectly aware how inadequate Dr. Gilchrist's, or any other European system of orthography, must be for the purpose of teaching the classical and ancient languages of the East, I will not further occupy your time by any remarks on the subject.

"I have the honor to be, dear Sir, your very faithful servant,

(Signed) "GRAVES C. HAUGHTON."

"London, Dec. 11, 1821."

No. V.

"To Charles Wilkins, Esq.

"SIR: The matter seems to involve two questions.

"1st. Whether an Oriental language shall be taught to an Englishman in that character in which it is written by the Natives, where each peculiar sound is represented by its appropriate symbol, and by means of which an Englishman may communicate with a Native; or in some system where the letters of the English alphabet, by certain combinations and arbitrary rules, shall be made to represent the sounds and pronunciation of the foreign language.

"At the East-India College the first method is adopted, for these reasons: that the original alphabet, in which each sound has its peculiar symbol, furnishes a more simple mode of expressing these sounds, and makes a stronger impression on the mind of the Student; that it enables him to read whatever falls in his way, and qualifies him to discharge his duty in India, by giving him the means of perusing himself those official documents in the native languages upon which he is to act.

"And the plan pursued in the College is this:

"The Students, on their first arrival, are taught by the Professor the peculiar form and sound of each letter; and those particulars in which the alphabet and the mode of writing in the Oriental language differ from those to which the Student has been accustomed are carefully explained. The pronunciation is taught by the Pupils continuing to repeat the sounds uttered by the Professor, till by practice they gradually acquire as much facility and correctness as can be reasonably expected, and which will enable them to speak with fluency and precision, when they shall get into the daily habit of hearing the language spoken by the Natives. Perfection can hardly be expected, when we see how difficult it is to acquire French or German, without passing some months among those people.

"At the same time that the Professor is thus employed, the Students attend the Munshi (or Writing master), who is a native of Bengal, and who in teaching them to write the character, takes pains to correct

their pronunciation. As soon as they are sufficiently familiar with the character and the common rules of the grammar, they proceed to read and translate easy passages; the Professor reading every word distinctly, and explaining the whole grammatical construction, and giving them, at the same time, the terms of grammar used by the Natives. They are, at the same time, encouraged to make translations from English, which they bring to the Professor in the character peculiar to the language, which gives him an opportunity of correcting their errors in grammar and spelling. And thus, in grammar, pronunciation, and writing, the mode of instruction is brought as near to that which is used by the Natives themselves as any European can pretend to accomplish: and with this great advantage in respect to grammar, that an Englishman can perceive, better than a foreigner, the most suitable method of conveying instruction to his countrymen.

"2d. The second question: Which is the best system of expressing the sounds of an Oriental language in English letters? But no system whatever is required, when a language can be orally taught in its peculiar character. It is only useful to explain the sound to the solitary Student in his closet, or to communicate proper names to the general scholar. It is a point upon which men will still continue to follow their own judgment; but it forms no part of the course of instruction at the East-India College, where the Professors never have any occasion of referring to the alphabets of European languages, except at the very beginning, when they select a few English monosyllables, as examples of the sounds of the vowels and diphthongs, and which examples are no longer wanted when the sound is acquired. The pronunciation of those consonants which are not known in Europe is acquired by imitation and practice; and no attempt is made, nor is the attempt necessary, to explain by English consonants, those sounds, which neither such consonants, nor any combination of them, ever expressed in our own language; for experience has shewn, that the Students have very little difficulty in acquiring the character peculiar to the language.

"I am, Sir, yours, &c.

"H. G. KEEN."

No. VI.

"To Charles Wilkins, Esq.

"SIR: I have perused with attention the paper which you put into my hands last night, and I have the pleasure to communicate the few following remarks on the subject of the reference.

"In answer to the first question, as to 'whether or not the alleged difference of system in England and in India actually

exist; and if it do exist, what has given rise to it?' I say, that as far as respects the practice at the Company's Civil College, the same orthographical system (for to that only 'the alleged difference' relates) is taught as in India: but that, in addition to the Calcutta system, a system of orthography is employed, which is equally applicable to the Arabic, Persian, and Hindustani languages.

"This brings me to the next question proposed by the Committee, *viz.* 'In what the alleged difference consists?'

"To this I reply, that the few orthographical distinctions on which the whole question hinges may be considered under two distinct heads, as they relate respectively to the Arabic and Persian, and the Roman character.

"1. As respects, then, the Arabic and Persian characters, it may be briefly stated, that in the system pursued for some years past at the Calcutta press, the powers of certain letters have been expressed by certain arbitrary marks and changes of form (formerly unknown to the Mohummudan teachers), which are of general application in the Hindustani language *only*; whereas, the system above referred to is calculated to produce a just and perfect consistency between the Arabic, Persian, and Hindustani, which, in point of orthography, may be regarded as strictly analogous. But inasmuch as the Hindustani works printed at the Calcutta press are in general circulation throughout India, the Students at the Civil College have for two terms books from the Calcutta press, to make them familiar with what may be termed the *exclusive* system of Hindustani orthography; and for two terms books originally printed at Calcutta and reprinted in this country, in order to make them acquainted with the more *classical* system, which maintains an alliance (as far as an alliance can and should be maintained) with their Arabic and Persian studies.

"2. As respects the *Roman* characters, or the method employed to express the powers of the Arabic and Persian letters, it may be stated shortly, as under the former head, that the *exclusive* system above-mentioned is accompanied by a system of *Roman* characters, which, in the same *exclusive* manner, is calculated for the mere English scholar, and for *him* only to a very limited extent; inasmuch as this method comprises certain anomalous forms and combinations, which, as well for the English as for every other scholar, would require a long and intricate explanation. On the other hand, that system which, as respects the *original* character, I have ventured to term the more *classical*, is coupled with a system of *Roman* character, which is calculated to represent, in a simple and consistent manner, to the continental as well as to the mere English

scholar, the powers of the Arabic and Persian letters. I must here repeat, however, that although the respective systems of Roman characters are by me particularly explained to the Students, the classes are *instructed* in the Arabic and Persian letters, and in *those only*.

"I will only mention, in conclusion, that the principles of grammar taught at home and abroad are strictly the same, and that at the Civil College the Students are instructed in the grammar terms employed in India, in order that they may be prepared to hold communication with their Native Teachers at an early period after their arrival at their respective Presidencies—I am, Sir, &c.

(Signed) "ROBERT ANDERSON."

"Deconshire Street,
"14th December 1821."

NO. VII.

"To Charles Wilkins, Esq.

"SIR: On the subject of the inquiries you have done me the honour of proposing, I beg leave to state to you, that, in as far as I am able to discover, no essential difference exists between the system of instruction followed at Addiscombe and that adopted in India. The pronunciation and reading are taught at the Military Seminary by means of the characters proper to the Hindustani, namely, the Persian and Nagari, as must no doubt be the case in India, where Native Teachers are chiefly employed. The Students are also taught to write correctly both these characters; and the books given them to translate are composed, for the most part, of selections from such works as had been published under the patronage of the College Council at Calcutta, with a short collection of dialogues in the Persian characters. The only difference seems to be in some few distinctive marks for guiding the pronunciation in the Persian characters; and these are preferred, because they are of established usage, and more generally known to the Natives of India; so that I think this alteration will rather promote than impede the Student's progress, when he reaches the place of his destination, and sits regularly down with a native instructor there.—I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) "JOHN SHAKESPEAR,"

"Addiscombe, 10th December 1821."

The papers having been read:

Mr. Hume begged leave, before the Court proceeded farther, to make a few observations on the present proceeding. This was an *ex-parte* report, relative to certain statements that were made in the last General Court; and he would ask the Chairman, after he had stated the circumstances, whether it was proper that such a course should have been adopted. In consequence of some observations of his (Mr.

Hume's) in the course of the speech he delivered at the last Court, he addressed a letter to Dr. Wilkins on the subject. It related only to the mode of teaching Hindoostance here and in India, and contained nothing about Arabic or Sanscrit, as there was no dispute about those languages. [Mr. Hume here read the letter. In it he requested Dr. Wilkins to point out any error into which he might have fallen, assured him that he was most anxious to avoid mistakes, and promised to correct any inaccuracy which might be shewn to him.] Now, after this application, he would ask whether, in common fairness and common politeness, Dr. Wilkins was not bound, before he put the question to these Professors, as to the point at issue, to let him (Mr. Hume) see on paper those statements of his that were objected to? But he would contend, that the papers now laid on the table bore him out in his allegations; they proved that there was a great difference in the mode of teaching Hindoostance. He hoped publicity would be given to those documents, because, when they were once known, the dispute would be soon set at rest. He had no doubt whatever as to the result.

Mr. R. Jackson. The papers which had just been read were of the last interest, because they related to a subject which the Hon. Chairman himself had, over and over again, in terms, declared to be of vital importance to the Government of India; therefore he should move that they be left on the table for the perusal of the Proprietors. Whether they ought to be printed or not was another question. In his opinion it was right that they should be printed, because no person should sit down under the idea that he had been maligned, without being afforded the fullest opportunity of doing himself justice. It certainly was of importance that the most propitious mode of educating their youth should be adopted; and it was fit that inquiry should be made, in order to discover that mode. But the present was the most extraordinary course of proceeding he had ever heard of; it was the first time he had ever known an appeal to be made to a number of gentlemen, to get up an answer to part of an Hon. Proprietor's speech. If he had made a mistake, was there no other way of correcting it but by such an appeal? That a grave Committee should make an appeal of this kind was perfectly novel. He was glad of it. But still he would overlook the unprecedented nature of the inquiry, if it were not for the partiality with which it was conducted. Dr. Wilkins was called on to put certain queries to the Professors at Haileybury and Addiscombe, without once communicating with the man who had pointed out the defects of the system, and offered to support his state-

ments. (*Hear ! hear !*) Surely he ought to have seen Dr. Gilchrist, and report whether those imperfections which he complained of did or did not exist. It was impossible that justice could be done to the inquiry if reasons were heard only on one side, while the other was refused the opportunity of coming forward. Therefore, let those documents be brought fairly before the Proprietors ; let them be printed that their contents might be weighed and considered by all who took an interest in this important question. He was happy to find the system at Haileybury and Addiscombe spoken of in such high terms ; because, if it were so regular, so propitious to instruction, so useful, so effective, as it was described, it must surely have produced a host of the best Hindoostanee scholars that ever proceeded to India. Why, when these Professors pointed out the accuracy, the regularity, the perspicuity, the simplicity, which marked their mode of instruction, he could not but conclude that the Hindoostanee scholars sent out by them to India were beyond all proportion more numerous than those turned out by Dr. Gilchrist. But they could not fathom the truth of these papers, until those points were ascertained ; he would therefore move, " That there be laid before the Court all the Reports of the College of Calcutta, since the year 1816, respecting the proficiency of pupils in the Hindoostanee language ; distinguishing which of the said pupils had previously been at the College at Haileybury, or the seminary at Addiscombe ; how long they had resided at either of those places, and how long subsequently they had been at the College at Calcutta." It was impossible, continued Mr. Jackson, that they should know the truth of this matter until these returns were before them ; they would then be enabled to see whether this mistaken man (for so the Report made him appear to be) who taught the Hindoostanee language by means of Roman letters, had not taken the course most likely to produce good scholars. On this point, indeed, three lines were sufficient to dispel all doubt. They were to be found in the public letter of the Bengal Government, of the 29th of February 1804. The Marquis Wellesley there says, " Your Hon. Court is apprized, that the College of Fort William has derived the greatest advantages from the exertions of Mr. Gilchrist's ability and qualifications. To his early labours, previously to the foundation of that important institution, is to be attributed, in a great degree, the success which has since attended the progress of the Students of the College of Fort William in the acquisition of the Hindoostanee language. Mr. Gilchrist has also published several useful works in the Oriental languages,

which have greatly facilitated the acquisition of those languages." Now, believing as he did, that question was of vast importance, he was extremely glad that it was brought to issue. He was sure it would be beneficial to the Public that it was placed in this situation, and, in order that it might be brought to a proper result, both for the Directors and the Proprietors, he would move that the papers he had already mentioned be laid before the Court.

Mr. Hume suggested the propriety of inserting in the motion, " and any Reports from Bombay and Madras," which was subsequently done.

Mr. S. Duon.—If the papers which were this day read were intended for the benefit of the Proprietors, then he must say that letting them merely lie open in that house would not be sufficient. They ought to be printed.

The Chairman.—" I cannot say whether the motion which has just been made, is agreeable to the Gentlemen on this side of the bar, but I see no objection to it. I must, however, here contradict the charge of the Learned Gentleman, who, with a great deal of unnecessary warmth, has imputed partiality to the Court of Directors. We were in pursuit of truth, and placed as we were, in the character of defendants, we could take no other course than the one we adopted. Dr. Gilchrist, in innumerable writings, has attacked us right and left. He wishes, I suppose, to lift himself to a pinnacle of science, which some of the labours of his life may have deserved : but he has no right to raise that pinnacle so high as to place himself above other Gentlemen, of approved worth and talent, who have been long in the Company's service. The Directors were collaterally charged with sanctioning two different modes of education, and by that means stultifying the whole process of education, both here and in India. If they were not, under these circumstances, imperatively called on to defend themselves and their servants, he know not of any case in which their interference could be justified ! The Learned Gent. complains, that Dr. Gilchrist was not examined. But surely it would have been the most extraordinary, the most extravagant, the most out-of-the-way proceeding, to call on Dr. Gilchrist, with whom we have no connexion (as to this question), to come forward and state his opinion. Besides, I could shew a letter in a public newspaper, whether written by his hand, or by some great Oriental scholar and admirer of his, A. B. (for such is the signature), I cannot determine, in which our seminaries are ridiculed in the most unsparing manner. We, therefore, were obliged to rebut these gross assertions. We were actually put upon our trial ! !

We could not recede. With respect to the observation of the Hon. Gent. (Mr. Hume) as to the letter which he addressed to Dr. Wilkins, it is a matter of a purely personal nature, with which we have nothing to do. All we have to inquire is, whether they, who are Professors, do their duty to the Company correctly and faithfully. I sincerely think they do.—(*Hear ! hear !*) It must be evident to any person, even to those who doubt their knowledge and talents, that the papers laid this day on the table are the emanations of no common minds.

Mr. S. Dixon wished to know whether the papers would be printed ?

The *Chairman* thought it would be unnecessary, as they would be open for inspection in the Proprietors' room.

Mr. Hume intimated his intention of moving that they should be printed.

An *Hon. Proprietor* stated that he was anxious, as far as his ability would allow, to contradict an observation which had been made at a former Court, when it was said "that a knowledge of the Sanscrit and Arabic was of about the same use to a young man going out to India, as a knowledge of Hebrew would be to an individual who was to be employed in active business in this country." He had passed a great many years in the service of the East-India Company, and, knowing well what benefit was derived from a knowledge of those languages, he must say that the proposition which he had quoted was not correct ; because all those who were at all conversant with the subject must be aware, that almost the whole of the local languages of India were derived from the Sanscrit and Arabic. He agreed, however, with those who held that a knowledge of the Hindoostanee and Persian came sooner into play than a knowledge of the two other languages he had mentioned. But if young men of superior talents and information, after they had acquired a due knowledge of the Hindoostanee and Persian, applied themselves to the Sanscrit and Arabic (and he had known several who had done so), they would find those languages very useful. Although he considered the study of the Hindoostanee language indispensable, yet he had no predilection for the use of the Roman character. He thought that the Professors acted sensibly in not paying much attention to the Roman, and in adopting, instead of it, the native character. He had been at Haileybury College, and, taking what was stated for truth, namely, that the Hindoostanee language was neglected for the Bengallee ; it was, he thought, not difficult to assign the cause. The reason was, that Mr. Hamilton (who was not now a professor) encouraged the Bengallee ; and it being at that time optional

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with the young men to choose what study they pleased, numbers of them selected that language ; so that many of them went out to India well studied in the Bengallee tongue, but little acquainted with the Hindoostanee : a language, the knowledge of which must be useful to every man. He thought they should give up the Bengallee entirely, or, at least, consider it in a secondary point of view. Hindoo and Persian were the languages that ought to be most sedulously cultivated. Persian was the language of business—Hindoostanee the colloquial language. After these were acquired, an individual might apply himself to the study of any other Oriental tongue he pleased.

Mr. Parry denied that the Bengallee language was of such trivial importance as the Hon. Proprietor had described it to be. When he went out to Bengal, he applied to the study of the Hindoostanee and Persian languages ; but on his appointment to a situation in the province of Beerboom, he scarcely found a single person to whom he could speak in either of those tongues, except a few of the Company's servants. He was therefore compelled to learn the Bengallee, and afterwards transacted business in that language during his residence there ; and although he resided for seven years at Calcutta after his return, where Hindoostanee is generally spoken, the Bengallee was the most useful in the commercial line, in which he continued till he left India. If a man could speak the Hindoostanee, he might travel with great facility (as with French in Europe) all through Hindostan ; but if he was stationed in the Provinces, the language there spoken became essential ; and if he proceeded to other parts of India, either on the Madras side or the coast of Malabar, he would find different languages spoken. If their young men, educated at Haileybury, were desirous to apply themselves to study, they would find that a knowledge of one, two, three, or more languages, would be most serviceable to them. He would not confine them to the acquirement of the Hindoostanee and Persian ; the Arabic and Sanscrit were extremely useful ; from the latter all the Hindoo languages were derived. Looking at the subject with the eye of experience, he thought it ought not to be suffered to go forth uncontradicted, that there was little or no use in learning any language but the Hindoostanee, preparatory to embarking for India. Suppose a man had business to transact in different parts of Europe—in Germany, Italy, Spain, Portugal,—would it not be most fortunate for him if he had some knowledge of the language of each of those countries ? Now, in India, there was such an immense variety of language and dialect, that it was

impossible to go through the country, or to transact business with facility, if you were acquainted with only one; indeed if it were considered necessary only to acquire a knowledge of the Hindoostanee, the Company were losing a great deal of money, by affording facilities for instruction, in so many other languages. But he never could believe, that an acquaintance with Hindoostanee alone was sufficient for a young man going out to India.

The Hon. *Proprietor* who preceded the last speaker observed, that he had not said, nor did he mean to say, that the Hindoostanee language alone should take the place of all other Oriental tongues. But he contended, that if a young man were instructed in two or even three languages, the greatest attention should be paid to the Hindoostanee. Men of genius and application easily made themselves complete masters of two, three, or four languages; but, as a general plan, he conceived one language ought to be particularly adhered to; and he had no doubt that the Hindoostanee, on account of its general usefulness, deserved the preference. The Hon. *Director* was, it appeared, employed in the commercial department: but he believed the Bengallee language was not now employed to one-third the extent it was, at the time the Hon. *Director* was in India. It so happened (said the Hon. *Proprietor*) that he was very well-grounded in Bengallee, and when he proceeded to India, he entered the College, and he there prosecuted his Bengallee studies. He was afterwards sent to different provinces, remote from Bengal, and he found his knowledge of that language was of no use whatever. He would not apologize to the Court for taking up their time with these observations, because he was *quod-hoc*, a practical man. It was of very great importance that these papers should be printed: and he thought they could not give the people of England, who were so much interested in this subject, a more valuable present. If they were merely left open for inspection, very few gentlemen could spare time to come and read them; but if each *Proprietor* was furnished with a set of those interesting documents, he could study them at his leisure. Indeed they were of so much importance, that, in his opinion, the public mind ought to be directed towards them. The Company had twenty-four very honourable and very intelligent gentlemen to conduct their affairs: they possessed every facility for the acquirement of information; but the same facility was not, of course, extended to others, who could therefore acquire, comparatively, but a restricted knowledge of the Company's affairs. There were two volumes, containing much useful

matter on commercial subjects, printed for the use of the Court of *Directors*, from which the *Proprietors* might glean much information. He did not mean to say that they should be handed gratis to the *Proprietors*, but that they should be sold to those who chose to purchase them. Let the Court of *Directors* send fifty or a hundred copies to their booksellers, Black and Co., and they would soon be disposed of. He would say to any Gentleman, who was looking for a seat in the *Direction*, "These volumes contain much useful and important matter: you had better peruse them; you will find them of infinite use." Sure he was, that a gentleman thus situated, if he were at all cognizant of the information they contained, would, without hesitation, pay ten guineas for those volumes.

The *Chairman*.—"It is understood, I believe, to be the general wish of the Court that these papers should be printed. We now come to the Learned Gentleman's motion."

Mr. *R. Jackson*.—"I think it is a motion of great importance to the right understanding of the case."

The *Chairman*.—"It ought not to be narrowed to the Hindoostanee language. Instead of saying, 'the report of the Calcutta College, since the year 1816, respecting the proficiency of pupils in the Hindoostanee language,' it would be better to make it, 'in the Oriental languages.'"

Mr. *R. Jackson* said, the only ground on which he preferred stating the Hindoostanee language was, because he wished to see the proficiency made in a tongue, which abounded through India, as compared with other tongues, in the proportion of about five to one. He did not, however, look lightly on the Sanscrit and Arabic: he in fact venerated them; and, therefore, he would not exclude them from his motion, but adopt the words, "proficiency of the pupils in the several Oriental languages."

Mr. *Bebb* said, he was glad that the words "several Oriental languages" had been inserted instead of "the Hindoostanee language." So much had been asserted about the Hindoostanee language in this country: it had been so often described as the most important of all Oriental languages; and an Hon. Gentleman having declared that, compared with it, every other Eastern tongue sunk into insignificance, that he could not avoid stating his impression on the subject. Now there were very many places where this language, though it was described as being universal, was not spoken at all. He had travelled some hundreds of miles in the Carnatic, and though he understood and spoke Hindoostanee, yet in that long journey, if he excepted some few Sepoy

officers, he met not a native that was acquainted with it. He made his communication through the medium of a person who spoke the Malabar language, and French. He travelled from Benares to the celebrated pagoda of Raminizaram, and he met none who understood the Hindoostanee language. The Hindoostanee, he might be permitted to observe, was not a language of science nor of diplomacy; neither was it the language of correspondence, nor the language of account. It was, to assimilate ideas, something like what the *lingua Franca* was in the countries up the Mediterranean. It was considerably spoken, but, as he had just observed, it was not the language of science, diplomacy, correspondence, or account. He had been in many parts of Bengal, where no person, except the servants of the different factories, could speak Hindoostanee; the general language was Bengallee. In his opinion, much as the idea had been scouted, it was important for young men leaving this country for India to understand the Sanscrit language, because it formed the basis of the Hindoostanee, and was, in fact, the foundation of the different Indian languages.

Mr. Hume observed, that after the statements of the two Hon. Directors, he must say a word upon this subject. The one gentleman seemed to think that Sanscrit was the most important language to be acquired by the Students; and the other had taken upon himself to say that Hindoostanee was almost useless. Now he held in his hand two important documents, which gave a very different representation of the matter. One was from Lord Minto, who in a speech at the College of Fort William, 20th of Sept. 1813, said, "the Sanscrit can scarcely be deemed a living tongue, and so recently as in our own generation was yet an impenetrable mystery." So that (observed the Hon. Proprietor) the young were to lose their time in learning "an impenetrable mystery!" The Noble Lord went on: "The Persian, Hindoostanee, and Bengallee languages are those which qualify the Students for the civil offices of the Provinces; these languages are indeed indispensable; whilst Arabic and Sanscrit may be dispensed with in the earlier stages, even of the higher departments, and altogether in the rest." This was the evidence to which he had resorted before, in support of the proposition, that out of so great a variety of languages as existed on the continent of India, the most useful should be adopted for the acquirement of the Students. The next testimony he had upon this point was that of an Hon. Director (Mr. Edmonstone), whom he did not now see in his place, who in his address to the College

of Fort William upon the peculiarities which distinguished Dr. Gilchrist's system, gives the preference to the Hindoostanee as the most useful of all the languages of India; for he said, "the nice and intricate rules which govern the construction of the Hindoostanee language; the peculiarities which distinguish that language; the elegance, the variety, and the power of which it is susceptible, were brought to light by the long and arduous labours of Dr. Gilchrist, who had the merit of exploring, by the mere force of genius and industry, the nature and conformation of that complex and intricate dialect. The knowledge which, prior to that era, the servants of the Company in general attained, of a language so extensive in its use and application, and so intimately connected with every branch of the administration of this empire, naturally corresponded with the obscurity which prevailed, until dispelled by the philological labours of the author of the Hindoostanee Grammar and Dictionary, and by the progressive operations of the College. Having no access to grammatical instruction, nor even to books composed in the Hindoostanee language, for of the latter none but a few poetical works were in existence, the servants of the Company principally derived their acquaintance with that language from their intercourse with the natives in the ordinary concerns of private life, and in the transaction of public affairs." This, then, was the evidence of an Hon. Director, who, he would take upon himself to say, had better opportunities, from the situation he held at the College of Calcutta, of forming a correct opinion upon the subject than any other gentleman now present. Before he sat down, he must take this opportunity of repelling an insinuation thrown out by the Chairman to the prejudice of Dr. Gilchrist. The Hon. Chairman, in alluding to the letter of the Doctor which had appeared in the newspapers, thought proper to suggest the probability that the Doctor had manufactured the letter which he had published as addressed to himself, upon the subject under consideration. Now he (Mr. H.) would take upon himself to say, that the letter alluded to was a genuine one, and that before Dr. Gilchrist published it, he did him (Mr. H.) the honour of submitting it to his perusal. He considered the insinuation of the Hon. Chairman as a most unjustifiable attack upon the character of Dr. Gilchrist, who, he believed, was incapable of putting to paper a letter as addressed to himself which he had not actually received; and if the Hon. Director knew the Doctor as well as he (Mr. H.) did, no doubt he would be the last man to bring so offensive a charge against him.

The *Chairman*, in explanation, said, he did not mean directly to charge Dr. Gilchrist with fabricating the letter; all he meant to say was, that so extraordinary a production had an air of suspicion about it. No one could doubt that Dr. Gilchrist was a literary character (for he had written a great many letters), and knowing the license which persons of literary habits sometimes assumed, in writing letters to themselves and then answering them, he thought it possible such a literary fiction had been adopted on this occasion. There were very distinguished precedents for such a proceeding. The classical authors of the country, *The Spectators*, *The Tatlers*, and *The Guardians*, were constantly writing letters to themselves, and then publishing the answers. He confessed he had thought that Dr. Gilchrist had been playing off one of these literary tricks; but however he was glad to be undeceived by the assurance of the Hon. Gentleman that the letter was actually received, and that the Doctor was not its author. Before he put the question upon the motion which had been made, he wished to know why the hon. and learned Proprietor (Mr. Jackson) had limited his motion to the year 1816? He was sure that the Hon. Gentleman could have no invidious motive in so restricting the motion, under an idea that the year 1816 might happen to be a peculiarly unfavourable year in the production of proficients in the Oriental languages, thereby taking the question under the most disadvantageous circumstances; from what he knew of the Hon. Gent.'s candour and liberality, he would freely acquit him of having any such motive. Would it not be better, then, that the motion should comprehend the reports made from the very beginning of the Institutions, in order that the Court might see at one view the advantages as well as the disadvantages of the system?

Mr. Jackson said, the Hon. Chairman had done him but justice in acquitting him of any sinister motive, in limiting the motion to 1816. He was sorry to have fixed upon that particular year, for he really did not know, until he was informed from the Chair, that that was a peculiarly unfavourable year. His only anxiety was, not to load the table with too many papers, but he was quite willing to accede to the suggestion.

The *Chairman* said, the Hon. and learned Gentleman was mistaken in supposing that he meant to state as a fact, that 1816 was a peculiarly unfavourable

year; he did not mean to state any such thing, for he did not know that the fact was so, he believed it was not.

Mr. Parry concurred with the Hon. Chairman in thinking, that before any opinion was formed upon this question, the Court ought to have before it all the evidence which could be adduced, in order to enable it to form a correct judgment, as to the advantages as well as the disadvantages of the system. The motion, therefore, ought to include the first report made since the establishment of Haileybury College. There might be particular years in which the Reports would appear to be unfavourable, but surely the Public ought to have a fair opportunity of knowing the advantages as well as the disadvantages.

Mr. Jackson by no means wished to select any particular years, whether favourable or unfavourable; so far from limiting the inquiry, he was anxious that it should be most extensive, and therefore he could have no objection to accede to any suggestion for that purpose. It was not his wish to disparage any of the languages of the East; but seeing an inclination to discourage the Hindoostanee, he wished to know upon what authority that discouragement was founded, and, at the same time, to ascertain the reason why persons appointed to hold situations in the Company's service had, in some instances, displayed such lamentable deficiency in the knowledge of the Hindoostanee language previously to their going to India; he alluded particularly to the medical department. He could see no reason for discouraging attainments in the Hindoostanee, and a preference given to other languages, which, from the best information, could not be so generally useful. Without wishing to cast any slight upon those languages, he was anxious to see how far it was desirable to give the preference to the more obsolete languages, rather than the Hindoostanee.

After some further conversation, it was agreed to amend the motion, by substituting the words "since the institution of Haileybury College," instead of "since the year 1816."

The motion, as thus amended, was then put by the Chairman, and carried unanimously.

*** On account of the great length of the Debate, on the 19th Dec. last, we are obliged to defer giving the remainder of the report till our next number.

Asiatic Intelligence.

BRITISH INDIA.

COURT MARTIAL

ON CAPT. T. P. THOMPSON, LATE POLITICAL
AGENT AT KISHME.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 16th July 1821.

General Orders.—At a General Court Martial, assembled at Bombay on the 4th day of May 1821, Capt. T. P. Thompson, of his Majesty's 17th Light Dragoons, late Political Agent at Kishme, and Commanding Officer of the troops stationed on that island, was arraigned upon the undermentioned charges, *viz.*

1st. "For disobedience of orders, in having, between the 22d October and 17th November 1820, rashly and without due consideration undertaken an expedition into the interior of Arabia, in direct contradiction to the general tenor of the powers vested in him as Political Agent, and particularly to the instructions communicated to him in the letter of the Chief Secretary of Government, dated the 8th June 1821.

2d. "For neglect of duty, in having marched from Belad Beni Bu Hassan to attack Belad Beni Boali, on the 9th November 1820, without taking the necessary military precautions, although he well knew that the enemy were in force in his front; and in having on the march permitted, in the most negligent and unofficer-like manner, the detachment under his command to be attacked unformed and unprepared, which led to its being entirely defeated, with the loss of its guns, stores, and baggage.

3d. "For neglect of duty in having, during the said affair on the 9th November 1820, been deficient in personal exertion, and in not having done his utmost to repulse and defeat the enemy on that occasion.

4th. "For disgraceful conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer, in having addressed an official report to the Chief Secretary of Government, dated the 18th November 1820, and to the Adjutant General of the Army under the same date, in which he unjustly, and without foundation, ascribed his defeat in the said affair of the 9th of November 1820 to the misbehaviour before the enemy on that day of the officers and men who composed the detachment under his command."

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision.

Finding and Sentence. — "The Court having maturely weighed and considered all that has been adduced in support of the prosecution, as well as what has been

brought forward on the defence, come to the following decision:—That the prisoner is not guilty of the 1st charge, except in as far as the Court are of opinion that the expedition into the interior of Arabia was undertaken rashly, on account of the smallness of the detachment; and they do therefore acquit him of every other part of the said charge.

"That the prisoner is not guilty of the 2d charge, and the Court do therefore honourably acquit him of the same.

"That the prisoner is not guilty of the 3d charge, and the Court do therefore honourably acquit him of the same.

"With regard to the 4th charge, that the prisoner is guilty of having addressed an official report to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated the 18th November 1820, and to the Adjutant General of the army, under the same date, in which he unjustly, and without foundation ascribed his defeat in the said affair of the 9th November 1820 to the misbehaviour before the enemy on that day of the officers and men who compose the detachment under his command. But the Court are at the same time of opinion, that this report proceeded from erroneous conclusions, and they do therefore acquit him of disgraceful conduct unbecoming an officer.

"The Court having found the prisoner guilty as above specified, do therefore adjudge him, the said Capt. T. P. Thompson, to be publicly reprimanded, in such manner as His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief may think proper."

Revised opinion.—"The Court having taken into mature deliberation a letter from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, feel themselves, nevertheless, bound to adhere to their original finding and sentence."

"Confirmed,

(Signed) "C. COLVILLE, Lieut. Gen."

"The Most Noble the Commander-in-Chief directs that the foregoing order be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the head of every regiment in His Majesty's service in India.

"By Order of the Most Noble the Commander-in-Chief.

"THOS. M'MAHON, Col. A. G."

APPOINTMENT.

May 25. Capt. J. A. Hodgson, 10th regt. Bengal N.I., to be Surveyor General of India.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FURTHER AGGRESSION OF THE BURMAHS.*

Extract of a letter from Chittagong.—“Lieut. Fisher, Assistant in the Surveying Department, who was seized by the Kutchar Rajah, tributary to the Burmahs, in the direction of Sylhet, I am afraid is not released yet: the Government have written about him. The Burmahs have also seized a number of his men, who were sent out some time ago by Dr. M’Rae, at this place, to catch elephants to the S.E. of this, for Government, and have been flogging them severely, and hanging them up by the heels to a tree. The magistrate here wrote to the Burmahs to release them; they replied that if 3,000 rupees were sent them, as also all the elephants we caught this year in that direction, and about 1,200 rupees to pay for their hircarrah, &c. they would release them, but not otherwise. This has been represented to Government by the magistrate. We expect to be sent out in the cold weather against the Burmahs, to give them a tight les-on at once, for they have been very insolent and troublesome for some time past. Col. G., of our corps, is going off by dawk to Sylhet to review the Seebundy Corps at that place; and Colonel C., of the Invalid Establishment, is ordered from Dacca to come here and inspect the five companies of our corps at this place. This is quite a novel thing, sending an invalid officer to inspect a regular, or even any corps at a distant station.”—*Calcutta Paper*.

INTELLIGENCE FROM ASSEERGHUR.

Asserghur, May 31, 1821.—Since I last wrote to you I have little to mention in the way of news.

The company which has been detached from this fortress after Shaick Dhulloo has received orders to return into garrison, so that in a day or two we may expect it.

The Bheels are infesting our neighbourhood sadly. A classic of Dr. Inglis’s was stopped by them a few days since, on his return from Mhow to this fortress, but the only article that they took a liking to was a book—Elphinstone’s *Cabul*.

The sappers and miners are still working hard towards the levelling of the interior of the Upper Fort, but as yet they have effected little indeed towards its improvement.

We expect Sir John Malcolm and his suite here at the end of next month, on their way to old England, overland. We have had no rain, nor is there any appearance of its approach.

The cholera morbus has been raging at Boorhanpore, and carried off many hundreds of poor mortals, but at last it has much abated.—*Hark*.

INDIA (NOT BRITISH).

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lahore.—“Runjeet Singh has at length knocked on the head all the petty Rajahs from Lahore to Cashmere; and tells the Mahajuns and Sahoos that they may now assure themselves of entire safety to their caravans. He is fortifying Lahore, to be, as he says, prepared for either fortune.

“He had some time ago an embassy from the Ghorkas, and was so much pleased with the appearance of the men who escorted the Wakcel, that he begged they might be turned over to his battalions; and he further requested that men of similar appearance might be sent to him from Nepaul. The elder Koour (Kurk Singh) is at the head of an army, intended to march upon the districts occupied by the Afghan chief, Mahomed Azeem Khan. Runjeet looks with an unquiet eye towards Hindoostan; the least movement made by the Commissaries of Ordnance at Hansi or Loodianah gives him a slight fever.”

Bhopaul.—“Some days ago, the young Nuwaub was, under a royal salute, clothed in a khilnat of investiture from the Governor-General: on which occasion he presented a nuzzur of 105 gold mohurs, thus acknowledging the Governor-General to be the Moghul. The Dewanny is no doubt a very comfortable thing, but the Wuzeer-ool-Mootluck are more brilliant, and are now quietly merging into the canopied chair of the City of Palaces.”

Jeyppoor.—“Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk, unsuccessful in his attempt at remounting the throne of his ancestors, has come across the desert from Shikerpoor, and intends proceeding on by Delhi to his old asylum at Loodianah. The personal character of this king is of the true legitimate cast, indolent and addicted to pleasure; he might possibly preserve his throne in peaceable times, but seems totally destitute of the energy and talent necessary to reacquire one.”

Gudlior.—“Sindiah’s army is as quiet as gunpowder. Anbajee Ghatkiah, his principal Sellahdar Chief, tells Sindiah that unless his arrears are paid, he must be under the disagreeable necessity of taking them *vi et armis*. The Maharajah exclaims pathetically against the barbarity of such treatment; and then, “his eye in a fine phrenzy rolling,” says, it is fate, for that the star of his ill-fortune has for seven years and a half remained very near the meridian, but that it is now, very good

* Vide *As. Journ.*, Vol. XII, p. 501.

naturedly, descending in an adagio movement."

Delhi.—"The Ex-King of Cabul, Shooja-al-Malik, so long confined at Lahore, and since a wanderer from one asylum to another, has recently reached Delhi *via* Jypore, after sustaining a complete defeat by Mahmood Shake Vizir. Those who have read Mr. Elphinstone's description of this amiable Prince, and recollect the former magnificence by which he was surrounded, may in his present situation find ample and painful reason for moralizing on the instability of human power, and on the ingratitude of human nature.—*From the Akhbars, as quoted by Cal. Jour. July 20.*

CHOLERA MORBUS, &c.

Zillah Sarun.—Extract of a letter, dated Derowley, Zillah Sarun, June 20, 1821:—"For the last fortnight the cholera has been raging alarmingly on the western frontier of this district, and the contiguous boundary of Goruckpore; a number of families in many villages have lost the greatest part of their members, and the Rajah of this unfortunate tract of country was obliged to fly with his whole household from his capital, to one of his abandoned forts, situated in a more healthy climate. The sultriness of the atmosphere caused the heat, which has been excessively intolerable for the last month, and the prevalence of strong easterly winds, which are always considered unwholesome, have combined, I imagine, to occasion this mortality. For I can assure you, Ouse rice very seldom finds its way so far; and especially into those poor families who have suffered most, and who seldom, if ever, can afford to eat any rice whatever, except what they cultivate themselves. The Gogra is rising rapidly, which leads me to suppose the rains have commenced to the westward, though we have not had a shower here yet. Owing to the abundance of the produce of the last barley wheat crop, grain is very cheap in this province at present, but will rise considerably in price if we have not rain shortly. The sugar-cane crops hereabouts are very luxuriant, and the indigo ratoons, though somewhat burnt up by the heat, hold out the prospect of yielding a good cutting next month."—*Hurkaru.*

CHINTOMUN ROW OF SANGLEE.

Extract of a Letter.—"Shanpoor, near Belgaum, and the southern districts which were taken from Chintomun Row, the head of the Putwerdeur family, in August 1820, were about the middle of last month restored to that jagheerदार, with the exception of about six or seven villages, which, I understand, have not yet been given back. This is the third time that this Chief has experienced the clemency of the British Government. It

may be in your recollection, that it was only in October 1819, that Colonel Pritzer was obliged to move to his capital with a light division of the Field Force stationed in the Southern Mahratta country, to compel him to acknowledge his allegiance to the British Government, or to secure his person: on which occasion, Chintomun Row came into the Colonel's camp, and publicly signed a declaration, acknowledging the supremacy of the British Government, their clemency towards him, and received back his jagheer on the express conditions of renouncing the late Chief of the Mahratta Empire, Bajee Row, and promising faithfully to conform to the articles of the grant under which he held his jagheer from the British Government. This is the only Chief in the Southern Mahratta country that I have heard of, who has evinced the slightest dissatisfaction under the mild administration of that enlightened statesman, Mr. Elphinstone."—*Hurkaru.*

CALCUTTA.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Political Department.

July 14. Mr. Evylyn Meadows Gordon, to be Junior Assistant to the Agent of the Governor-General in Saugur and the Nerbudda Territories.

Judicial Department.

July 6. Mr. G. Mainwaring to be Additional Register of the Zillah Court of Allahabad.

Mr. W. Blackburn, Register of the Zillah Court at Juanpore.

13. Mr. E. Bradford, Assistant to the Magistrate of Bareilly

Mr. R. N. C. Hamilton, ditto ditto of Benares.

Mr. J. T. Rivaz, ditto ditto of Burdwan.

Mr. W. P. Okedon, ditto ditto of Moradabad.

Territorial Department.

May 11. Mr. R. William, to be Assistant to the Secretary to the Board of Commissioners in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces.

18. Mr. H. Manning, Assistant to the Salt Agent at Cuttack, and vested with the charge of the Custom-House at Bala-sore, as Collector.

Mr. W. P. Palmer, Assistant to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

25. Mr. J. E. Wilkinson, Collector of Canda.

Mr. C. D. Russell, Deputy Collector of Government Customs and Town Duties at Benares.

June 29. Mr. J. B. Laing, to be Collector of Purneah.

July 6. Mr. J. Drew, Superintendent of Midland Salt Chokies.

Mr. C. Lindsay, Head Assistant to the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, and Superintendent of the Salt Golahs at Sulkea.

13. Mr. W. P. Palmer, Assistant to the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium.

Mr. F. Anderson, Assistant to the Secretary to the Board of Commissioners in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces.

Commercial Department.

June 29. Mr. G. R. B. Berney, to be Commercial Resident at Bauleah.

Mr. F. Nepean, Assistant to the Commercial Resident at Patna.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

<i>Buy.]</i> <i>Prem.</i>		<i>Sell.</i> <i>Prem.</i>
Rs. As.	July 18, 1821.	Rs. As.
12 0 {	Six per Cent. Loan Obligation, 1819 to 1820	11 0
7 8 {	Acknowledgments of Loan of the 1st May 1821	7 0

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court, June 21, 1821.

Trial of Mr. De Souza for shooting at Mr. Gonsalves.

Mr. Joseph Gonsalves, the prosecutor, being sworn, deposed, that having gone to Chowringhee theatre on the night of the 23d of Feb. last, he met the prisoner, Mr. Lewis De Souza, after the play. The prisoner asked for the prosecutor's palanquin for Miss Dias, and offered to take him home with him in his buggy; to which the prosecutor agreed. When the prosecutor was going to step into the buggy, near the pit door of the theatre, the prisoner said, "Wait a little;" and having gone into the buggy himself, and put on his coat which was in the buggy, he came down again and desired the prosecutor to drive to the top of the street (*i. e.* the turning where the Camac street joins the Chowringhee road). The prisoner having walked that distance, about 100 yards, there got into the buggy, and they drove off together, and proceeded till they came to the end of Park Street. There the prisoner sent off the Syce, desiring him to go to the house of Mrs. Gonsalves. The prisoner then drove on, taking the left-hand road, that is, the road opposite to Park Street leading to the Fort, assigning as his reason that they would get sooner home that way. When they came to the cross road, they turned to the right, taking the road towards the Government House; and shortly afterwards the prisoner suddenly stopped the buggy and jumped out. It was very dark; he began handling the reins as if putting them to rights. While they were stopping in this manner, two buggies passed; and the prosecutor thinks he heard

Mr. Birch's voice in one of them. As soon as these buggies were passed by, the prisoner got into the buggy again, and drove gently on. Gonsalves asked, "Why don't you drive quicker?" On which the prisoner got up on his feet, and began to stare all around him very hard; and suddenly putting his hand under his coat, drew out a pistol, with which he immediately shot the prosecutor.

The prosecutor being requested by Sir Francis MacNaghten to describe the spot where this happened, said, that it was so dark at the time that he could not say exactly where it was. He does not think it was near the railing of the Government House, and he cannot tell how far it was from the place where they set off.

The prosecutor deposed that the prisoner took the pistol from under his coat (pointing with his own hand to his left breast), and shot him in the right cheek. The prosecutor then fell out of the buggy. He is quite certain that he received the wound while in the buggy; but cannot tell whether two pistols were fired or not. He does not know how he came out of the buggy, whether he was pushed out, or fell out in consequence of the wound. When he came to himself (having been for some time senseless) he saw no one near him; and walked alone towards the Durruntollah, and proceeded along that street with the intention of going to the Native Hospital. The reason he did not go direct home was, because the Hospital was nearer. He met a native Mussulman on the road, and asked his assistance, but it was refused. He went to the house of Mrs. Gonsalves, who is his stepmother, and lives nearly opposite to the Native Hospital.

The prosecutor is not related to the prisoner, but they often met at the house of Mrs. Gonsalves, who is the prisoner's aunt; and they had been on friendly terms, and never had a disagreement of any sort.

The prosecutor lost, at the time of this accident, a penknife, a silver pencil case, and his hat. He also, on further recollection, says, that he lost his watch. (Being asked, he repeated that he is certain the prisoner shot him in the buggy.)

Being asked if he could conceive any motive the prisoner could have for shooting him? He said, No. He mentioned that the prisoner some time before, we think he said about ten or twelve days previously, took him, for the purpose, as the prisoner pretended, of introducing him to a gentleman on the course. The prisoner having taken him near by the theatre, then said, that he had brought him to see a duel that was to take place there. On this the prosecutor asked him "Why he was going to lead him into such a scrape?" The prisoner replied, "You will only witness the duel and then come back." They shortly after returned, no duel having been fought,

as nobody appeared. The prosecutor did not see any pistols in the prisoner's possession on that occasion. The prisoner told him that two other gentlemen were to come there; but the prosecutor heard nothing more of the matter.

On one of the Jury asking, "Did you, during the period of your intimacy with the prisoner see any thing in his conduct indicative of a disordered mind?" He answered "Nothing whatever." He had known the prisoner for two years before, but he had been very intimate with him only for two months previous to this affair; that is, while he resided with Mrs. Gonsalves. He was not in the habit of meeting the prisoner any where before that time.

The next witness examined was called Augury, a Mussulman, the prisoner's syce. He recollects going to the Theatre with his master on the night in question. His master went alone; but another gentleman went into the buggy with him when he was about to return. It being a very dark night, he could not know the other gentleman. His master went into the buggy, and there put on his coat which was in the buggy; and then the other gentleman went in, and they both drove off together. The witness accompanied them part of the way, but when they came to the top of Park-street, where the roads to the fort and to the burying-ground cross the Chowringhee road, his master ordered him to go to the house of Mrs. Gonsalves, and wait for him. The witness accordingly took the Chowringhee road directly home; his master, with the buggy, took the left-hand road. Witness went direct to the house of Mrs. Gonsalves; but the horse and buggy having come to the house of Mr. Thomas De Souza, witness went there; and, when he saw them, there was nobody in the buggy. He saw a gentleman go into the house, but he did not know him.

The witness being questioned respecting his master putting on his coat in the buggy, stated that he did not assist him.

Mr. John Dias was at the Theatre on the 23d of February last, and had some conversation with the prisoner respecting going home. The prisoner said, that he was to give Mr. Gonsalves a conveyance. Witness came home in his own palankeen, and the horse and buggy passed him somewhere near the gate of the Government House. He thinks there was nobody in the buggy at the time; it passed so near his palankeen, as to be in danger of breaking it. Witness heard the report of a pistol after the buggy passed him. He saw two other buggies pass him on the road. One of the Jurymen asked witness, whether or not, on hearing the shot, having seen the buggy pass, he returned to see what was the matter? Witness answered, no. Witness also said, on being asked,

that he did not know whether he passed the prisoner's buggy on the road or not; he might have passed it.

Mr. Joseph Dias went to the Theatre, on the night in question, in his brother John's palankeen, and came back in that of Mr. Gonsalves, the prosecutor. His brother talked to the prisoner respecting a conveyance. Prisoner asked, in what he came? Mr. John Dias answered, it was not for himself, but for his brother. Prisoner said, he would get witness a conveyance. At the end of the play, the prisoner took witness to the pit-door of the Theatre, and told him to wait until Mr. Gonsalves should come out. When the latter came out, the prisoner and he talked together, but witness did not hear what was said. After this conversation ceased, Mr. Gonsalves asked witness where the house was? Witness said, in the Rada Bazar; and Mr. Gonsalves called his bearer, and said, "This is my bearer, who will direct you to my palankeen."

Bichoo, a thika bearer, one of the bearers who brought Mr. John Dias from the Theatre, recollects bringing him home from the Theatre in the month of Phagoon (February) last. Near the Government House, at the corner of the road leading from the Chandpaul Ghaut, he saw a horse and buggy running along, there being no person in the buggy. Before he saw the buggy and horse he had heard a shot fired.* He is sure this was the case, and if he had said to the contrary before, it must have been a mistake; but he does not think he said any thing else before the police, than he says now.

Jimuroodce, durwan to Mr. Thomas De Souza, knows the prisoner, who is his master's son. He recollects the horse and buggy coming home, which was about three months, or three months and a half ago. About a quarter of an hour afterwards the prisoner came home. He appeared as if something was the matter with him; witness could not say what, but he was not the same as usual. His clothes about the breast were disordered. He had a coat on. He, on being further questioned, said he was not sure whether he had a coat on or not, as it was a dark night. When examined before the police, the witness had said that the prisoner had neither a coat nor a hat on, but he now says that he does not know whether he had a coat on or not; thinks this was what he said before. He now states, however, that the prisoner had no hat on. He does not know whether he was dressed in dark or light-coloured clothes, as it was a very dark night.

* This appears to disagree with the deposition of Mr. John Dias, and also contradicts the statement of the witness himself, when examined before the police, where he said he saw the buggy first, and then heard the shot.—Reporter.

Mr. Robert Croll, of the Commission Warehouse, recollects the prisoner coming into his shop on the 12th February last, and looking at some pistols. He did not make any purchase that day, but took away a pistol to shew it, he said, to Mr. Augier. The prisoner called again at the shop on the 16th February, and purchased and took away a pair of small pistols. Witness having sold the case to which the large pistol belonged, wrote to the prisoner for it on the 26th of February; and the pistol, when returned, appeared to have been fired. The small pistols were not returned.

Sabdee, one of Mr. Croll's peons, knows the prisoner; was sent to him by his master about four, or four and a half months ago, for a pistol. On sending up his master's note to the prisoner, witness was called up to him. The prisoner was in a room in the house of Mr. Thomas De Souza, and did not appear in health, having some medicine rubbed over his face.

Mr. Birch recollects returning from the Theatre on the night of the 23d of February last, in a buggy. When he was coming up the Course, he passed a buggy standing in the road. An officer, who was in the carriage with witness, remarked, that surely some accident must have happened, that a buggy was standing there. Witness replied, that he believed no accident had happened, as there was an European adjusting the bridle. He heard words passing between the people that were about the buggy; but could not distinguish them, it was so dark. "Did they converse in such a manner as to be heard?" "Yes. The officer's remark, and the answer, were both of that description."

Raignant Missaul, fakeer, deposed, that he found a watch among the grass on the edge of the Course-road. He took it to the Tahana next day, but the Tahana would not take it in; and, the day after, he took it to the police-office, and gave it to one of these gentlemen (pointing, we believe, to Mr. Alsop). He got it on a Monday night, and took it to the police on the Wednesday after, it having been one day in his possession.

Mr. Alsop deposes, that he took down the deposition of the last witness on the 7th of March last, which was the day he brought the watch to the police-office.

Mr. Mac Cowan, Surgeon, was sent for to attend Mr. Gonsalves on the 23d, or some day in February last, about 11 o'clock at night. He found him in bed; and, on examining him, found that he had received a wound in the lower jaw, apparently with a pistol ball. Witness next morning extracted the ball from the left side of the neck, where it had lodged, having penetrated from the right side of the lower jaw. There were marks of gun-

powder on the prosecutor's face; and he is of opinion, that the pistol must have been discharged very near his face. Mr. Gonsalves had another wound on the right side. Witness was, at first, of opinion, that it had been caused by his having fallen between the wheel and the buggy; but he was afterwards convinced that it had been made by a ball: for there was a hole in the jacket, and two holes in the waistcoat, apparently made by a ball passing through them.

A bundle of clothes, brought from the police-office, were here produced by Mr. Haberley; and Mr. Gonsalves deposed, that they were the same he had worn the night of the 23d of February.

Mr. Gonsalves, the prosecutor, being again asked why he had given up his palankeen to Mr. Joseph Dias, on the night the affair happened, stated, that it was asked from him by Mr. De Souza, the prisoner, for Miss Dias. He did not see Miss Dias at the play; but he pointed out his bearer to the prisoner, and not to Mr. Dias, for he did not know that Mr. Dias was to go in the palankeen.

Mr. John Dias deposed that Miss Dias, his sister, was at the play that night, and went home in her own palankeen, and did not need any other conveyance.

Mr. Gonsalves deposed, that he lives in Sookas-lane, with his grandmother, but that he went to his aunt's, Mrs. Gonsalves, who lives near the Native Hospital, because it was nearest. Mr. Mac Cowan went to him there.

The clothes Mr. Gonsalves had worn that night were exhibited to the Court and the Jury, and the holes, supposed to be made by the pistol ball, pointed out. The clothes were in many places stained with blood.

Mr. Mac Cowan deposed, that the wound on the prosecutor's right side was over one of the rib bones, but the bone was not injured. It was a long wound, and a piece of flesh seemed to have been stripped out. He could not swear positively that the wound on the side was caused by a pistol ball, but it healed in the manner of a wound of that description. Witness also heard the report of a pistol at about 100 or 200 yards distance from his house, about half an hour before he was called to Mr. Gonsalves. He also saw the prisoner the same night. He found the prisoner's collar-bone fractured. Prisoner told him his collar-bone had been fractured by a blow from the butt-end of a musket, and said he had been beaten. The witness saw no marks of blows; but the prisoner seemed to labour under a difficulty of breathing.

Being examined by Mr. Hogg, witness stated that he has attended the prisoner's family in his professional capacity for three years past; and being asked if he

ever remarked any thing peculiar in the prisoner, he deposed that the prisoner always appeared to him to be a little silly : that he never considered him to be of a sound mind.

Mr. John Dias knows the prisoner well, and always thought him deficient in intellect. He has heard him talk incoherently. He did not think him a person of a sound mind ; and his family viewed him in the same light, and treated him accordingly. He was sent a voyage to China on this account five or six years ago, with the hope that it might do him good. After being two years absent, he returned in the same state. Witness being asked by Sir F. Mac Naghten, if he could give any instances in which the prisoner had acted in such a manner as to make witness believe he was not of a sound mind ; witness said, that the prisoner had acted so often in conversation, and on other occasions.

Witnesses were then adduced by Mr. Hogg for the defence.

Charles Knowles Robison, a Commissioner in the Court of Requests, has known the prisoner's family since 1816, and was a frequent visitor there. Saw the prisoner often on these occasions, and observed his behaviour. His manner never appeared two days the same. He appeared eccentric and flighty, and his thoughts seemed to be running on subjects he did not express. In a case when the witness had business with the family, he found he could get no information from the prisoner, and was obliged to apply for it to a brother of his. The prisoner's mind seemed labouring under delusion or disorder. His family were very much concerned about him, and did not think him fit for business. One day the prisoner would be slovenly in his dress, and another day he would be dressed out as if to attend a ball, without any apparent cause. It seemed as if something was always occupying his mind, different from that which concerned any one around him. One day he appeared in high spirits ; another day low, if not melancholy.

Mr. John De Cruz, a partner in the firm of Baretto and Co., whose son is married to the prisoner's sister, has known the prisoner for 10 or 12 years, and always considered him to be a young man of weak intellects. He was vague in his conversation, and he did not consider him of a sound mind. His parents did not entrust him with matters of consequence. Five or six years ago the prisoner, being in a melancholy mood, was sent to China, for the purpose of diverting his mind. He was not sent for any commercial purpose, as far as witness knows. He returned from China in the same state.

Cæsar Joseph Belletto has known the prisoner since 1815, and has been intimate with his family since 1816. He has

observed many things out of the common way, since the death of Mrs. Louisa Baretto, the maternal grandmother of the prisoner. He has seen the prisoner, quite naked, washing in the tank at his house. One of the Jurymen asked if any females were present ? Witness said, " No." When witness requested him to dry himself with a towel, he would say, " Why so ? better dry myself in the sun." He has seen him wear his clothes very dirty ; and when asked the reason, he would answer it was for economy, to save the expense of washing. He was not living at his own expense at that time. He has seen him wear his shirt with the back part turned round to the front, after he had worn it three or four days the other way, and he called this turning round his shirt changing it. Witness thinks the prisoner was not right in his mind when he went to China, nor at his return, nor indeed at any time since 1817. The prisoner was sometimes in the charge of the witness for five or six days, with the view of recovering his mind. He has heard him give irrational answers to questions within the last three months.

Joseph De Cruz, son of the former witness, John De Cruz, was married to the prisoner's sister, and has had many opportunities of observing the prisoner for several years past, and did not consider him of sound mind.

Joseph Mendieta, agent for the Spanish Company, was then examined. One of the Jurymen having asked a question respecting the manner in which he, as being a Catholic, should be sworn, Mr. Ferguson observed that all Christians were to be sworn on the Evangelists. Witness has known the prisoner for the last three years, and has heard him speak nonsense many times ; and has heard his father say that he was not right in his mind ; and witness is of the same opinion.

John Castello has been employed for five or six years in the family of the prisoner's father, as a teacher of music. He has found the prisoner lying naked ; and when he would ask him why he did not go to office, prisoner would start up, ask what time of the day it was, say he did not know the hour, yet still remain without doing any thing. He did not think the prisoner sound in his mind. Witness being asked if the prisoner was violent or passionate, or ever beat the servants ? answered, " No."

Pietro Paul de Souza (examined with the assistance of an Interpreter) has known the prisoner well for the last six years, and was formerly in the employ of Messrs. De Souza and Co. He has seen the prisoner repeatedly take up the auction catalogues, when sitting at his desk, smell them, and then throw them down. He has seen him dress in a ridiculous manner,

with a long waistcoat and a short jacket, and gaiters without stockings; and, from the prisoner's general demeanor and appearance, witness thinks he was going mad, or about to be mad, when he went away to China.

Capt. John Collingwood, commander of the *Susan*, brought the prisoner from China to Bengal in 1817-18. The prisoner's conversation, two or three times on the voyage, was diametrically opposite to that of a man in his senses. Mr. Taylor, a passenger on board the *Susan*, said to witness several times, "De Souza is certainly cracked." The prisoner sometimes seemed melancholy; and one time kept his cabin, and would not leave it for five or six days together. The witness thinks the prisoner was not right two or three times on the voyage. A question being put by the Jury, if the prisoner was ever in such a state that it was necessary to confine him to his cabin? witness answered, that he was harmless, and it was not necessary to confine him; but if witness had thought it necessary, he certainly would have done it. The prisoner was not addicted to drinking: he drank little or nothing.

William Gild, who was in the office of Messrs. De Souza and Co., has seen the prisoner turn his pantaloons inside out; has seen him sometimes wear a small hat belonging to his younger brother; and has seen him sometimes go without a hat. Says the prisoner was commonly known by the name of *Mad Tom*.

After the examination of this witness, Sir Francis Mc Naghten summed up the evidence. After expressing regret that the Jury had not heard counsel on both sides, he said there were two points for them to consider: first, whether or not the prisoner was guilty of the crime alleged against him, supposing him to be of sound mind; and, secondly, whether or not the prisoner was of sound mind. With regard to the first part of the case, if the statement of the prosecutor be true, and held for proved, and the prosecutor had died, the prisoner would have been guilty of murder. With regard to the evidence, it appears from the depositions of Mr. John Dias and Mr. Mac Cowan, that they heard the report of only one pistol; and he thought it would be going very far to conclude that the wound on the side was made by a ball, although it healed in the manner of a wound of this description. The surgeon says the ball appeared to have struck perpendicularly; in that case it is not easy to conceive how it should have made two holes in the waistcoat. It therefore seems better to leave the consideration of the second ball out of the question. From the prosecutor having lost a watch, a pencil, and a penknife, a robbery seems to have taken place, which the pri-

soner was not likely to commit. The watch was not recovered till the 5th of March. It is probable that the person who took it had brought it back and laid it down, as it could not have been there all that time. It appears from the deposition of Mr. Croll, that on the 12th of February the prisoner got a pistol from him, which was not returned until the 26th, several days after the deed was committed, and it then appeared to him to have been fired. The prisoner had also got a pair of smaller pistols. These circumstances lead to conclusions very unfavourable to the prisoner. If the prisoner took pistols to the Theatre, they may have been concealed in the coat, which the syce says remained in the buggy the whole time. But it would be satisfactory to know by what means he did take the pistol to the Theatre, and convey it back to his house, so that it might be delivered, as it was, to Mr. Croll. With regard to this we have no evidence. In respect to the dress worn by the prisoner, the durwan formerly swore at the police-office, that his young master came home with a white waistcoat, or jacket; he now says he is not sure whether his clothes were white or black, and does not know whether he had a coat or not. It does not appear that the prisoner had any knowledge that the prosecutor was going to the Theatre that night, which takes away from the probability of the act having been premeditated; and, of his committing the act of firing the pistol at the prosecutor, there is no evidence but the statement of the prosecutor himself. By the prosecutor's statement, it would appear that the prisoner used great art and contrivance to get him into the buggy; but there is no evidence in support of this part of the prosecutor's statement. It is untrue that Miss Dias required the prosecutor's palankeen, therefore this might have been a false pretence used to get the prosecutor into the buggy. However this may be, it is certain that they got into the buggy to go home together. The prosecutor says, that the prisoner drove alone to the top of the road, and there he went in. The syce says, they both went in together, which disagrees with the prosecutor's statement. When they came to the head of Park-street, the syce was sent off by the prisoner, and the prisoner then proceeded by the Course-road. For this there seems no good reason; the reason assigned by the prisoner, that they would get sooner home that way, was not satisfactory. The prosecutor states, that two buggies passed them on the road while they were stopping, and he thinks Mr. Birch was in one of them. Mr. Birch confirms this statement, and these concurring circumstances cannot fail to have considerable weight. Mr. John Dias saw a buggy pass, and thought it was empty. His servant, who had a

lanthorn, says positively it was empty. Mr. Dias says, that after this buggy passed he heard a shot. The servant's account differs from this, and goes to confirm the statement of the prosecutor; but the servant formerly gave a different statement when examined before the police, which confirmed the statement of Mr. Dias, that the buggy passed before the shot was heard. Mr. Gonsalves says, that he was shot in the buggy; and as his statements have always been clear and consistent, and as he appears to have no ill-will to the prisoner, and no motive to misrepresent the case, there is no reason whatever to doubt his veracity.

The first application for a conveyance appears to have been made to the prisoner by Mr. John Dias; and the prisoner then made application to the prosecutor, who says that his palankeen was asked by the prisoner for Miss Dias. One of the Jurymen here observed that the statement of the prosecutor and the evidence of Mr. Dias were at variance upon this point. Sir F. McNaghten said, that the prosecutor's statement and the statement of Mr. Dias were consistent, or at least not inconsistent with each other. Mr. John Dias says, that he applied to the prisoner for a conveyance for his brother; and the prisoner says, that the prisoner made application to him for his palankeen, pretending it was for Miss Dias. If the Jury thought the prosecutor's statement remained sufficiently unshaken, no witnesses having been called directly to disprove it, it would then be their duty, so far as regarded that part of the case, the commission of the act, to pronounce a verdict of guilty.

With regard to the second part of the case, the plea of insanity set up for the prisoner, the Learned Judge impressed on the minds of the Jury, that people who are not in their right mind often display surprising art and contrivance in attaining their objects. They may erroneously conceive a thing to be right, and then follow it up in a manner that has nothing in it of insanity, but on the contrary indicates extraordinary cunning. The witnesses have spoken to a degree of mental derangement to which the prisoner is subject; of which, if the Jury be satisfied, it would then be their duty to find that the prisoner was not guilty of that crime, which he would otherwise have been guilty. Nine witnesses had sworn to these mental aberrations; and their concurring belief that the prisoner was not of sound mind, would no doubt weigh upon the minds of the Jury; but it was their duty to take the facts into their own hands, and judge for themselves whether or not they indicated that degree of mental derangement in the prisoner, which is sufficient to take from him the moral responsibility of his own

acts. It does appear that the mind of the prisoner is inferior to the general order; and if the Jury think this sufficient to account for the act without the supposition of malice, it would then be their duty to find a verdict of not guilty.

The Jury retired, and were absent more than an hour. On returning into Court, one of the Jurymen, who had been deputed by the Foreman, addressed the Court nearly in these words:

"My Lord: The Foreman, having a cold, my fellow Jurymen have selected me as the organ through which their sentiments are to be declared to the Court. We are decidedly of opinion that the prisoner is Guilty: but as it appears, by evidence brought before the Court, that he has sometimes committed acts that indicated an approximation to mental derangement, we strongly recommend him to mercy."

On some observations by the Counsel for the prisoner, respecting the recommendation to mercy, on account of the temporary mental derangement, the Jurymen deputed, as above-mentioned, stated, that the Jury were of opinion that the prisoner had been sometimes formerly subject to temporary mental derangement; but there was no evidence of his being insane at the time the act was committed.

The Chief Justice informed the Jury that it was a fact for them to determine whether or not the prisoner was insane at the time of the act being committed; and if they find that he was of sound mind at the time he committed the act, they must then pronounce him Guilty.

It was stated on the part of the Jury, that if compelled again to retire, they could bring no other but an unconditional verdict of Guilty, since they thought it a deliberate act on the part of the prisoner, and there was no evidence of his being insane at the time it was committed.

The Chief Justice recommended the Jury to make up their minds; in consequence of which recommendation, the Jury again retired; and having returned, after being absent about two or three minutes, the Foreman pronounced a verdict of Guilty.

Sir Francis MacNaghten said, "You do not withdraw your recommendation to mercy?" One of the Jurymen answered on the part of the Jury, "No, my Lord,"

After the verdict being recorded, and some conversation between the Judges on the Bench, it was stated on the part of the Jury, that on account of the prisoner "being very respectably connected," they regretted that the evidence brought before them compelled them to pronounce the verdict they had given, and they strongly recommended him to mercy.

Mr. Fergusson then took up the indictment, and pointed out to the Court that

after the words George IV. there was an omission; so that there was nothing to determine who George IV. was: that therefore there was no indictment. The Chief Justice said that Mr. Fergusson might state that objection on a future occasion. The Court then adjourned.—*Cal. Journ.* July 3.

WEATHER—DISEASE—CROPS, &c.

Our letters from the interior speak of the weather as almost insufferable. From every quarter the same tale is repeated; hot nights, and hotter days; a parched soil, and whirlwinds of dust; or sultry, most oppressive weather, without a breath of air. There has been much sickness in the south-east part of Bengal, and cholera has been very prevalent in Sylhet, and other districts bordering on the Burhampootur. Whole villages are said to have been destroyed by this dreadful malady. The heats in Behar and Benares have been excessive, with unsteady, variable winds, and frequent gusts of insufferable hot air. The natives have been particularly sickly in that quarter, and sudden deaths from extreme heat have been common. By our last accounts, the Ganges was rising rapidly. The central and upper provinces have been more fortunate. Great heats have, it is true, prevailed; but these have, perhaps, not been more excessive than usual, and we do not hear that they have been attended by any unusual unhealthiness. The troops, as well as the great body of the natives, are stated to have been generally exempt from disease. Cawnpore, Lucknow, and some other stations in that neighbourhood, must, however, be excepted, cholera having again broke out there, and at Cawnpore especially, carried off many Europeans. Bundlecund and the west of India have suffered greatly from heat; and at Saugor, a station proverbial for its mild climate, at which blankets and coverlets have been more than once found comfortable in the height of the hot season, the thermometer is said to have seldom sunk below 95 during May, and most of the wells are stated to have been completely dried up. Luckily, no disease accompanied this uncommon state of the weather. Our letters from Nagpore and the Nerbuddah mention that the cholera was still prevalent in those quarters, and that several corps, both Bengal and Madras, had suffered very severely whilst marching during the irregular weather of March and April.

After this hasty sketch, it will be gratifying to our mercantile readers to learn, that the absence of rain, which has kept back all other crops, has been favourable to the indigo plant, which generally promises well, especially in the low lands of Bengal, where the great dread is from inundation.—*Calcutta John Bull.*

Ghazee-pore, June 20, 1821.—By a letter from Ghazee-pore we learn, that although the river had risen several inches, no rain had fallen at the station; and that, in consequence of this, and the hot winds, which were insupportable from the first to the fourth of the month, vegetation was in a very parched state. A considerable degree of sickness had prevailed among the natives, but the Europeans had been quite free from it. A great mortality had prevailed among the horses in the Government stud, and twenty of the best of them died in three days; but, from the great exertions of the officers in charge of them, and of the non-commissioned officers of the European regiment, aided by a slight change in the air, the disease quickly abated, and the stud now is in a healthy condition. A late account from Dinapore states that the fever, dysentery, and cholera raged there, both among Europeans and natives, with great violence, and consequently there were a very great number of cases in the Station Hospital.

June 25.—"We have been visited lately with some heavy and continued gales from the S.W. attended with clouds of dust, and a temperature of heat that reminded the almost suffocated spectator of the Simoom of the desert, with its waving seas of sand. The long anticipated commencement of the rains has to-day, amid the howl of distant thunder, and the gloom of clouds charged with electric fluid, shewn its watery face; and their cooling influence is joyfully anticipated by those who have been broiling in heats, seldom below 110. Two cases of spasmodic cholera have alone occurred among the European troops at the station, and the quota of sick has, in general, been very moderate. The accounts from the plantations adjacent to the station are, in general, very favourable."

Upper Provinces, July 3, 1821.—"We now begin to be much alarmed respecting our indigo operation, for want of rain; to-day, 3d July, and not a drop has as yet fallen in our quarters, a delay of seven or eight days cannot but do a good deal of harm to the plant already come up, and check completely its growth. At all events, the cotton crop has much suffered already; last year the plant in general at this time

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effect. Such being the case, the natives in general think that the crop will not only be backward but much less productive than that of the past season; so much so, that the cotton which fetched about 15 rupees per maund some time ago, is now selling as high as 18. The buyers are anxious to purchase, but the owners are holding back. Should the weather continue any longer so dry as it now is, we shall not wonder at getting very good offers for

ours. In that event, we shall certainly get rid of our remaining quantity; however, we shall be able to say something more positive regarding the article after a week. This account may most likely have some influence in your quarters upon the sales: for the natives, hearing of our unfavourable prospects, will, it is supposed, secure a good quantity before hand, in the expectation of re-selling it at very high prices in the beginning of the ensuing season. We certainly are not sanguine, but should we not get any rain for the next seven or eight days, we should by no means be surprised to see cotton selling in this market from 19 to 20 rupees per maund."

Benares, July 4, 1821.—"We have this year a degree of heat much greater, it is said, than in any preceding year. The rains, which commonly commence about the beginning of June, are not yet regularly set in. It is a great misfortune, on all accounts, for notwithstanding the statements of the correspondent of the *Hurkaru* at Ghazepore, not only that station and the surrounding country do not enjoy that salubrity of which he makes so pompous a detail, but sickness makes both there and here very great ravages. The heat is also very prejudicial to the indigo, which suffers much from the prolonged dryness of the weather."

Cawnpore, July 7, 1821.—"During the last month the heat at this station has been intolerable, and the sickness has been proportionably great. A few days since a casualty of a very extraordinary nature took place: 12 hackery loads of grain had been driven into the market from a village at some distance, and, strange to relate, within a short time after their arrival the whole of their 12 drivers suddenly died! The cholera morbus has visited us, but its ravages have been chiefly confined to the natives. Some cases, however, have occurred among the Europeans; eight men of his Majesty's 8th dragoons, and four men of his Majesty's 24th regt., have been carried off by it.

"The disease, however, which has been our scourge in the month of June, is apoplexy. In most cases the unfortunate patient has died within a few hours after he was attacked; some, I understand, on their road to the hospital, and one poor fellow while the surgeon was prescribing for him, previous to his being sent there!

"The deaths in the artillery detachment (three companies), during this fatal month, are said to have been seventeen; in the 8th dragoons, twenty; and in his Majesty's 24th regt., thirty. The attention of the medical officers could not have been exceeded; the exertions of all authorities have been strenuously put forth; nothing has been omitted which could add to the comforts, diminish the sickness, and preserve the lives of our poor soldiers; but

all these united labours have been fruitless; there is no contending with success against the climate of Cawnpore in the month of June."

"One fact regarding this mortality among the Europeans is curious, and deserves to be mentioned; not only the mortality but the sickness even has been almost exclusively confined to the soldiery. If it be objected, that this must result from their own imprudent excesses, or from exposure, and not from the climate of Cawnpore: why then, I answer, has not similar pestilence prevailed at other stations, Berhampore, Ghazepore, or Meerut, for instance? The habits of life of our soldiers are the same all over India; the same precautions are every where adopted for the preservation of their health; and why, then, if not from climate, have these failed in their object *only* at Cawnpore?"

"The rains have been long and anxiously looked for, and I rejoice to say they have now made their appearance. They set in two days ago, and have continued with uniform moderation since. There has been but very little thunder and lightning, and scarcely any wind. indications, we may presume, of a steady and plentiful fall of rain. It is to be hoped that we shall not be disappointed in this expectation, for a recurrence of the debilitating weather, under which we have lately laboured, and during which the slightest bodily excessive fatigue, would certainly be extremely distressing.

"A storm of wind occurred two days before the setting in of the rain, which was violent for a short time, and injured more or less every thatched roof at the place. The damage, however, has no where been considerable.—*Calcutta John Bull.*

Moorshedabad, July 20, 1821.—"We have had a succession of strong easterly winds and cloudy weather, yet notwithstanding the appearance of the clouds, very little rain has fallen, and that chiefly in drizzling showers. From the dryness of the season, and the late period at which the cultivator was enabled to sow his lands, considerable apprehensions are entertained in the event of a heavy fall of rain. Should the rising crops not have gained sufficient strength to withstand the effects, they may be almost wholly destroyed; the prospects of the indigo planters must be nearly similar, as for want of a fall of rain they could not sow their lands; and although the light showers we have had are very favourable for the indigo plant, still that on the low lands will be in imminent danger; in case of a rapid rise of the river, the plant in general cannot have had time to come to sufficient maturity to be cut without considerable loss, both to the planter and ryot. In Kishnagore and Jessore they have not, as

far as I can learn, been more fortunate in the former; the rain has been partial, and as that district consists chiefly of low lands, they have much to apprehend. In this district the lands are high, which admits of the plant remaining longer on the ground, provided the rain is not too heavy; for in that case the plant is deprived of a great portion of the colouring matter, and from a fine dark green assumes a yellowish hue, and the produce seldom pays the expense of the manufacture. The oldest inhabitants of this part of the country agree in stating this to have been the hottest season, attended with the severest thunder storms, and more casualties from the effects of lightning, than any within their remembrance. The weather even now is at times insupportably hot, though it is with pleasure I add, that upon the whole the city and vicinity is less sick than heretofore."—*Cal. Journ.*

BIRTHS.

June 23. Mrs. Forshaw, wife of Mr. A. C. Forshaw, of the H. C. Marine, of a daughter.

26. Mrs. Bagley, of a son.

29. The lady of Wm. Leycester, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Cawnpore, the lady of Alex. Orr, Esq., of a son.

July 2. At Digah Farm, Mrs. H. Fitzgerald, of a daughter.

4. Mrs. Emelia Rideout, of a son.

5. The lady of J. Angus, Esq., of a daughter.

— The lady of T. W. Weskin, Esq., of a son.

13. In Mission Row, Mrs. Barton, wife of Geo. Barton, Esq., of twins, a son and daughter.

15. Mrs. L. M. Delanougere, of a daughter.

— At Agra, Mrs. J. Campbell, the lady of W. Campbell, Esq., of the Custom House, of a son.

19. At Baitool, the lady of Lieut. Col. J. R. Latter, of a daughter.

— The lady of John Smith, Esq., of a daughter.

20. Mrs. A. James, of a son.

— At Berhampore, the lady of Lieut. G. Peevor, H. M. 17th Foot, of a son.

23. At Banda, the lady of Brev. Capt. and Adj. Reynolds, 1st bat. 2d N. I., of a son.

25. At Barrackpore, Mrs. Bowen, of a daughter.

Aug. 6. At Hooghly, the lady of R. Creighton, Esq., of the Civil Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

June 12. At the Cathedral, Mr. Lewis Cohen, to Mrs. Charlotte Bennet.

18. At St. Nazareth's, Armenian Church, Gregory N. Pogos, Esq., eldest

son of Nich. M. Pogos, Esq., of Dacca, to Miss Eliz. C. Sarkies, eldest daughter of the late Carapiet Sarkies, Esq.

July 7. Mr. Lewis Hyppolite, to Miss Dorothea Rye.

25. At Serampore, Mr. C. Ashe, son of Gen. Ashe, to Miss Charlotte Chambers, second daughter of John Chambers, late merchant of Calcutta.

31. At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. Thos. Bason, to Miss Helen Harvey.

Aug. 3. At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. Jas. Mollis, to Miss Clarissa Burges.

— At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. Dav. Dykes, Coachmaker, to Mrs. Eliz. Simpson.

7. At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. Jas. Brown, of the ship *Sophia*, to Mrs. Eliz. Etherington.

8. At St. John's Cathedral, John Robinson, Esq., Surgeon, to Miss Eleanor Mary Hutteman, eldest daughter of Geo. Samuel Hutteman, Esq.

DEATHS.

May 19. Mr. Jas. Ball, Mariner, and European inhabitant, aged about 40.

30. John Addison, Esq., Commercial Resident at Bauleah, aged 69.

June 11. Mrs. Ann Roberts, wife of Mr. Fran. Roberts, Armourer, aged 26.

12. Mr. Jas. Mansfield, Livery Stable Keeper, aged 30.

13. At Beerbhoom, of the Cholera Morbus, Mr. John Dexter, aged 19.

— In Fort William, Ens. Wm. Hammer, attached to the H. C. European Regiment.

16. Thos. Keyse, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. Sheppard and Keyse, aged 32.

— At Hooghly, after a lingering illness, J. P. Sinclair, the infant son of J. M. Sinclair, Esq.

17. At Arrah, the lady of Henry Wm. Money, Esq., of the Civil Service.

23. Mr. Wm. Ronald, aged 37.

25. The infant of Capt. W. Gowan, Barrack Master of the Meerut Division.

28. Christ. Traherne, Esq., aged 28.

30. At the village of Pakra, near Futtyghur, Capt. Elias Vivian Dunsterville, of the 2d bat. 28th regt. N. I.

July 1. At Chittagong, of the Spasmodic Cholera, Capt. John Thomas, of the 9th regt. of Bengal N. I., and Barrack Master and Executive Officer of the 18th or Dacca Division of the Barrack Department.

2. Anna Robertson, the infant daughter of Robt. Stewart, Esq., Futtyghur.

— At Futtyghur, Mrs. Thomas Bush, aged 53.

— At Chunar, Wm. F. Wilson, Esq., Capt. in the Hon. East-India Company's Service.

3. Mr. W. H. Sumners, of the Serampore Seminary, after an illness of a fortnight, aged 20 years, sincerely regretted by his friends and acquaintances.

4. Miss Emily Christie, aged 17.

5. Jeremiah Lewis Watson, Esq., second Officer of the H.C. Ship General Kyd, aged 28.

— At Delhi, Mr. Sub-Conduc. Christopher Ingram Prest, of the Ordnance Commissariat, aged 29

7. Mrs. Caroline Low, wife of Capt. Robt. Low, of the ship Competitor, aged 23.

8. At Shahabad, at the house of Mr. Bolland, Jun., Cecil, the infant daughter of Mrs. J. F. Arnold.

— At Benares, Dr. Sutton, of the Madras Establishment.

10. Mr. Alex. Watts, aged 60.

11. Mr. John Frisby, of the firm of Outtram and Frisby, aged 67.

12. At Berhampore, Wm. Maxton, Esq., M.D., Surgeon of H.M.'s 17th regt. of Foot.

13. Mrs. Dorinda Cornelius, wife of Henry Cornelius, Esq., aged 33.

15. At Kurnaul, Theoph. McPherson Metcalfe, son of Thos. Theoph. Metcalfe, Esq., of the Civil Service, aged 3 years.

16. Mrs. Catherine Grant, aged 46.

18. At Calcutta, Mrs. Eliza Cooke, the lady of Henry Cooke, Esq., of the Cholera Morbus.

— At Serampore, where he went to see the son of a friend, at school there, John Corsen, Esq., a young man of superior worth and abilities, sincerely regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

31. Jas. Waite, Esq., Chief Officer of the ship Moffat, aged 32.

Aug. 2. Master Edw. Philpot Curran, aged 8 years.

5. On the passage to Futtighur, after an illness of only seven hours, of the Cholera Morbus, at the early age of two years, Master John Graham Clark, son of John Clark, Esq.

8. At the Presidency, Wm. Patrick, second son of John Taylor, Esq.

— Mr. Wm. Henry Spencer, aged 20.

MADRAS.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

July 12. Mr. G. E. Russell, to be Junior Member of the Board of Revenue.

Mr. F. A. Robson, Deputy Collector of Madras, and Superintendent of the Custody and Issue of Stationery.

Mr. J. F. Lane, Collector and Magistrate of Masulipatam.

Doctor J. Shuter, Botanist and Naturalist to the Honourable Company.

Mr. Robt. Eden, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly.

24. The Rev. T. Wetherherd, Military Chaplain at Bellary.

26. Mr. H. Dickinson, Secretary to the Government in the Public, &c. Department.

Mr. John Goldingham, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Nellore.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS. PROMOTIONS, &c.

STAFF AND OTHER GENERAL APPOINTMENTS.

July 6. Major Gen. Sir John Doveton, K.C.B., to command the troops in the Southern Division.

Lieut. R. Thorpe, 14th regt. N.I., to be Aide-de-Camp, and Lieut. T. Dallas, 3d Reg. N.I. to be Extra Aid-de-Camp to Major Gen. Sir John Doveton.

7. Lieut. Thuillier, 1st regt. N.I., is permitted to place himself under the orders of the Resident of Nagpore.

CAVALRY.

2d Regt. July 18. Capt. D. Macqueen and Lieut. J. Smith, 2d regt. L.C., removed to *de duty* with 1st and 5th regt. L.C., are directed to rejoin their Corps.

5th Regt. July 19. Lieut. Col. A. McLeod is removed from 6th to 5th regt.

6th Regt. July 19. Lieut. Col. D. Foulis is removed from 5th to 6th regt.

NATIVE INFANTRY.

July 20. Sen. Maj. of Infantry Chas. McLeod to be Lieut. Col., vice Bowen, deceased; date of rank 13th July 1821.

1st Regt. July 3. Sen. Ens. P. Li-hou to be Lieut., vice Dore, deceased; date of com. 25th June 1821.

2d Regt. June 29. Sen. Ens. E. Juppy to be Lieut., vice Swyer, deceased; date of Com. 12th June 1821.

4th Regt. July 13. Sen. Ens. J. Ross to be Lieut., vice Hall, deceased; date of Com. 6th July 1821.

8th Regt. July 18. Lieut. W. C. Caruthers, is removed from 2d to 1st bat.

10th Regt. July 11. Ens. W. Reece is removed from 1st to 2d bat.

17th Regt. June 10. Lieut. J. T. Calvert, 1st bat 4th regt., will do duty with 2d bat. 17th regt., until further orders.

21st Regt. July 9. Ens. W. P. McDonald is removed from 2d to 1st bat.

20. Sen. Capt. Jas. Wight to be Major, Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Henry Keating to be Captain, and Sen. Ens. P. Henderson to be Lieut., vice McLeod promoted; date of com. 19th July 1821.

22d Regt. July 2. Lieut. R. C. Campbell is removed from 1st to 2d bat., and Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Crowe, from 2d to 1st bat.

23d Regt. June 12. Lieut. J. Wallace is removed from 1st to 2d bat.

24th Regt. July 3. Lieut. E. Groves to be Adjut. to 2d bat., vice Heath, deceased.

6. Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) John Crisp to be Captain, and Sen. Ensign R. R. Ricketts to be Lieut., vice Aubrey, resigned; date of com. 30th June 1821.

25th Regt. July 4. Lieut. C. P. Rose is removed from 1st to 2d bat.

Rifle Corps. June 12. Capt. A. Bentley, 13th regt., is to be removed from the strength of the Rifle Corps.

CORNETS AND ENSIGNS APPOINTED TO DO DUTY.

July 10. The undermentioned Cornets and Ensigns, recently promoted, are appointed to do duty with Corps as follows, and directed to join.

Cornet R. H. Richardson with 6th regt. L.C.

Ens. M. J. Rowlandson, 2d bat. 9th regt. N. I.

Ens. C. B. Phillipson, 2d bat. 9th regt. N. I.

Ens. C. Pooley, 2d bat. 9th regt. N. I.

Ens. J. H. Cramer, 2d bat. 22d regt. N. I.

Ens. C. J. Torriano, 1st bat. 25th regt. N. I.

Ens. C. Hutt and W. Cranston, 1st bat. 2d regt. N. I.

17. Mr. A. R. Taylor, Cadet of Cavalry, having arrived at Bagdad, in March last, and being detained there on the Public Service by the Political Agent in Turkish Arabia, the Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to admit him to the Service, with the rank of Cornet, from the 1st of April 1821 inclusive.

ARTILLERY.

June 1. Lieut. T. Y. B. Kennan, Horse Brigade, to be Interp. and Quart. Mast. to that Corps, vice Derville, promoted.

Lieut. W. T. Lewis, Horse Brigade, to be Adjut. to that Corps, vice Kennan.

July 14. Capt. H. Rudyerd is removed from the 2d bat. Artillery to the Horse Brigade, vice Poggenpohl.

Capt. C. Patton (late prom.) is posted to the 2d bat. of Artillery.

Lieut. F. Blundell is removed from Horse Brigade to 1st bat. Artillery, and Lieut. H. Gregory from 1st to 2d bat. of Artillery.

17. Sen. 1st-Lieut. C. Patton, to be Capt., vice Poggenpohl deceased; date of com. 9th July 1821.

Lieut. H. Gregory, Interp. and Quart. Mast. to 2d bat., vice Patton.

Lieut. F. Blundell to be Adjut. to 1st bat., vice Gregory

19. Lieut. G. Alcock is posted to the Horse Brigade.

ORDNANCE.

June 29. Mr. Wm. Bredin, Assist. Com. to be Deputy Commissary, and appointed to the charge of the Ordnance Store Department at Quilon, vice Burton.

July 17. Dep. Assist. Commissary David Hooker, to be an Assist. Com., and stationed at the Arsenal of Fort St. George, vice Bredin, promoted.

Conductor W. Gore, to be a Dep. Assist. Commissary, and stationed at Secunderabad, vice Carter, deceased.

Cond. George Gibson, to be a Dep. Assist. Commissary, and stationed at Vizagapatam, vice Hooker, promoted.

Cond. William Hill is placed on the Invalid Establishment, at his request.

Carnatic Ordnance Artificers.*

July 13. Lieut. Brady, 2d Nat. Vet bat. is appointed to superintend, under the orders of the Principal Commissary of Stores, the Corps of Carnatic Ordnance Artificers, and will join immediately.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

June 12. Surg. J. Norris is removed from 21st to 2d regt., and posted to 1st bat.

July 4. Assist. Surg. J. Morton is removed from 1st bat. 6th regt. N. I. to 2d bat. 20th regt. N. I.

Assist. Surg. Smart is removed from 1st bat. 17th regt. to 2d bat. 8th regt. N. I.; and Assist. Surg. Woolcot from 2d bat. 8th regt. to the 1st bat. 17th regt. N. I.

13. Mr. George Gleig and Mr. Thomas Keys are admitted on the establishment as Assist. Surgs. from 20th ult.

20. Mr. Assist. Surg. Smart is appointed to act as Garrison Surgeon at Poona-mallee during the absence of Mr. McCabe.

RESIGNATION.

June 29. Capt. G. W. Aubrey, 24th regt. N. I., is permitted to resign the service of the Honorable Company, and to return to England in compliance with his request.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MELANCHOLY DEATH OF CAPT. NELTHROPP AND ENSIGN POWELL.

A lamentable accident occurred at Chittledroog on the 16th July. Capt. Nelthropp and Ens. Powell, of the 2d bat. 14th regt. N. I., were blown up by an explosion of damaged gunpowder, which it appears had been thrown incautiously into a deep dyke by the Lascars of the garrison, into which these two unfortunate officers were rolling large stones, by which the powder took fire, and exploding, blew these poor gentlemen into atoms. It is some consolation to know, that neither suffered any pain.—*Mad. Cour.*

BIRTHS.

June 29. At the Presidency, the lady of the Hon. L. G. K. Murray, of a son.

30. At the Presidency, the lady of Lieut. Col. D. Foulis, Madras Light Cavalry, of a son.

* A newly raised Corps, composed of the sons of Europeans born in India.

July 4. At the Presidency, the lady of Geo. Moore, Esq., of the H.C. Civil Service, of a daughter.

9. The lady of C. H. Clay, Esq., of a daughter.

14. At Nagercoil, Travancore, the lady of the Rev. C. Mead, of a daughter.

19. At Baitool, the lady of Lieut. Col. Latter, 1st bat. 30th regt. B. N.I., of a daughter.

23. The lady of Rich. Fraser Lewis, Esq., of a son.

27. The lady of Lieut. Col. Steele, of a daughter.

30. The lady of Wm. Hudleston, Esq., of the Civil Service, of a son.

Aug. 2. The lady of H. Mortlock, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Negapatam, the lady of Rob. Clerk, Esq., of a son.

3. The lady of A. Aganoor, Esq., of a daughter.

7. At Vepery, Mrs. Moore, H.M. 89th regt., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

July 2. At St. George's Church, Lieut. Col. Marshall, Paymaster at the Presidency, to Maria Lætitia, second daughter of Evelyn J. Gascoigne, Esq., Deputy Master Attendant.

14. At St. George's Church, Mr. Conwell, to Miss Jane Short.

16. Mr. John Heyman, to Miss Carolina De Sena, eldest daughter of Mr. Lewis de Sena.

— At Cannanore, Capt. W. Hardy, 7th regt. Madras N.I., to Jane, only daughter of the late J. Hunter, Esq., Surgeon R.N.

23. At St. George's, Church Lieut. H. Moberly, 25th regt. N.I., and Deputy Secretary to the Military Board, to Mrs. Henrietta Bell.

25. At the Roman Catholic Church, Parcherry, Mr. William Raulim, to Mrs. Catharine Pratt.

30. At the Black Town Chapel, Mr. John Thomas Gill, to Miss Ann Louisa Maria Barter, the only surviving daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Barter.

Aug. 3. At St. George's Church, Lieut. D. C. Kenny, Madras European regt., to Maria Oxana Light, eldest daughter of the late William Stratton Dundas Light, Esq., of the Supreme Court of Judicature of Madras.

DEATHS.

May 22. At Paulsamoodrum, in the Ceded Districts, in the 19th year of his age, Lieut. Thomas Pollock, 19th regt. N.I., eldest son of Lieut. Col. Pollock, of the Madras Establishment.

June 6. At Belgaum, of Spasmodic Cholera, after a few hours' illness, Charles Underwood, Lieutenant and Adjutant of the 2d regt. of Madras Cavalry, in the 22d

year of his age, second son of John Underwood, Esq., of Gloucester Place. He was a zealous officer, highly respected, and most sincerely and deservedly regretted.

22. At Tanjore, Lieut. William Weatherall, Acting Paymaster of his Majesty's 1st (or Royal Scots) regt. of foot, most sincerely and deservedly lamented.

— At Secunderabad, John, the infant son of Capt. J. Ogilvie, 17th regt. N.I.

24. At Tranquebar, of a bowel complaint, J. G. Meinhardt, Esq., Treasurer, &c. &c. in his Danish Majesty's service, aged 35.

July 1 At Madura, John Edward, the infant son of W. O. Shakespear, Esq., of the H. C. Madras Civil Service.

3. At Coimbatore, John Augustus, the infant son of John Sullivan, Esq.

7. At Black Town, Mrs. Mary Se-meon, aged 48 years; this amiable woman was only daughter of the late Mr. C. Casimire, of the Madras Medical Estab.

8. At Mysore, Capt. Paul Poggenpohl, of the Madras Artillery.

16. At Secunderabad, John Evans, Esq., surgeon of his Majesty's 30th regt.

17. At Tranquebar, J. G. Klein, Esq., M.D., surgeon to the Royal Danish Mission, aged 55 years.

— At Trichinopoly, of the Spasmodic Cholera, the lady of W. Welliton, Esq., of the Medical Establishment.

20. Louisa Matilda, the youngest daughter of Mr. Alex. Harrison, aged four years.

— At Negapatam, Ensign Alex. Arthur Duff, of the Royal Scots, eldest son of Hugh Robert Duff, Esq., of Muirtown, Invernesshire.

24. At Trichinopoly, Lieut. William Innis Orrrock, of the Royal Scots.

28. After a severe illness, Mr. Sub-Assist.-Surg. John Burgess, aged 67 years.

— At Pondicherry, Mr. G. Leonard, leaving a disconsolate widow and four children to lament their loss.

Aug. 4. After a short illness of 26 hours, Harrietta Emelia, daughter of Mr. C. G. Hart, aged nine years and four months.

5. William, the infant son of W. Hudleston, Esq., of the Civil Service.

7. Of the Cholera Morbus, Eliza, the eldest daughter of Mr. N. Claridge, aged six years.

Lately, at Hyderabad, John Boutflower Harper, aged eight months.

BOMBAY.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

May 26. Mr Charles Shubrick, to be an Alderman of the Hon. the Court of Recorder.

Mr. F. Bouchier, to be Superintendent of Government Lotteries.

30. Mr. William Simson, to be Second Assistant to the Collector of Ahmednuggur.

Mr. R. K. Arbuthnot, to be Assistant to the Register, and Second Assistant to the Criminal Judge at Kaira.

June 5. Mr. J. J. Sparrow, to be Acting Collector and Acting Magistrate in the Southern Concan.

Mr. Andrew Burnett, to be Acting Collector and Acting Magistrate at Broach.

26. James Henderson, Esq., to be Secretary to the Government in the Military, Commercial, and Public Departments.

James Bruce Simson, Esq., to be Deputy Secretary to the Government in the Political, Secret, and Foreign Departments; and Acting Secretary to Government in the Military, Commercial, and Public Departments.

28. Capt. Gideon Hutchinson, of the 1st battalion 10th regiment Native Infantry, to be Resident at Mocha.

30. Mr. W. H. Hamilton, to be Clerk to the Court of Petty Sessions.

Mr. John Stewart, to be an Alderman of the Hon. the Court of Recorder.

The Honourable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay have appointed William Er-kine, Esq. to the Master in Equity; and Alex. Ferrier, Esq., to be Prothonotary, Register on the Equity and Admiralty sides of the Court, Examiner, Commissioner for taking Affidavits, Clerk of the Papers, Reading Clerk, and Keeper of the Records and Muniments, in the room of the late Edw. Wm. Hunt, Esq.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

The Cholera still continues, but is very much abated. There appears to have been a trifling increase during the last two days, which is probably influenced by the springs, but nothing material. Three days ago it was considerably less than at the period of our last week's report.—*Bom. Paper*, June 10.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

July 12. Ship Sarah, Norton, from England 16th Feb.—*Passengers*: Mrs. Norton, Miss Anderson, Captain Cameron, Messrs. Livingston, Cogland, Ottey, Swanson, Honner, Glennie, Thackwaite, Burges, Richardson, Sillar, Woodburn, two Candys, cadets; Mr. Brown, and Mrs. Slee.

BIRTHS.

June 4. At Kaira, the lady of G. W. Anderson, Esq., of a son.

11. At Sholapoor, the lady of Lieut. Colonel Ewart, C.B., his Majesty's 67th regt., of a son.

18. At Colabah, the lady of Lieut. Col. B.W. D. Sealy, of a daughter.

24. The lady of Lieut. Stout, of the Hon. Company's Marine, of a daughter.

July 2. At Bombay, the lady of Wm. Chaplin, Esq., Commissioner for the Decan, of a daughter.

4. The lady of Capt. John Hall, Hon. Company's Marine, of a daughter.

9. At Surat, Mrs. J. Nimmoo, of a son.

18. At Bellville, the lady of Major Tucker, Dep. Adj. Gen., of a daughter.

Lately. At Storm Hall, Benj. Phillips, Esq., of a daughter.

At Colabah, the lady of Capt. David Barr, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

June 11. At Sattarah, Ensign Samuel Athill, Executive Engineer Southern Districts Poonah Division of the Army, to Miss Hannah Crosby.

DEATHS.

April 15. At sea, on board the Hon. Company's Ship Kent, Captain Cobb, Elizabeth, wife of Dr. Gibson of this Establishment.

May 12. At Kishme, in the Persian Gulf, of a bilious fever, Lieut. Sam. Peregrine Palmer, 2d or Marine bat. 12th regt. Bombay N.I.

June 2. At Kaira, Capt. Wm. Gilkrest, 3d regt. L.C.

3. At Ahmednuggur, Eliz. Frederick, the infant daughter of Capt. Fred. Hickes.

10. In Lieut. Col. Turner's camp, at Umkeera, Lieut. Thos. Dorie, 7th regt. N.I.

11. Maitland Eliz. daughter of the Rev. G. Hall, aged 19 months.

12. At Poona, Mrs. Keith, lady of Capt. Jas. Keith, Assistant Commissary General.

— At Colabah, Lieut. G. F. Madden, H.M. 65th regt.

21. At Colabah, the infant daughter of Lieut. Col. B. W. D. Sealy.

— Francis Davey, infant son of Mr. Francis Leggett, Clerk in the Military Paymaster's Office, aged 22 months.

28. Christ. Traherne, Esq. aged 23 years.

July 14. Mr. Johannes Jacob, aged 26 years.

16. Mr. Conductor Geo. McDonald, Draftsman in the Engineer Department.

Lately, Edw. Wm. Hunt, Esq. Master in Equity, Prothonotary, and Registrar on the Equity and Admiralty sides of the Hon. the Court of the Recorder of Bombay.

— Mr. Hen. Honner, Volunteer H.C. Marine.

— The lady of Capt. Philip Maughan, H.C. Marine.

PERSIAN GULF.

CHOLERA MOREUS.

We are indebted to a friend for the following extract of a letter from on board the *Kent*, Capt. Kemp, which ship arrived here from Muscat on Friday last, having experienced much bad weather in the short run from Muscat to this place. On her passage from Muscat, the *Kent* experienced violent weather, with a tremendous sea; lost her main and mizen topmasts, when 20 leagues to the eastward of Ras-el-Had; and, for most of the passage, was reduced to only her courses. The cholera was raging with violence at Muscat, and making rapid progress to the westward; its effects at Muscat appeared to be more fatally expeditious than in any part of India: scarce ten minutes elapsed, in innumerable cases, before life terminated. On board the *Comte de Rio Pardo*, a Jew merchant was in the act of closing a bargain for some tubs of sugar-candy, the merchant to whom he was talking was suddenly seized, vomited only twice, and expired. So many fell victims to this scourge, that they did not even take the trouble to bury them, but sewed the bodies up in a mat, and turned them adrift in the cove. Se-

veral of the Arab ships lost some of their crew, and were frequently passing the *Kent*, towing their dead bodies, fast by the neck, into deep water. The Hindoos for some time entertained a superstitious idea that the cholera was a judgment only on the Arabs, for their eating animal food; but, before the *Kent* sailed, they were convinced that the pestilence was no respecter of persons. The heat was almost insupportable, the wind like a flame of fire. At midnight the thermometer stood at 104. The *Kent* lost only one man from the cholera.

"On the fore-castle of the *Kent* the heat was so intense, that the tube of a thermometer, graduated only to 122, was completely filled by the expansion of the mercury, and consequently left them at a loss for the temperature of the surrounding atmosphere; but so scorching was the sun, that no European could expose himself to it with impunity."—*Bomb. Gaz.*, July 14.

The cholera has nearly subsided at Muscat, after having committed dreadful ravages. The Imam says he has lost 10,000 of his subjects by it. We regret to hear this fatal disease has extended itself to Persia, and carried off many persons at Linga.—*Bomb. Paper*, July 21.

Home Intelligence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INDIA SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

Dec. 9. Deal, ship *Caledonia*, Cairns, from Madras, Mauritius, Cape, &c.

10. Deal, ship *General Palmer*, from Madras, Cape of Good Hope, and St. Helena.—*Passengers*: Mrs. Kinchant; Gen. Dyer; Capt. Cuming; Lieuts. Stot, Macleod, Smith, Alexander, and Lewis.

19. Deal, ship *Juliana*, Ogilvie, from Batavia and Bengal.

Departures.

Nov. 27. Gravesend, ship *Belle Alliance*, Rolfe, for Bombay.

— Sheerness, ship *Richmond*, Kay, for New South Wales.

Dec. 3. Gravesend, ship *Earl Balcarras*, for Bengal and China.

4. Gravesend, ship *Thomas Coutts*, Christie, for Bengal and China.

— Deal, ship *Mary*, Boyd, for Madras and Bengal.

6. Deal, ship *Lady Kennaway*, Beach, for Madras and Bengal.

7. Gravesend, ship *Sir David Scott*, Hunter, for Bengal and China.

9. Deal, ship *Sir Godfrey Webster*, Telfer, for Liverpool and N. S. Wales.

11. Gravesend, ship *Denmark Hill*, Foreman, for Van Dieman's Land.

20. Gravesend, ship *Mellish*, Ford, for Bombay.

23. Gravesend, ship *Apello*, Tennent, for Madras.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 4. At St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Lord Bishop of Llandaff, Edw. Stanley, Esq. of Ponsonby Hall, Cumberland, to Mary, second daughter of the late Wm. Douglas, Esq., formerly Judge of the Court of Adawlut, at Dacca, in the Hon. East-India Service, in Bengal.

19. At Greenwich, Jas. Machell, Esq. of Newby-bridge, Lancashire, to Rosetta-Hester, daughter of Capt. T. Sanders, of the Hon. East-India Company's Service.

DEATHS.

Dec. 8. In Duke-street, Portland-place, aged 16, Miss Harriet-Sophia Davies, second daughter of the late Rich. L. Davies, Esq., Surgeon in the Hon. East-India Company's Bengal Medical Establishment.

16. At Hutton-house, near Brentwood, Essex, Mrs. Eliz. Lukin, widow of the late Capt. Geo. Lukin, Marine Paymaster and Storekeeper at Bombay.

24. At Hastings, in the 20th year of her age, Diana Maria, wife of Lieut. Col. Jas. Elphinstone.

A
LIST OF THE DIRECTORS
OF THE
UNITED COMPANY OF MERCHANTS OF ENGLAND,
TRADING TO THE EAST-INDIES,
FOR THE YEAR 1821.

Years to serve.	Accounts.	Buying and Warehouses.	Civil College.	Correspondence.	Government Troops and Stores.	House.	Law Suits.	Library.	Military Fund.	Military Seminary.	Private Trade.	Shipping.	Treasury.
3			CC	C GT			LS L	LS L	M				T
4			CC	C GT			LS L	LS L	M				T
3			CC	C GT			LS L	LS L	M				T
4			CC	C GT			LS L	LS L	M				T
3			CC	C GT			LS L	LS L	M				T
1			CC	C GT			LS L	LS L	M				T
1			CC	C GT			LS L	LS L	M				T
4			CC	C GT			LS L	LS L	M				T
4			CC	C GT			LS L	LS L	M				T
1			CC	C GT			LS L	LS L	M				T
3	A BW					H	LS L	LS L	M	MS			T
4	A BW					H			MS				T
2	A BW					H			MS				T
2	A BW					H			MS				T
1	A BW					H			MS				T
1	A BW					H			MS				T
1										MS			T
2											P		T
2											P		T
3											P		T
2											P		T
3											P		T
2											P		T
10											P		T
4											P		T

THOMAS REID, Esq. (Chairman) 8, Broad Street Buildings.
 JAMES PARTISON, Esq. (Deputy) 37, Southampton Row, Bloomsbury.
 JACOB BOSANQUET, Esq. Broadbaird, Herts.
 HON. WILLIAM FULLARTON Elphinstone, 2, Upper Harley Street.
 T. JOSEPH COTTON, Esq. Leyton, Essex.
 EDWARD PARRY, Esq. 25, Gower Street.
 RICHARD CHICHELEY POWDEN, Esq. 8, Devonshire Place.
 JOHN HUDLESTON, Esq. 54, Margaret Street.
 JOHN INGLIS, Esq. 27, Mark Lane.
 JOHN BEBB, Esq. 13, Gloucester Place.
 GEORGE ALDERCROMBIE ROBINSON, Esq. 80, Pall Mall.
 WILLIAM WIGRAM, Esq. M.P. 31, Upper Harley Street.
 JAMES DAINIEL, Esq. 2, Fenchurch Street Buildings.
 HON. HUGH LINDSAY, M.P. Platow Lodge, Bromley, Kent.
 JOHN MORRIS, Esq. 21, Baker Street.
 WILLIAM STANLEY CLARKE, Esq. Elm Bank, Leatherhead.
 JOHN THORNTON, Esq. 38, Bloomsbury Square.
 GEORGE RANKES, Esq. 8, Park Place, St. James's.
 ROBERT CAMPBELL, Esq. 36, Argyll Street.
 JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH RAVENSHAW, Esq. 9, Lower Berkeley Street.
 WILLIAM TAYLOR MONEY, Esq. M.P. Newdon House, Middlesex.
 JOSIAS DU PRE ALEXANDER, Esq. M.P. 18, Hanover Square.
 NEIL BENJAMIN EDMONSTONE, Esq. 49, Portland Place.
 JOHN LOCH, Esq. 10, Berners Street, Oxford Street.

THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN ARE OUT BY ROTATION :

William Astell, Esq. M.P. 4, Portland Place. Chas. Elton Prescott, Esq. Colney Hatch, Finchley, Middlesex.
 Chas. Grant, Esq. 40, Russell Square. Geo. Smith, Esq. M.P. 1, Upper Harley Street.
 Campbell Majoribanks, Esq. 3, Upper Wimpole Street. Sweny Toone, Esq. 44, Mortimer Street.

L O N D O N M A R K E T S.

Friday, Dec. 28, 1821.

Coffee.—There have been no public sales this week, and very few purchases by private contract; the holders appear very firm at the late prices. Ordinary and good ordinary Jamaica appear scarce.

Sugar.—There have been no Muscovades to show this week: the holders calculate upon a con-

siderable deficiency in the stock since instant, compared with the quantity on hand last year.

Cotton.—There continues to be considerable purchases privately; it is generally believed the sales are made at low rates.

Spices.—The East-India Company have declared a Sale on the 11th February. There is little alteration in Spices; Pimento continues in demand.

	L. s. d.	L. s. d.		L. s. d.	L. s. d.
Cochineal.....lb.	0 4 6	to 0 5 0	Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.		
Coffee, Java.....cwt.			— Turmeric, Bengal.....cwt.	0 9 0	to 0 11 0
— Cheribon.....	4 17 0	— 5 12 0	— China.....	0 18 0	— 1 6 0
— Bourbon.....			Zedoary.....		
— Mocha.....	18 0 0	— 20 0 0	Galls, in Sorts.....	10 0 0	— 11 0 0
Cotton, Surat.....lb.	0 0 6	— 0 0 8	— Blue.....	11 0 0	— 12 0 0
— Madras.....	0 0 7	— 0 0 8	Indigo, Blue.....lb.		
— Bengal.....	0 0 5	— 0 0 6	— Blue and Violet.....	0 9 9	— 0 10 3
— Bourbon.....	0 1 1	— 0 1 6	— Purple and Violet.....	0 8 10	— 0 9 0
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.			— Fine Violet.....	0 9 0	— 0 9 6
— Aloes, Epatica.....cwt.	2 0 0	— 5 5 0	— Good Ditto.....		
— Anniseeds, Star.....	2 4 0	— 2 5 0	— Middling Ditto.....	0 8 3	— 0 8 6
— Borax, Refined.....	1 15 0	— 2 5 0	— Fine Violet & Coppei.....	0 8 6	— 0 8 9
— Unrefined, or Tincal.....	1 10 0	— 1 18 0	— Good Ditto.....		
Camphire unrefined.....	7 0 0	— 8 5 0	— Fine & Good Copper.....	0 8 0	— 0 8 6
Cardemoms, Malabar.....lb.	0 2 2	— 0 4 0	— Ordinary.....	0 5 6	— 0 6 0
— Ceylon.....	0 1 6		— Fine Madras.....	0 7 3	— 0 7 6
Cassia Buds.....cwt.	18 0 0	— 19 0 0	— Manilla.....		
— Liquea.....	6 10 0	— 8 10 0	Rice.....cwt.	0 9 0	— 0 18 0
Castor Oil.....lb.	0 0 8	— 0 1 6	Safflower.....cwt.	12 0 0	— 28 0 0
China Root.....cwt.	1 0 0	— 1 6 0	Sago.....cwt.	0 6 0	
Coculus Indicus.....	0 15 0	— 1 0 0	Saltpebre, Refined.....cwt.	1 9 0	
Columbo Root.....			Silk, Bengal Skein.....lb.	0 14 6	— 0 17 1
Dragon's Blood.....	18 0 0	— 30 0 0	— Novi.....	0 15 7	— 1 7 2
Gum Ammoniac, lump.....	3 0 0	— 5 0 0	— Ditto White.....		
— Arabic.....	3 10 0	— 4 10 0	— China.....	0 18 1	— 1 1 4
— Assafetida.....	3 0 0	— 15 0 0	— Orgaznine.....	1 16 0	— 2 2 0
— Benjamin.....	3 0 0	— 58 0 0	Spices, Cinnamon.....lb.	0 5 3	— 0 8 0
— Animi.....cwt.	2 10 0	— 9 0 0	— Cloves.....	0 3 9	
— Galbanum.....	26 0 0	— 50 0 0	— Bourbon.....		
— Gambogium.....	10 0 0	— 15 0 0	— Mace.....	0 3 0	— 0 5 2
— Myrrh.....	5 0 0	— 15 0 0	— Nutmegs.....	0 2 10	— 0 4 8
— Olibanum.....	1 10 0	— 4 0 0	— Ginger.....cwt.	0 10 6	— 0 11 0
Lac Lake.....lb.	0 0 9	— 0 2 6	— Pepper, Black.....lb.	0 0 7	
— Dye.....	0 3 9	— 0 5 6	— Privilege.....	0 0 7	
— Shell, Black.....	1 0 0	— 2 5 0	— White.....	0 1 3	
— Shivered.....	1 5 0	— 3 10 0	Sugar, Yellow.....cwt.	1 4 0	— 1 6 0
— Stick.....	0 15 0	— 1 5 0	— White.....	1 9 0	— 1 17 0
Musk, China.....oz.	0 8 0	— 0 16 0	— Brown.....	0 14 0	— 0 16 0
Nux Vomica.....cwt.	0 10 0	— 0 16 0	Tea, Bohea.....lb.	0 2 6	
Oil Cassia.....oz.	0 0 6	— 0 0 7	— Congou.....	0 2 8	— 0 3 6
— Cinnamon.....			— Souchong.....	0 4 0	— 0 4 6
— Cloves.....			— Campoi.....	0 3 8	— 0 4 0
— Mace.....			— Twankay.....	0 3 3	— 0 3 5
— Nutmegs.....			— Pekoe.....	0 3 9	— 0 3 11
Opium.....lb.			— Hyson Skin.....	0 3 2	— 0 4 0
Rhubarb.....	0 1 6	— 0 5 0	— Hyson.....	0 4 1	— 0 6 0
Sal Ammoniac.....cwt.			— Gunpowder.....	0 5 0	— 0 5 4
Senna.....lb.	0 0 6	— 0 2 0	Tortoiseshell.....	1 5 0	— 2 0 0
Turnerick, Java.....cwt.			Wood, Saunders Red.....ton	6 0 0	— 6 10 0

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 15 January 1822—Prompt 4 April.
Company's and Licensed.—Indigo.

For Sale 21 January—Prompt 19 April.

Company's.—China and Bengal Raw Silk
Private Trade.—China and Bengal Raw Silk.

For Sale 11 February—Prompt 10 May.

Company's.—Cinnamon—Mace—Nutmegs—
Black Pepper—Oil of Mace.

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Dec. 29, 1821.—The last Price Current from Calcutta is dated the 5th August, in which the new loans are quoted at a premium of about $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and the exchange to England at 2s. 1d. per sicca rupee, at six months' sight.

In London, bills on Calcutta remain at 1s. 9d. per sicca rupee.

SHIPS LOADING FOR INDIA.

Ships' Names.	Tons.	Captains.	Where to.
Buckinghamshire	1369	Adams -	Bombay and China.
Castle Huntly	1200	Drummond -	Ditto.
Asia	400	Lindsay -	Madras and Bengal.
Bengal Merchant	500	Brown -	Ditto.
David Scott	800		Ditto.
Golconda	800	Edwards -	Ditto.
Nancy	480	Thomson -	Ditto.
Hope	500	Flint -	Ditto.
Moirs	650	Hornblow -	Ditto.
Adrian	400	Norfor -	Bengal direct.
Nestor	400	Theaker -	Bombay.
Swallow	400	Ross -	Ditto.
Brailsford	450	Spring -	Ditto.

Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of November to the 25th of December 1821.

1821. Nov 26	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent. Cons. 1780.	Navy 3 p. Cent.	Long Annuities.	Irish 3 p. Cent.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	3 1/2 p. Cent.	Omnium.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	Old So. Sea Annuities.	New Ditto.	4 per Cent. India Bonds.	9d per Day Exchange on Bills.	Consols for Account.	Lottery Tickets. £. s. d.	1821. Nov. 26
27	239 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2	96 1/2	110 1/2	19 1/2	—	—	—	—	242	—	—	—	6 1/2 p	2.5 p	78 1/2	94 18 0	27
28	—	77 7/8	78 7/8	96 3/4	110 1/2	19 1/2	—	—	87 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	66 1/2 p	1.4 p	77 7/8	—	28
29	239	77 7/8	78 7/8	96 3/4	110 1/2	19 1/2	—	—	87 1/2	—	240	—	—	—	63 1/2 p	2.1 p	78 7/8	—	29
Dec. 1	—	76 7/8	77 7/8	96 1/2	110 1/2	19 1/2	—	—	87 1/2	—	240	—	70 1/2	—	66 1/2 p	1.4 p	78 1/2	—	Dec. 1
3	238 1/2	76 7/8	77 7/8	96 1/2	110 1/2	19 1/2	—	—	—	—	240 1/2	—	—	—	63 p	1.3 p	78 1/2	—	3
4	236 1/2	76 7/8	77 7/8	96 1/2	110 1/2	19 1/2	—	—	86 1/2	—	239	—	—	—	63 p	1.2 p	77 7/8	—	4
5	237	76 7/8	77 7/8	96 1/2	—	19 1/2	—	75 1/2	87 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	64 1/2 p	1.2 p	77 7/8	—	5
6	237 1/2	76 7/8	77 7/8	96 1/2	—	19 1/2	—	75 1/2	87 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	64 1/2 p	1.2 p	77 7/8	—	6
7	—	76 7/8	77 7/8	96 1/2	—	19 1/2	—	—	87 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	65 1/2 p	2 1d	77 7/8	—	7
8	—	76 7/8	77 7/8	96 1/2	—	19 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65 p	1 2p	77 7/8	—	8
10	—	76 7/8	77 7/8	96 1/2	—	19 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64 1/2 p	1d	77 7/8	—	10
11	235 1/2	76 7/8	77 7/8	96 1/2	—	19 1/2	—	75 1/2	87 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	67 1/2 p	2p	77 1/2	—	11
12	—	76 7/8	77 7/8	96 1/2	—	19 1/2	—	75 1/2	87 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	67 1/2 p	1d	77 1/2	—	12
13	237	76 7/8	77 7/8	96 1/2	—	19 1/2	—	—	87 1/2	—	—	—	70 1/2	—	—	1.2 p	78 1/2	—	13
14	236 1/2	76 7/8	77 7/8	96 1/2	—	19 1/2	—	—	87 1/2	—	—	—	70 1/2	—	—	2p	78 1/2	—	14
15	237	76 7/8	77 7/8	96 1/2	—	19 1/2	—	—	87 1/2	—	—	—	70 1/2	—	70 p	2p	78 1/2	—	15
17	237 1/2	76 7/8	77 7/8	96 1/2	—	19 1/2	—	—	87 1/2	—	—	—	70 1/2	—	70 1/2 p	2p	78 1/2	—	17
18	237	76 7/8	77 7/8	96 1/2	—	19 1/2	—	—	87 1/2	—	—	—	70 1/2	—	70 1/2 p	2p	77 1/2	—	18
19	236 1/2	76 7/8	77 7/8	96 1/2	—	19 1/2	—	—	87 1/2	—	—	—	70 1/2	—	71 1/2 p	2p	77 1/2	—	19
20	236 1/2	76 7/8	77 7/8	96 1/2	—	19 1/2	—	—	87 1/2	—	—	—	70 1/2	—	70 1/2 p	2p	77 1/2	—	20
22	236	76 7/8	77 7/8	96 1/2	—	19 1/2	—	—	87 1/2	—	—	—	70 1/2	—	71 p	2p	78 1/2	—	22
23	236	76 7/8	77 7/8	96 1/2	—	19 1/2	—	—	87 1/2	—	—	—	70 1/2	—	70 1/2 p	2.1 p	77 1/2	—	23
24	235 1/2	76 7/8	77 7/8	96 1/2	—	19 1/2	—	—	87 1/2	—	—	—	70 1/2	—	70 1/2 p	1.2 p	77 1/2	—	24

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Original Communications,

&c. &c. &c.

A SUCCINCT HISTORICAL NARRATIVE OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S ENDEAVOURS TO FORM SETTLEMENTS AND TO EXTEND AND ENCOURAGE TRADE IN THE EAST, AND OF THE CAUSES BY WHICH THOSE ENDEAVOURS HAVE BEEN FRUSTRATED.

(Continued from Page 20.)

SECTION III.

Japan and China.

THE causes which have baffled the Company's attempts to open a commercial intercourse, directly and indirectly, with the opulent empire of Japan, are not merely the backwardness or disinclination of the Government to encourage external traffic (upon which point some difference of opinion exists), or its political jealousy, but the machinations of the Dutch, who having contrived to supplant their predecessors, the Portuguese, availed themselves of the prejudices of the natives to establish an exclusive system of traffic with Japan, which no European nation has hitherto been able to demolish. In consequence of the insuperable barrier thus offered to the Company's efforts, they were few, and almost uniformly unsuccessful. We shall, therefore, despatch this part of our subject as briefly as possible, and devote the chief portion of this section to recording in a more detailed manner the rise and progress of our commercial relations with the Empire of China.

Asiatic Journ.—No. 74.

When the English first arrived at Japan, the *entrepôt* of its foreign commerce seems to have been at Firando, a port situated upon an island of that name, which owed its rise to the Dutch factory established there. It was their grand staple, and as their commerce increased, they constructed large magazines and handsome buildings, until they awakened the jealousy of the Emperor, who at length removed them from the island, and restricted their trade to the port of Nangasaki, on the island of Ximo, which has since been the sole point of contact with foreign nations.

The first English factory was established at Firando in 1613, under Capt. Saris, who obtained an audience of the Emperor, with whom he concluded a treaty of commerce with exemption from duties, and procured very considerable privileges. He was likewise permitted to sail on a voyage of discovery to Jesso, or any other part of the Japonese dominions: a favour which the Portuguese, in the height of their credit, could never ob-

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tain. The English experienced many incivilities from the Jesuits, who represented them to the Emperor as rovers and pirates. Through their contrivances and the cruelties of the Dutch (as is conjectured), the trade diminished gradually, and in 1623 the factory was dissolved.

The Portuguese having been expelled from Japan, and the English being forced to relinquish the trade, it fell altogether into the hands of the Dutch, who spared neither labour, expense, nor sacrifices to secure to themselves a complete monopoly of it. After being disappointed in a negotiation with the Chinese in 1657, they sent an embassy to Japan under Zachary Waghenauer; and in 1659, a second, under the same ambassador, who ingratiated himself with the Emperor, and by assenting to all his conditions, gained every thing he could reasonably ask or expect. The Company's servants, however, reported, in 1660, the prospect of a factory being obtained in Japan, and that silk was the best commodity for barter; and it appears that in 1669 the Emperor would not sell to the Dutch the house formerly occupied by the English, because he expected the latter's return. In 1672, the *Zante* frigate was despatched to Japan. At this visit, the most arbitrary behaviour was experienced from the Dutch, who seemed convinced that no other European nation would be permitted to trade there. The following year, the Company being in favour with the King of Siam, who had married a sister of the Japanese Monarch, sent an embassy to Japan with some curious and valuable presents of Europe manufacture, backed by a strong recommendation from the King of Siam. But the Emperor learning (probably from the Dutch) that the King of England (Charles II.) was married to a daughter of Portugal, a nation which the Japanese abhor, an order came from Court for the English to depart with the first fair wind, and never to return. The Emperor, at

the same time, expressed surprise at marriages between persons of different religions; and intimated to the embassy that they were indebted to the recommendation they brought from the King of Siam for being allowed to depart with their lives and property. Such a reception was ill calculated to inspire hope; yet a few years after (1688) the Company attempted to renew their trade with Japan, through the intervention of the King of Tonquin: but the King declined to interfere, alleging that he had no correspondence with the Emperor of Japan. Defeated as their endeavours had been, they did not lose sight of their object. So late as the year 1773, the Court of Directors, writing to Canton (6th January), say, "It having occurred to us that the Company may derive great advantage by opening a trade to Japan, we therefore very particularly recommend it to you to use your special attention to obtain the clearest information on the means of effecting so desirable an object, which you are to make us speedily acquainted with; that in case there shall appear good grounds for success in forming an intercourse with the Japanese, no time may be lost in so doing. We apprehend you will easily procure the necessary intelligence by means of the Chinese junks trading thither: and for facilitating the certainty and success of your inquiries, we do admit of your applying 500 or not exceeding 1000 tael for that purpose."

When the island of Java was wrested from the Dutch towards the close of the war, Mr. Raffles, upon being appointed Lieut.-Governor, considering that the capitulation for Java and its dependencies included the factory of Japan, took measures for reopening the communication between those places (which had ceased for four years) and of transferring to the British the trade formerly monopolized by the Dutch nation. Accordingly a mission was despatched under Dr. Ainslie and Mr. Wardenaar, formerly

Dutch director at Japan, to take possession of the factory, and to negotiate with the Japanese Government.

The expedition arrived at Nangasaki on the 24th July 1813, and met with a refusal on the part of the Dutch commercial director to deliver over the factory. The intercourse which Dr. Ainslie had with the native authorities impressed him with an opinion that the Japanese were free from prejudices, even on the score of religion, that would obstruct an intercourse with Europeans; that an extensive market existed for the sale of British manufactures; and that the Chinese, so far from interfering with our views, are held in disesteem, and their visits only tolerated for the sake of certain drugs they bring from China, to the use of which the Japanese are much attached. Mr. Raffles, in consequence of Dr. Ainslie's Report, recommended an embassy to Japan: he observes, however, "It would not be possible to undertake this embassy with any prospect of success, either from Europe or from India; and I am confident that any attempt to secure the trade, except in the first instance for the East-India Company, would fail; indeed the nature of the Japanese institutions is such that it could not for many years be carried on by general traders. It is also a necessary consequence of the existing circumstances that the vessels should proceed from Batavia, because there can be little doubt that any abrupt or unusual appearances would immediately defeat the object; and I apprehend it can only be introduced by degrees, allowing some consideration for the habits of centuries, and time for the prejudices to subside which the Dutch have endeavoured to excite."* The restitution of Java to the Netherlands' Government has destroyed this project, and made an establishment in Japan as hopeless to us as ever.

It is not attempted to undervalue the importance to this country of a

trade with Japan. Its climate is favourable to a large demand for our woollen manufactures, which find their way into the empire by means of the Chinese junks. Hardware, glass manufactures, ironmongery, would find a ready and extensive sale; and the returns in teas, and various kinds of drugs, would materially lessen our dependence on China. It is, however, agreed on all hands, that when the obstacles to trade with Japan, from whatever cause arising, shall give way, it can only be carried on beneficially by the same medium as our China trade. This intercourse we shall now proceed to trace, with the assistance of the early records of the Company.

Previous to the month of December 1614, the Company's agent at Firando had employed three eminent Chinese merchants, connected with houses in Japan, to open a negotiation for a direct trade to China. He had succeeded in removing a preliminary obstacle, by informing the Chinese of the practices of the Dutch, who robbed their junks under the English flag; and he relieved thereby the national character from an odium which had created strong prejudices against the English in China. Much difficulty, however, lay in the way of this negotiation; and the Company's agent stated, in a letter dated 1617, that "no Chinese dare translate and forward the letters addressed by King James to the Emperor of China: it being death by the laws of the country so to do, or to give passage to any Christian as the bearer of them. Those letters, therefore, which were intended to give authority to a negotiation for the Company, are lying dormant at Bantam." The Hollanders, too, were represented as still continuing their system of plundering the Chinese junks under the English name; and they left two large ships to scour the coast of China, and to intercept the trade between Macao and Japan.

A few years afterwards, the disputes between the Dutch and English Com-

* Appendix to Rep., &c., W. p. 543

panies were composed, for a time at least, by means of a commission (to which reference has already been made) consisting of Members of both Companies, who concluded what is commonly termed the treaty of defence, which was signed and ratified by the two Governments in July 1619. The Companies engaged by this treaty to "endeavour jointly to open and establish a free trade in China, and other places in the Indies, by such ways and means as the Common Council shall judge expedient.*"

Some time previous to this treaty, the Company's agent in Japan had employed, in succession, two Commanders of Chinese vessels, one of them "the Captain of all the Chinese in Japan," to open and conduct a negotiation for a direct trade to China. The agent was informed next year that "the new Emperor of China had granted unto our nation trade for two ships a year." Whilst this permission awaited the ratification of certain authorities, the proceedings were the next year arrested by the death of three Kings of China, and by the minority of the new King. The treaty of defence, too, threw another obstacle in the way of our negotiations. In the year 1622, the agents of the Company in Japan, induced by the representations of the Chinese Captain Andrea Dittis, continued to support him in the negotiations. He alleged that trade was on the eve of being granted to the English, and that he had disbursed 12,000 tael, about £4,000 sterling, to effect this object.

* Article 26. The treaty may be seen at length in Rymer, and also in the *Mod. Un. Hist.* b. XVIII. ch. 6, sec. 3; but it appears that some explanatory orders or additional articles were subsequently passed by the deputies of both Companies, which throw further light on their designs regarding the China trade. Thus the additional article 10, "touching the question where and in what place the ships of defence shall be first employed," provides that "the defence shall be applied for the gaining of the trade to China. And to that end the fleet shall be sent to the Philippines, there to hinder and divert the Chinese, that they shall not traffic with any other but us." Appendix to Rep. of the Lords' Committee, p. 373.

In the ensuing year, the trade with China, to obtain which the Council of Defence had been instituted, was appropriated by the Dutch to themselves, and while deriving support from the combined fleets, which by the treaty ought to have been employed for the common objects of both Companies,* they fortified the Piscadore Islands, and other stations near the coast of China, and forced a trade with the Chinese junks, from a participation in which the English were entirely excluded. The agents at Batavia demanded in writing that the combined establishments of the two Companies might settle the China trade upon Pulo Condore and the Loo Choo islands, according to the tenor of the explanatory orders; but they received a frivolous and evasive answer. The English Consul at Batavia resolved, therefore, this year to have a conference with the Netherlands' Committee, in order to agree on proceedings for acquiring by negotiation, or by some peaceable course, a convenient residence, to draw thither the trade of China for the mutual benefit of both Companies, according to the articles, but not otherwise. The same year, the Chinese ambassador at Batavia offered the English as well as the Dutch a residence and trade at Tywan,† a port on the south-west coast of the island so called, which seems at this time to have been only

* "And considering that a trade so remote and important cannot be secured but by a considerable force, this shall be done by furnishing out and maintaining twenty ships of war, viz. ten by each Company: the said number to be increased or lessened by common consent as occasion shall require." Art. 10. "The Council of Defence shall order all things which concern the common defence by sea, and distribute the ships of war to such stations as they shall judge most convenient." Art. 14. "The losses and damages that shall happen in any engagement for the common defence, or in going to or returning from the said defence, shall be borne equally, and defrayed at the common charge; and the gain and prizes which shall be made shall redound to the common profit." Art. 19.

† Tywan is a corruption of Tai-wan, the name given by the Chinese to the whole island, and which signifies the *first or chief of ten thousand*; in allusion, perhaps, to the numerous small islands in its neighbourhood.

in a sort of nominal subjection to the Chinese empire. The English Presidency of Batavia accordingly proposed to negotiate with the Chinese (which it was considered that the treaty of defence did not forbid) for admittance at Tywan.

This Island, called Formosa by the Portuguese, and afterwards by the Dutch, on account of its fine climate, delightful prospects, and great fertility, is very advantageously situated, lying at the distance of only twenty-four leagues from the Coast of China, and a hundred and fifty from Japan. Its commercial facilities are therefore considerable, and it abounds besides in various rich productions. It appears that the Dutch established themselves on the island about the year 1625, and built Fort Zealand, near Tywan, a place of some strength, and well garrisoned. The disorders in the Chinese Empire had driven numbers of the people to Formosa; and in 1653, they laid a very deep design for the destruction of the Dutch throughout the Island, which was discovered and defeated. In 1661, however, the Dutch were attacked by the Chinese, under the conduct of an insurgent named Coxenia or Coxenga, with such resolution, that they were obliged the following year to evacuate the Island in a very deplorable condition, leaving behind them all the treasure belonging to the Dutch Company, valued at £300,000. In 1663, they returned with the intention of recovering Tywan, but were foiled in their attempt; and the Chinese, following up their success, took possession of Manilla, and designed to exclude the Dutch from the Straits.

In the year 1635, the Presidency of Surat received a proposition from the Portuguese Viceroy at Goa, that the former should send a ship from Goa to Macao for goods on freight. The overture was accepted, and the London was immediately despatched to Goa. We shall here briefly advert to the causes which led to the occupation

of Macao by the Portuguese; a circumstance so inconsistent with the jealous policy of the Chinese towards foreigners in general, and especially Europeans.

When Ferdinand Andrada, and Thomas Perez or Pereira, in the year 1517, sailed with a fleet of eight Portuguese merchantmen to the Canton river, the vessels were stopped, and only two suffered to proceed up the river; on board of one of which was the Ambassador Pereira, and the Commodore Andrada. The latter was a man of such strict honour and probity, that he gained the good opinion of the Chinese, notwithstanding their aversion to strangers; and the Portuguese were at first treated with great civility. The conduct of the other commanders, however, did not correspond; and the disorders they caused so provoked the Chinese that they forced the fleet to depart, and detained Pereira, who eventually died there in a dungeon. Owing to this inauspicious beginning, some years elapsed before any further intercourse took place between the two nations. At length, towards the close of the sixteenth century, the Government of the province of Canton applied to the Portuguese, whose vessels were then at the Island of Sanchan, to expel some pirates from Macao,* who not only blocked up the port of Canton, but besieged the city. Their assistance was cheerfully afforded, and attended with success; and the Emperor, by way of reward for their services, granted, by an imperial edict,

* In an old Map of China, published by Purchas, this place is called Amacoa, or the harbour of Ama, from an idol of that name, to which a temple was erected near the port. In speaking of Macao, some writers represent it as standing on an Island, and others on a Peninsula; which is thus explained: The Mouth of the Canton river is full of a vast number of broken islands of different sizes; from one of the largest of these there runs out a peninsula in the shape of a man's arm bending, joined to the main land, as it were by a tegment at the shoulder, which isthmus is so narrow, that there is a strong wall built across it, with a large gate in it; which is the boundary of the city's jurisdiction.

the Island to the Portuguese, suffering them to build a town, and fortify it in the European manner. Such is the statement made by some modern historians; but the more probable account is that, about the year 1585, this island was assigned them as a place to winter in, provided they could expel the pirates that were in possession of it; that they gradually built upon and strengthened it as it now appears; and that the Chinese, with whom custom has the authority of law, did not molest them, well knowing that the Portuguese were entirely at their mercy, because they had not a day's provision but what they procured from the Chinese, and are so surrounded as to be disabled from undertaking any thing to the prejudice of the Empire. No edict has yet been specifically described or published, and the probability therefore is that none was ever granted.

On the 27th June 1637, an English fleet, consisting of four ships (a fifth, the Planter, owing to some misunderstanding, having proceeded to England), under Capt. Weddell, anchored off Macao. The Supracargoes immediately went ashore with a letter from King Charles I., addressed to the Portuguese Captain General (or, according to his proper style, "His Excellency the General of China,") soliciting permission to trade at Macao. They received next day an evasive answer, and were not permitted to land. The Procurador of the city came on board, and affirmed that the subjection under which the Chinese authorities held the Portuguese at Macao would be increased by the arrival of Capt. Weddell's fleet; and that the ship London, belonging to the East-India Company, which had only come thither on freight (as before stated), though despatched from Goa on Portuguese account, had brought upon them a great fine.

Capt. Weddell being thus repelled, sent a pinnace to explore the river, in order to find a passage up to Canton :

the Supracargoes, Mounteney and Robinson, accompanied the pinnace in a barge. On the 18th July, whilst ascending the river, they were met by the Chinese Sub-Admiral, with twenty junks, who desired them to anchor, and inquired why the English came there? Mr. Robinson replied, that they came to form a treaty of amity and commerce with China. Upon their explanation, the Chinese Admiral offered them a junk to carry up the Supracargoes, or other agents, to the town, provided the pinnace proceeded no further. They accepted his offer, intending to deliver a petition to the Viceroy of Canton for license to settle a trade. When they came within five leagues of Canton, a message from the Hoppo,* the Chumpein,† and other Mandarins, required them in friendly terms to ascend no further; recommending them rather to seek for trade at Macao, and promising if they would quit the river, to assist them in procuring a license to trade from the Sub-Viceroy. The Supracargoes judged it prudent to comply, and returned to the fleet, which was at anchor off Macao. Capt. Weddell meanwhile had been amused by the Portuguese Council at Macao, with the hope of being permitted to trade there; but after the Portuguese Japan fleet had sailed, and were secure from attack, they sent an official letter to the Captain, positively refusing him a license to trade. No people from the English ships were permitted to go on shore; and the rice supplied from the town was found, by experiment on some swine, to be very unwholesome. Capt. Weddell then weighed from Macao, and with the whole fleet went up to Lampton (apparently the Lantin in one of the charts to Lord Macartney's embassy), and there rode at anchor among some islands.

On the 31st July, the fleet set sail for the river of Canton. On the 6th

* The Commercial Magistrate and Collector of the Customs.

† The High-Admiral.

August, they arrived before a desolate and apparently dismantled castle. Being furnished with interpreters who had a slender acquaintance with English, the Supracargoes held a conference with some Mandarins in the King's junks. To these they communicated the cause of their coming, namely, to cultivate peace and amity with them; and to traffic freely, as the Portuguese were suffered to do; and they requested to be forthwith supplied with provisions for their ships, on paying for them in money. The Mandarins promised the Supracargoes to solicit a grant to the above effect from the Haitan, the Chumpein, and other great officers at Canton; requesting Capt. Weddell to wait in his present situation six days for an answer, which he agreed to do; and the ships rode with a white flag on the poop. Since the return of the pinnace to the fleet at Macao, the Portuguese had sent emissaries up to Canton, to counteract and defeat the application of the English for permission to trade, by the double artifice of aspersing the national character, and bribing the Chinese officers. The Mandarins commanding the junks, in collusion with them, employed four of the six days, during which the English had agreed to wait an answer from Canton, in repairing and fortifying the dismantled castle, and in the night time mounted forty-six guns on batteries close to the bank of the river. At the end of the fourth day, the Chinese fired several shots from the fort at Capt. Weddell's barge, when going for water. Incensed at this outrage, the whole fleet displayed their red ensigns, and took a position before the castle, from whence many balls were discharged by the Chinese at Capt. Weddell's ship, before the English could bring a piece of ordnance to bear upon them. After two hours' cannonade, Capt. Weddell, perceiving the courage of the Chinese to fail, landed from his boats about a hundred men, at sight of whom they abandoned the fort in great con-

fusion, the English entering it at the same moment, and planting upon the walls His Majesty's colours. The same night Capt. Weddell's people carried on board the ships all the ordnance found in the fort, and fired the Chinese Council-house.

On the 13th August, the boats of the fleet surprised two junks, which Capt. Weddell restored upon receiving overtures of peace from the Chinese. Nevertheless, they fired upon Mr. Robinson and a party going on shore with a flag of truce for provisions. The boats soon after surprised another small vessel, by which they sent a remonstrance to the Mandarins at Canton for violating the truce, closing with a further request for a free trade. Next day a renegade Portuguese, who had become a petty Mandarin, brought an answer from Canton. He was the messenger of some superior Mandarins, whose vessel was riding off a point of land not far from the fleet. Capt. Weddell dismissed him with presents, and a further explanation to his masters. He returned the same night with a small junk, and full authority to carry up negociators from the Captain to Canton with a petition.

Accordingly, on the 16th, the Supracargoes, Mounteney and Robinson, passed up the river, and the next evening arrived at the city, anchoring close under the walls. On the 18th, having procured a petition to be formally drawn up, they were called to the palace of the Chumpein, and received with great honours. Having read their petition, the Chumpein admitted their request to be reasonable, and promised them his aid. He blamed the Portuguese severely, and professed himself the sincere friend of the English. On the 20th, the Supracargoes returned from Canton, with a *patent* for free trade, and liberty to fortify on any place out of the mouth of the river.

In consequence of this adjustment, on the 22d August Capt. Weddell landed the guns taken from the castle,

and restored them to the Mandarins. Peace seemed now restored, and on the 23d, the pinnace Ann was sent to discover some island without the river, upon which it might be convenient to settle. On the 24th, the Supracargoes ascended the river, and two days after were conveyed, in Chinese habits, to a lodging in the suburbs of Canton. Having first paid down ten thousand rials of eight for duties agreed upon, they bargained for sugar, ginger, stuffs, &c., and in five days they had procured eighty tons of sugar, besides other merchandize, and provisions for the ships. They had also made disbursements, according to the custom of the country, for considerable parcels of goods.

Meanwhile the Portuguese, working upon the avarice of the Hitto, contrived a plot against the English, which extended both to the Supracargoes at Canton and to the ships with Capt. Weddell. They delivered to the captain, early in September, a protest for forcing a trade in the river, to which a written answer was returned. On the same day Thomas Robinson, one of the Supracargoes, who had come down from Canton with two junks laden with Chinese goods, and was returning thither with merchandize and six chests of rials, was arrested, by command of the Hitto, within four leagues of the city, with two other Englishmen accompanying him, and confined on board a junk. At two o'clock the next morning seven fire-junks also came down against the fleet, but they were discovered and avoided.

On the 14th September, Nathaniel and John Mounteney, the two Supracargoes, and an English youth, left at Canton, were confined to their house, and restrained from communication with the fleet, or with the other Supracargo a prisoner on board the Hitto's junk. Their native domestics were expelled, the fire quenched, and victuals denied them. A guard was placed to hinder access to them. After two

or three days, having had no sustenance but a little biscuit and arrack, they armed themselves, and piled up some cleft-wood against the doors of the house; they then set fire to one of the stacks, by means of a lens. On the Mandarin inquiring their intentions, they answered, that having been treacherously treated, they purposed to avenge themselves by firing the town; on which he ordered the doors to be opened, but the guard was not withdrawn. In these circumstances, John Mounteney, with a sword in one hand, and money in the other, several times sallied from the house on passengers coming from the market with victuals, which he seized and paid for. At length the Authorities, preparing to release them, began by laying the whole blame on their brokers, whom they bamboozed and imprisoned.

Meanwhile the fleet, having no advices from the merchants, but learning from general report that they were confined, ranged the mouth of the river, "pillaging and burning many vessels and villages, and doing many spoils." At length they resolved, at all risks, to obtain their liberation by force; and having well manned the long boats, skiffs, and barge, at five o'clock in the morning of the 5th September they attacked sixteen sail of the Chinese men of war, and after a contest of half an hour, they burned five, including three fire-junks: the rest made their escape. The same day, the boats pillaged and burnt the town of Famon. "In fine," says their Journal, "we fell upon all the bordering towns, and used nothing but fire and sword, so that all fled from the villages round about us, and went to Canton making complaints. At last license was given to our merchants to write to us, who desired us to forbear any more acts of hostility, and all would do well."

On the 28th September, the two Mounteneys, being at liberty, communicated with the fleet, and with the other Supracargo Robinson, who had

been detained in the junk. The fleet had quitted the river for Macao, where they arrived on the 27th; and on the same evening Capt. Weddell sent a protest to the Portuguese Captain-General, for all the damages which the fleet and the merchants had sustained. He then took a position to intercept the Portuguese fleet coming from Japan. The Governor and Council perceiving this, passed a decree that Capt. Weddell's people should have liberty to go ashore, if he undertook to station his ships to the leeward of the island. They provided a house for the Captain, and invited him to a banquet. The Council promised that five of the Portuguese chief merchants should go up to Canton, to assist the English Supracargoes in their negotiation; but their real object was to persuade the Mandarins to restore their goods and men, and forbid the English to come into their seas any more. The sum they expended in bribes at Canton amounted to 80,000 tael, upwards of £26,000 sterling.

On the 6th and 8th October, the Chumpein sent complimentary messages to the Supracargoes at Canton; but owing to the secret machinations of the Portuguese, Supracargo Robinson was not liberated till the 12th, nor his two colleagues till the beginning of November.

Meanwhile, Capt. Weddell employed other merchants to conduct exchanges at Macao; but the Portuguese, who had promised to allow the English liberty to buy and sell, and the Chinese access to their house, obstructed them so successfully, that the merchants on shore transacted but little business. On the 18th October, Supracargo Robinson went up to Canton from the stationary junk. The next day, he and the two Mounteneys were summoned before some counterfeit Mandarins in an island where the Portuguese resided, where the agents of that nation accused them of ingratitude, but said nevertheless that they had come to ransom them. The Eng-

lish merchants were then required to go with them to Macao, where the Portuguese would deliver them up to Capt. Weddell, on condition that he and his Council undertook for the King of England, that he should never send any more ships to China. The Supracargoes resisted this and other attempts of the Portuguese, in concert with this pretended tribunal, to intimidate them.

Early in the month of November, several junks took in sugar, China-root, boards for chests, arrack, and provisions for Capt. Weddell's merchants. They and their people enjoyed great liberty at Canton while writing their final despatch. On the 22d, the Chumpein dismissed them, having first contracted with N. Mounteney that for ample trade and residence, the English should pay the King yearly 2,000 tael (£666), four pieces of iron ordnance, and fifty muskets.

Capt. Weddell's merchants left Canton with four junks laden with goods, and at the same time some Portuguese junks sailed dogging them. When both parties came within sight of Macao, the Portuguese seized the goods and persons of our merchants, and brought the English junks towed at their sterns into the port of Macao, the shore being lined with spectators. On the 30th, the junks were sent alongside the fleet, and the goods taken on board, but were found to be much damaged. The Supracargoes from Canton, in the mean time, were called on shore to assist Capt. Weddell's merchants, already in Macao, to make what investments they could; but they were driven from one place to another, till the captain of a Spanish galleon harboured them in his spacious house; but he was at length prevailed upon by the importunity of the Portuguese to expel them. The merchants being thus grossly treated, repaired on board, and a protest against the indignities they had suffered was delivered to the Captain-General. On the

29th December, the two remaining ships (the Dragon and Sun) sailed for Malacca, after Capt. Weddell had staid at China upwards of six months.

In the year 1639, the Court were advised that the Portuguese had not paid for the freight of the ship London, which had been sent on their account from Goa to Macao. Receiving no succour from Portugal, and being distressed by the Dutch, with whom they were at war, and distracted in their councils, they applied for assistance to the English, but the latter could not afford it. The Dutch claimed a right of search for the goods of their enemy, in consequence of which the Portuguese proposed to hire English freight. On this subject the Presidency of Surat wrote to the Court as follows: "If you had ships wherewithal to serve them to China, either strong enough of themselves to resist the Dutch insolent manner of searching for Portugal's goods, or enforced with His Majesty's commission, which yet we think they would hardly vail to * in respect to the dominion which they have in these seas, we would not doubt to procure from them (the Portuguese) such conditions and performances as would be very advantageous to you, for we believe they would readily subscribe to furnish you with pepper, cinnamon, and as much freedom and security in some of the forts (if not the fort itself) as we can desire, or they themselves own."

In 1644, the Company's ship *Hinde* made a voyage to Macao, where the Supracargoes, at their first landing, received civilities from the Portuguese, but afterwards experienced from them and the Chinese injurious exactions, principally in the measurement of the ship, for which they paid 3,500 rials, instead of 800, and even less in proportion to the ship *London*, which paid but 1,400.

Macao was at this time represented to be greatly reduced, owing to the loss of the trade with Japan and the Ma-

nillas, and to the civil war which then raged in China, and made their situation very insecure. One of the chief Mandarins had become so powerful, that he had possessed himself of a great part of the empire; and the Emperor, from apprehension of falling into the rebel's hands, destroyed his wife with two of his children, and then hung himself. These disorders made Macao so poor and destitute, that scarcely any thing could be procured there, and even at Canton, but china-ware, which constituted the bulk of the *Hinde's* lading, and much diminished the profit of the voyage. In 1648-9, discord invaded the Portuguese themselves, who murdered the Captain-General sent from Goa; and they were said to be daily spilling one another's blood in Macao.*

This year the Presidency of Bantam, in answer to the Company's desire of making an experiment with one of their small vessels to trade with China, state, in a letter dated 10th January, that from the best information the experiment cannot be undertaken without the inevitable loss of ship, men and goods. The country was overrun and wasted by the Tartars, who settled no government in the places they conquered; and the great Mandarins, with a fleet of upwards of a thousand sail of great ships, plundered the coasts, and every vessel they fell in with. In the following year, President Merry wrote (24th October) that "the Portuguese set forth a small vessel the former year for China, which is this year returned with some small quantity of silk, and wrought stuffs, tutenag dishes, and some musk; bringing news that the country is full of troubles, the Tartars continuing their invasion, or rather progression into the country, a great part whereof they have overrun, which causes a great scarcity, as

* England itself was at this time involved in civil disorders; and, as observed in Sec. I., the affairs of the Company appear to have been in a state of stagnation, until near the Restoration.

* i.e. Pay respect to.

well of commodity as of all things else."

In 1653, the Dutch, after having been invited to Canton, and distributing large presents, were forced to quit it at five hours' notice.* At the same time hopes were held out that the English might be permitted to trade there, through favour of the Portuguese. But in 1658-9, the Surat Government, writing to the Company (27th January), say, "We can neither receive from Mr. Christopher Oxinden, nor any other that have been at China, any encouragement for a free and profitable trade thither."†

On the 12th June 1664, the Company's ship the Surat frigate sailed from Bantam to Macao, off which place she anchored on the 12th July, and from that time to the 12th December was occupied with fruitless attempts to open a trade. The Portuguese at first endeavoured to fix upon the ship a portion of the fine which they stated they had paid for the misconduct of certain Private Traders, who had run away without paying their measurage. They then demanded an enormous sum for measurage of the ship, obliged the Supercargoes to deposit lead and pepper on shore, as security for it, placed guard boats round the ship and guards on board, and compelled the ship to lay behind the island, lest the Mandarins should see her. For part of the time they kept the English amused by a promise to get a chop for the ship to pass up to Canton. It was demanded also that they should land their goods,

* In 1653, the Dutch endeavoured to overcome the obstacles to their traffic by means of an Embassy, which set out from Batavia in the month of June, under Peter Boyer and James Keysel. After some stay at Canton, they were permitted to proceed to Peking, and had an audience of the Emperor; but failed in the object of their mission.

† The following year (1660) was remarkable for the formation of the first French China Company, chiefly through the care of M. Fermenel, a rich merchant of Rouen, who associated with persons of rank, partly upon pious principles, to carry thither certain prelates whom the Pope had appointed to preach the gospel there.

that when they were gone the Mandarins might know in whose hands they were, and that the buyers might keep half the goods to furnish the Mandarins with, at what weight and price they pleased. Failing therefore in the object they came with, the goods were reshipped on board the Surat frigate, and she quitted Macao. The war in China added to the obstacles which they encountered in this visit; for it was observed, "that the Tartar conqueror would often for a month together keep the city of Macao from goods and provisions, as it happened while we were there." Nor was there much choice of commodities: the merchants of Canton were commanded not to come down nor send any goods; and one large junk of 120 tons laden with fine goods, that came down by stealth, was taken by pirates at the mouth of the Canton river.

On the 23d September 1673, the Company's ship Return, having been repulsed at Nangasaki in Japan, and relying on the amity between the nations, reached Macao with a view to trade. The Portuguese permitted the vessel to be careened, and the goods to be landed, but on condition of trading only with the Portuguese in the town, and with money alone; hence, from having no silver, the sales of goods the English made were partial, and the purchases inconsiderable.

In the following year information was received that China was supplied with cloth by Dutch particular ships, licensed by the Dutch East-India Company's General at Batavia; and moreover that the Chinese made as fine serge as any in England.

The English being now at war with the Dutch, application was made 18th May, to the Portuguese at Macao, for protection, which was refused upon insignificant pretences, and the latter desired not to be troubled with any more propositions, for they could not make any alteration till they had received an answer from the Viceroy at Goa. The factors who had hired

a house at Macao, thereupon went on board the *Return*, to consult the commander; and finding that the ship in her present position lay greatly exposed to the enemy, they addressed a "fourth paper" to the Portuguese Council, desiring leave to depart, and the use of the Portuguese boats to relade the unsold goods. The Consultation, dated 6th August 1674, recites, that all the time the Company's factors were at Macao no further liberty was conceded them: the guard of soldiers continued, who prevented the Chinese from coming in, or if they attempted they were "drubbed with the serjeants' halberts." Any Portuguese trading for trifling things were stigmatized as traitors and enemies to their country. Provisions could not be purchased without plate, and to procure it they were obliged to part with goods for half their value. The *Return* sailed on the 5th Sept. for the island Samshan (or Sanchan), with the view of bartering with the Chinese on the neighbouring coast, or with junks passing in that direction. On the 14th she removed to the road of Lampacao.

By Consultation dated 26th Nov. 1674, it appears that the factors had endeavoured to put off their cloth and other English manufactures; but owing to the disorders in the country, they had not been able to dispose of more than eleven pieces of cloth at low rates, whilst they were forced to pay dearly for such goods as they could procure; and "now having sold their pepper in barter, and done what they possibly could, they judge it convenient to depart from Lampacao road, for Bancoek, in the river of Siam."

A few years before this period, the Company's attention had been again directed to the island of Tywan or Formosa. In 1670 the Presidency of Bantam negotiated with the King for trade and privileges, and contracted for a factory; and on the 6th Sept. 1671, the Court addressed a letter to the King of Tywan, proposing to

trade with him.* A factory was established there, and in 1672 the instructions from Bantam strenuously urge the Tywan factory to promote the sale of woollens, that being the Company's principal object in undertaking this "northern traffic." Capacious storehouses were to be provided there, as it was intended to send goods not only to meet the present demand, but to keep such a stock that the Company might participate in the trade reported to subsist between Tywan and Manilla. Further orders were issued by the Court in 1674, directing the trade between Tywan, China, Japan and Manilla to be cultivated, and the natives to be encouraged to send English manufactures to those places, and in return to procure gold, silver, &c.

In the year 1675, the disorders in the Chinese empire increased, and a revolution there stopped the conveyance of goods: the Company's servants say, "they had not sold two bales of

* The letter was as follows: "May it please your Majesty. By advice from our agent and council at Bantam, we understand that upon your Majesty's encouragement, they had made a beginning of trade in your city of Tywan, and had been kindly received by your Majesty there; but they did not find the prices and vent of commodities to answer their expectations. Yet that there were certain articles in proposition between your Majesty and them for settlement of trade, and that they intended to return thither again. And we finding that, if your Majesty give encouragement, there may be considerable commerce by vending European and Indian commodities, taking in exchange such commodities as your kingdom doth afford. To that purpose we have now sent out several ships, with cargoes in part from hence, viz. cloths, stuffs, lead and other commodities, and have appointed to be laden at Bantam, calicoes, and other Indian goods, severally for sale at your city of Tywan, with orders to take in exchange sugars, skins, and other commodities. This we intend yearly to do in future, and to increase the number of shipping as we find the trade to invite us." The letter then desires that his Majesty will, in a special manner, encourage the consumption in his territories of British cloths and stuffs, the Company engaging to take in return all the productions of his kingdom, fit either for the markets of Europe or other parts. They further desire a modification of the articles subjecting them to the debts of their servants; and requiring the delivery of the ships' guns, &c. on shore during their stay and relief from duties on goods re-exported or carried away unsold.

cloth since the arrival of the Flying Eagle." The King of Tywan taking advantage of those troubles, possessed himself of Amoy, an island on the China coast, opposite to Formosa, and issued a proclamation inviting Chinese and foreign merchants to trade thither, exempting them from customs and duties for three years. He declared that he came to deliver the natives from Tartar slavery; by which means his army was greatly augmented; several other places submitted to him, and many merchants resorted to Amoy. But having gained his object, he revoked the exemption from the customs, alleging that without the former duties he could not support his army. Similar hopes had been held out by the King's Minister at Tywan, who said that the Company were interested in the King's success, for if he should be firmly seated in China, he would doubtless grant them a factory in any part of his dominions. An English factory was established at Amoy, but the reverses which the King met with in 1676 greatly disappointed them. In this year the Company built the Tywan, and the Formosa the preceding year, expressly for trade between Tywan and Bantam. In February 1676-7, after making considerable conquests on the continent, including several cities, and augmenting his army to nearly 200,000 men, the King was finally compelled, through the rebellion of part of his army for want of pay, to abandon his conquests. He then fled from Chiangchew, the city of his residence, and settled upon the isle of Amoy, where he resided, and defended it by his fleet. His Chinese territory now consisted only of Amoy and its adjacent islands. In the following year, his general assembled his forces, and made a descent upon the coast of China; and on the 12th October 1678, the Presidency of Surat received advices from the factory at Amoy, that the King had recently gained a considerable town or two, and that, should he ultimately succeed,

the Company might expect a trade in the country. The factory at the same time addressed Punhee (the Minister of the King), adverting to the "articles" agreed to by the King, whereby they were permitted to import goods free of custom; and requesting his favour that, at least, custom should not be demanded retrospectively, and that if it was due in future, new articles should be granted them. Their application appears to have been unavailing, for the factory at Tywan are informed (March 15, 1678-9) by that of Amoy, to which it had been made subordinate the year preceding, that they must unavoidably pay custom; "so," say they, "we are making accounts with Punhee, and would have you do the same."

The professions made by the authorities were now discovered, as might be expected, to be insincere. Besides exacting the duties contrary to express stipulation, the King, by a chop affixed to the door of the factory, prohibited all people from dealing with the English without leave of Sinkoe, an officer of high authority, who also produced the King's sanction for receiving "the cloth, rashes, perpetuanoes, and broadcloth," the choicest part of their cargo, at his own prices; nor could they obtain an investment of copper, tutenague, sugar, and alum, without his permission. It was suspected that the profits accrued not to Sinkoe alone, but that the greatest part went to the King. Japan copper could be purchased only of the latter, at an extravagant price. In consequence of these abuses, so contrary to the articles, the factory at Amoy instructed that of Tywan to apply to Punhee the King's Minister, for redress, representing that on these terms the Company could not continue trade. Presents were transmitted (according to the custom of the country) with this communication for the young King and Punhee, amounting to about £107. No redress appears to have been obtained, and in consequence of the po-

verty of the trade, the little confluence of goods to the port, and the want of copper, sufficient investments could not be made for the return cargoes. In 1679, the factors had a surplus of 10,000 tael of last year in ready cash, for want of merchandize, when the ship arrived with fresh stock for the season. The affairs of the King were at this time in a very precarious condition, the Tywanners with difficulty defending themselves against the Tartars: the King's treasury was empty; his subjects were exhausted, and his army discontented. The Court of Directors in consequence approve (Nov. 26, 1679) of withdrawing the factory of Tywan to enlarge that of Amoy. Soon afterwards the island of Amoy fell into the possession of the Tartars. In 1681 and 1682 the Court addressed two letters to the King of Tywan, appealing to his justice for payment of outstanding debts, due principally from great Mandarins, and which the factors had three years before vainly attempted to obtain by application to the Minister; and also detailing injuries received both at Tywan and Amoy, and requesting satisfaction. The circumstances of the King were now however growing daily worse; and the debts of the Company desperate in consequence. In July 1683 he was obliged to submit to the Great Cham, after being twice defeated by the Tartars at sea, and losing the frontier island of Pehou. As the price of peace, he delivered up the island of Tywan to Sego, the Tartarian commander. The factors, therefore, who had been left at Tywan, were obliged to wind up their concerns, and to conciliate by costly presents, in cash as well as goods, the Tartars, whose oppression and extortion involved them in great difficulties. They requested permission to sell their goods and proceed to Siam: which was refused by Sego without instructions from the Emperor. He promised them trade both

at Tywan and Amoy; but while he was at the latter place, the Tartar authorities left at Tywan commenced, in January 1683-4, a system of greater injustice, buying goods in small quantities at their own prices. In 1684-5, the Company's Supracargo had advice of a chop from Amoy, allowing him to leave Tywan with the Company's effects.

June 5, 1689, the Court writing to the Madras Government, say, "Tywan is good for nothing now; and we would not have you settle a factory there again."

During the Company's intercourse with Tywan, they constantly impressed upon their servants the necessity of extending the sale and consumption of British commodities, not merely there and at Amoy, but by means of those places in the adjacent countries of Japan and the Manillas. A passage has already been quoted in the first section (page 7) in proof of this; and in 1676 the Presidency of Bantam wrote Tywan factory, that notwithstanding the latter had desired that no more Europe manufactures might be sent, yet the Company were so urgent for their vend, that the former were obliged to send them a proportion; the woollens were to be sold cheaper than formerly. In 1681, the Court directed Bantam to procure a native Chinese from Amoy, versed in the art of lackering, to come to England; and, in the ensuing year, they notify to that Presidency, that being desirous of introducing Colchester baize into China, and also, by circuitous exchanges, into the Japan and Manilla markets, they had sent fifty pieces on the China Merchant. But Amoy having been taken by the Tartars, no junks went that year to Manilla; and the article not being liked by the Chinese, the Supracargoes were not able to dispose of them.

(*Section IV., China concluded, in our next.*)

LITERAL TRANSLATION OF FIRDŌSĪ'S EPISODE OF ROSTAM AND SOHRĀB.

Continued from Vol. XII. p. 115.

MR. EDITOR :—

نامه کاوس نزد رستم

King Kai-kāwos's Letter to Rostam.

The King now commanded that an epistle should be written in his name to the renowned Rostam : and first he began it with saluting the hero, and saying : “ Be your mind circumspect, and your soul enlightened ! It so happens, that in this world we have none to redress our wrongs but yourself : be it known, that an accomplished chieftain has made an inroad upon us, with an army from the quarter of Túrān ; he is halted with his troops at the white citadel, the garrison of which had evacuated and fled from it ; this champion is a resolute man of war, with the body of a formidable elephant, and the heart of a male lion : nobody in Irán has the boldness of facing him, unless you, who, we trust, may tarnish his splendour. A hero by birth, and intrepid as a lion, you have torn out the hearts of your foes with a dagger : of an exalted state, lofty fame, and high mind, you have established a character as the first soldier of the world : you are a renowned general and elephant-bodied warrior, the prop of the military, and glory of the people : you are the heart and back of the mighty men of Irán, and have the grasp and strength of a lion . you are the conqueror of the province of Mázindarán, and subduer of the strongholds of Hámáwarán. At the flourish of your battle-axe the sun will shed tears, and at the brandish of your scymitar Venus, or the morning star, will get more inflamed : the river Nile is not so rapid in its course as the cloud of dust that envelops the heels of your horse Rakhsh ; nor is the elephant your match as a warrior in this world, or by hand : your noose can enthrall the lion in its snare, and your spear make a painful impression upon the mountain : you are the asylum of whatever calamity can befall us in Irán, and its champions have crowned you as their chief : let us consider it as a blessing of Providence upon Garshásp, Narimán, and

that cavalier Sam, that they left such a progeny and descendant as conquers worlds, overthrows lions, and is of their special blood and lineage ! The sight of you insures me splendid fortune, refreshing fragrance, and an everlasting vigour !

“ A distressing adventure has recently presented itself, the very thought of which is afflicting to my mind : our chiefs have sat in council upon it, and having taken into consideration that epistle of Garjdam, the bravest of them see it in this light : that the illustrious Gév should be deputed to you ; he will be the bearer of this letter, and from it you can judge of what is good and expedient. Once you have read it, whether by day or night, let not your lips repeat its story : should you hold a nosegay in your hand, think not of smelling it, but refresh your brain by the alertness of your movements ; should you have lain down to rest, get instantly on your feet, and if already on foot, loiter not a moment ; but, taking along with you the most accomplished cavaliers, hurry from Zábul, and give the shout of marching ; for from the terms in which Garjdam describes him, you alone can match him ; therefore, on reading this letter, you will prepare for leading your troops to battle.”

He impressed the letter with a black seal, and perfumed it with ambergris and sandal-wood ; and having thus closed his credentials, with the fleetness of the wind, he delivered them to the zealous Gév, saying at the same time, “ you must use dispatch, and give your horse free rein : it will behove you, on joining Rostam, not to indulge in a second nap at Zábul. If you arrive at night, you must set out on your return next day, and warn him, how we are hampered in our field operations ; for if, my brave friend ! we should be forced to fly, you cannot fancy how such a thought distresses me. Think not of what you are to eat, or what you are to drink, but hasten on like a raging storm.”

Gév received the despatch from him ;

and, being moreover on the alert, proceeded on his journey without taking sleep or rest. When he entered the territory of Zabulistan, they announced to Rostam the approach of a courier, saying: "mounted on a spirited courser, a cavalier is come from Irán with the speed of the wind." The able-bodied hero went forth with a cavalcade to meet him, and they put a coronet upon their mighty chief's head. Now that Gév on his horse drew near to the citadel, along with his noble and high-minded retinue, he dismounted, as well as the warriors who accompanied him, every one of them, whether officer or trooper. The illustrious hero Rostam also alighted from horseback, and asked after the King and the state of Irán; when they turned from the highway and entered Rostam's mansion, where they rested for awhile, and were refreshed.

Gév communicated his message, and delivered his credentials; and entered in part upon the story of Sohráb. When Rostam listened and read his letter, he smiled, and expressed his surprise at that business, saying: "has a cavalier appeared among the chiefs of this world that could compare with the heroic Sam? Such might not astonish, if found among the choice warriors in these parts, but among the Turks it were incredible. I cannot fancy what Providence may intend by this act of his wisdom, or who this fortunate Turkish warrior may be: by the daughter of the King of Samagán I have a son, but he is still a stripling: he has not yet reached that age of discretion which could direct the fluctuating operations of a campaign. I sent for him to his mother a store of gold and jewels by the hands of a messenger, who brought back for answer, saying: 'that noble youth has all but attained his full growth, yet that darling of my heart, and joy of my life, is not equal to field service or the fatigues of war:' once he can wield his lion-like arm, many is the chief that he will level with the ground: with a mouth smelling of his mother's milk, he already relishes wine, and must doubtless have soon a taste for fighting; for he derives his descent from an heroic stock, and fortunately for him is of our house and connection. The duties of the field expect to see me armed, but the rights of hospitality claim our previous attention: come and let us withdraw into

the mansion, and enjoy ourselves in the hall of my father Zál; there we can discuss the policy of this business, and endeavour to trace who this auspicious Turkish warrior is."

The high-minded and heroic Rostam descended into the hall of his ancestors; he and Gév occupied the apartment of Narimán, where they tarried for a time, and forgot all their cares. Rostam thus delivered himself, saying: "in this concern we have nothing to apprehend, for it must be at last decided in the field. Nobody can say from whence this renowned person came, nor do I yet know from whom this cavalier drew his origin." The messenger I sent thus returned for answer: "there is no sign of backwardness in that high-minded youth (meaning his son Sohráb): in form he is upright as the stately cypress, brandishing a mace in his hand, and having a noose hanging at his holsters; powerful in his grasp, and vigorous in his body, he can assail the stars in their lofty spheres: notwithstanding that his age exceeds not fourteen years, in manliness he has risen above the circling skies; nevertheless he is not yet fit for field duties, nor able to preside at the feast or banquet. What you moreover tell me, my brave friend! of this other warrior, when he took the field against the Iránis, that having dismounted the intrepid Hajir, he made him his captive by entangling him in his noose; though he in some shape has overthrown a brave and resolute man, such a feat was not the result of his lion-like gripe; and though it was through his agency, yet we should neither fear nor dread him, for it is Providence that ordains the destruction of our antagonist." Afterwards the elephant-bodied Rostam observed to Gév: "O chief of champions and army-overthrower! let us now sit down and enjoy ourselves to-day, and equally forget the sovereign and his heroic train; let us rest one day and pass it at our ease, and moisten our parched lips with the refreshing beverage; after that we can attend upon the King, and show the way of battle to the warriors of Irán: peradventure glorious fortune may yet be on the alert, and in that event this cannot prove an arduous undertaking; where the billows of the ocean are overwhelming the plain, fire cannot flame up at the same time upon it: whenever he shall see my

standard unfurled from afar, his mind must go in mourning, even amidst his festive enjoyments. So long as Rostam is lord of the battle-axe and sword, he must be resolute, prudent and firm, and have all the blood-thirsty spirit of that cavalier Sam: and having all this asperity and spirit, he never could consider this as an arduous and difficult undertaking."

They set a drinking wine, and became gay and jocular, and got full of anecdote of the King. At dawn next day, being inclined for another drinking bout, the able-bodied hero got up and prepared for it. For the whole day they were in high glee, and had no thought how the second day went. Rostam directed the suttlers and cooks, that they should occasionally serve up their meals. After having partaken such refreshments, the company sat round, and were entertained with wine, music, and dancing. In like manner as that day had passed, the assembly were next day cheerful as the blooming cheek of a Húrí; a third dawn ushered them into the same scene of dissipation and debauchery, and they never thought of Káwós and Kai. On the fourth day Gév arose, and thus addressed the noble chief of heroes, saying: "King Káwós is violent in his passions, and has no prudence, and will make no allowance for such a freak as this: he is much dejected by this event, and his mind irritated, and his appetite, rest, and sleep, have all forsaken him: if we make any stay in Zabulistan, we shall much increase his mental uneasiness. The Irání King will be greatly offended at us, and he is very weak and vindictive in his anger: perhaps your prowess might hold his displeasure cheap, but none has the power of contesting the point with him. He urged me repeatedly to hurry back, as he had much to apprehend for the Irání army." Rostam answered him: "Be not anxious about this, for no man on this earth will dare to quarrel with me." At dawn, next day, they all got up, and thought no more about what had passed.

آمدن رستم به شهر کاوس شاه

The arrival of Rostam at the capital of King Káwós.

Rostam ordered them to saddle Rakhsh, and to sound at intervals the brazen war trumpet: they made a complete equipment

of Rakhsh, and caparisoned him with a golden saddle and silver housings; the Zabulistan cavaliers heard the trumpet for marching, and left their quarters accoutred in helmets and coats of mail. Rostam mustered an immense host of cavalry, and his brother Zawárah was the champion, who had the immediate command of it.

Now that Rostam had drawn near to the King, there came for one day's journey a cavalcade to meet him; such as Tós and Gúdriz, the son of Gishwád, who alighted, and ran on foot before his horse. In like manner Rostam dismounted, and the chiefs gathered round, and paid him their respects: and with open hearts, and full of good wishes, all of them hastened into the royal presence.

خشم کردن کاوس بر کیو و رستم

King Káwós expressing his anger at Gév and Rostam.

Now they went and offered their salutations to the King, he took offence, and made them no return; first he spoke in harsh reprimand to Gév, and then put no restraint upon the fierceness of his eyes, saying, how came it that Rostam expressed his contempt, and swerved from his allegiance? Had I a sword lying by my side, I would cleave down his head as I would an orange: seize, bind, and impale him, and dare not to make intercession with me for him. The words of the king pained Gév to the heart, that he should thus lay violent hands on him. Káwós was knitting his brows in a frown of passion, and sat bristling up like a surly lion: he was furiously enraged at Gév and Rostam, and the whole court stood confounded at beholding him. Then the king ordered Tós, saying, go and impale both of them alive. If Káwós-kai moved from his place, in his anger he struck fire like a flint on steel; occasionally it sparkled before him, perhaps it was a charm that watched over his passion.

The able-bodied Rostam was stirred to anger at the King, and said, "let not your fire extend to this extremity: whatever you do, one act is worse than another, and sovereignty with you has nothing bright or luminous in it; were the crown to rest on the tail of a dragon, it would be a safer place than on your worthless and insane head. I am that renowned Rostam Zál, that am not to be disgraced by

such a king as you. In Egypt, China, and Hámáwarán, in Rúm, Sigsár, and Mazindarán, all have felt the chastisement of my sword and darts, and all have crouched before my horse Rakhsh; how can you harbour revenge against me in your heart, who verily owe your worldly existence to me? Order Sohráb to be impaled alive, and humble and disgrace the refractory and malignant." He struck Tós such a blow on the arm, that you might have fancied it the kick of a furious elephant: he fell prostrate at his feet, and Rostam walked indignant over him. Getting out of court in the fury of passion, he mounted Rakhsh, and said, "I am the bestower of crowns, and overthrower of lions: when I am moved to wrath, who is king Káwos, and why should Tós dare to lay violent hands upon me? What have I to fear from the King's anger? Who is Káwos in my sight, and what is a handful of dust? it is neither to the sovereign, nor to the army and people, but to God Almighty, that I owe my strength and glory: this earth is my devoted subject, and my horse Rakhsh is my throne: this battle-axe my seal of office, and this helmet my crown; the gleam of my splendid scymitar casts a gloom over night, and I strew the field of battle over with the heads of my slain: the points of my mace and spear are my allies, and my two arms the centre and heart of my sovereignty; why should he play the tyrant over me, who am not his slave, but the devoted servant of the Creator of the universe? The intrepid chiefs laid the crown and throne before me, and wished to proclaim me their king; but I respected the rules, forms, and customs of the empire, and did not aspire to the kingdom: had I accepted of the crown and throne, this majesty and fortune would not have been your portion; every act on my part has been for your benefit, and what you have awarded is my reward. When your father, Kai-cabád, with his tribe, lived in seclusion and contempt in Mount Alborz, had I not restored him to Irán, you could not have equipt yourself and wielded the sword of revenge. I seated Kai-cabád on the throne, but what do I know of Káwos, his anger, or his violence? When you brought a heavy mace upon your neck, had I not marched into Mazindaran, who could put such dependence upon the

strength of his arm, as to tear out the heart and brains of the Dév-saféd or white demon? When you could resolve on disgracing your chiefs, had you no recollection of what befel you in Mázin-darán? Such light behaviour in a sovereignty is very unbecoming, which must assuredly ruin its dominion and good fortune; it must blast the crown, throne, and seal of command, and leave the country to be laid waste by its foes: God preserve us from such a spurious shoot of the royal stock, as might through him prove the destruction of heroic reputation! The hard knocks of Sohrab will fall upon the Iránís, and neither noble nor plebeian among them can escape him: it will behove you to protect your lives, and make good sense your remedy in this business; for you must not expect to see me again in Irán, or the country defended by my arms."

He gave his horse a blow, and rode from among them, and each of them, you might say, felt the blow on his own skin: the hearts of all the men of renown were dejected, for they considered themselves a flock, and Rostam as their shepherd. They addressed themselves to Gúdriz, saying, "this is a concern of yours, for you can reunite whatever has been broken; when the King may hear a statement of the case from you, he will no doubt put confidence in your arguments: forthwith repair into the presence of that insane king, and work upon him by all manner of discussion; let your plea be long and sweet; perhaps you may recover his strayed wits and fortune."

[Here is the only great omission I have made of the text, being seventeen verses of a repetition of what had immediately preceded and follows them.]

The general Gúdriz Gishwád entered warmly upon the business; and, presenting himself boldly before the King, asked Káwos-kai, "what has Rostam done, that you have to-day driven the hero from Irán? Have you forgot what he did for you in Hámáwarán, and how he disposed of the Mázin-darán Demons, that you should order him to be impaled alive: for it ill becomes kings to be so cross and savage in their orders? Your recompense to Rostam was to treat him harshly: and no sovereign ever shewed a greater want of good sense. Now he is departed, and

a mighty warrior has come among us, and champion, having the activity of a wolf, whom have you to oppose this hero in the field of battle, and involve him in the dust of war? Of all the old and experienced warriors Gashdaham is the chief, and he has heard and seen much about him: he writes, 'let me never witness that day, when any of our cavaliers is doomed to meet him!' That man must have a weak understanding, who can offend such a warrior as Rostam: discretion and good sense are the requisite qualifications for a king, for he can effect nothing by haste and violence."

Now the King had listened to this speech of Gúdriz, and knew he respected the imperial laws and forms, he became ashamed of what he had after that manner uttered, and surprised at the weakness of his own intellect. He answered Gúdriz, "these expressions are worthy of you, for nothing is more becoming to the lips of a sage than good counsel: it will now behove you to follow him, and use every argument for the benevolent purpose of emptying his head of any recollection of my harshness, and pointing out to himself his better fortune: bring him back into my presence, that my gloomy existence may be again brightened."

After getting up, and taking leave of the King, Gúdriz turned his face towards the impetuous hero; and attended by all the army chiefs, he took the road leading after Rostam. Now they descried the elephant-bodied warrior on the highway, all the men of renown, with one voice, poured forth a blessing upon the hero, saying, "may you live for ever, and may your soul be serene! may the whole earth be laid prostrate at your feet, and may the margin of the throne ever be your seat! You are well aware, that King Káwos has no brains, and that he is coarse in the asperity of his expressions; that he is apt to say what he will afterwards regret, and ready to rectify what such indecorum has violated: should however their champion have been affronted by the sovereign, no blame could verily attach to the people of Irán, that he should abandon their territory, and withdraw from them his auspicious countenance; as for the King, he is ashamed of the words he uttered, and gnaws the hand of penitence for his violence."

The able-bodied hero returned for an-

swer, saying, "I feel myself independent of Káwos-kai: my saddle is my throne, my casque my crown, my coat of mail the garment of my common wear, and my heart reconciled to death; am I deserving of such unworthy expressions as the King in his vehemence made use of towards me? who delivered him from the bonds of captivity, and restored him to his crown and throne; one time fighting the demons of Mázindarán, and another time combating the King of Hámáwarán; for, on finding him thus enthralled by his foes, I released him from imprisonments and hardships: his head has no other knowledge than that of rashness, brutality, and violence; my head is satisfied, and my heart content, and I stand in awe of nobody but a pure and holy Deity."

Now the mighty champion was satisfied with speaking, Gúdriz thus addressed him, saying, "the King and the resolute and high-minded chiefs are viewing this subject in a different light; and individuals of them are privately insinuating, that their illustrious hero is afraid of this Turk: for ever since Gashdaham in that manner warned us, that all the land must soon be deserted by us; now that Rostam dreads to meet him in combat, you and I can find it no place of safety: thus from the King's violence at court, and this stranger's violence in the field, we may judge what the tittle-tattle at court is."

He repeated these details to Rostam, and the hero was astonished at hearing them. Rostam thus made answer to Gúdriz, saying, "I have marched far and near over these domains: and if I could charge my heart with having harboured fear, I would not let life and body remain united, but would forthwith tear them asunder: you know whether I could fly from a field of battle, but the King's precipitance might drive me from it." It so appeared from this his remark, that Rostam would wheel round and return to court. He suppressed his nice sense of honour; and, having taken the road of going back, set out in high spirits towards his sovereign.

When descried from afar, the king stood up, and with many apologies for his past conduct, observed, "hastiness of temper is my innate nature, and what God has planted in us must thus grow and increase: from this recent instance of my wayward and perverse disposition, my heart got

contracted as the moon in wane : other-wise you are the bulwark of my army and people, and the diadem of this my imperial throne. I pledge you daily in a bumper of wine, and remember you with affection morning and evening : my sovereignty has its being in your dignity and state, and we are both the direct descendants of Jamshéd : I exist in this world through your pomp and glory, and have no kindred tie on any but you : my sole wish in this life is to have you as my ally, for you are my refuge in every difficulty : in this arduous occasion I was anxious for your hurrying on, and my choler was excited because you were so tardy ; ever since you left me in anger, O heroic Sir ! I have been a penitent, and the dust of repentance has stuck in my mouth."

Rostam answered him, saying, " the universe is yours, and we are all your humble and devoted servants : I now present myself to know your commands, for you are the sovereign lord paramount, and I am your subject : I am ready to proceed wherever you may order me, and am the lowly vassal of your crown and throne : thus am I standing a petitioner at your gate, and am verily an object of scorn to the humble : were my life to endure for ever, it would be wholly devoted to your service."

Káwós spoke, saying, " O, warlike Sir ! may your soul ever be happy and serene ! It were thus better that to-day we should indulge in conviviality, and to-morrow take the field." He gave orders to set forth a heart-exhilarating banquet, and they took their seats on the borders of a lake ; there they laid out a royal entertainment, and made the pavilion cheerful as the mansions of paradise : he invited all his chiefs, and in the gaiety of his heart showered pearls over their heads : from the harmony of stringed instruments and the clangour of the trumpets, the lilies of their cheeks bloomed fair before the king : till midnight they were quaffing wine, and joining in chorus with the dance and song ; they continued drinking till the world was involved in a mist, and the hearts of the stoutest warriors were confounded with intoxication : all were overtaken with the debauch, and returned to their quarters when the night was well nigh spent.

Now the sun had torn aside that pitch-

coloured garment Night, and stepped forth from his screened apartment, king Káwós directed Gév and Tós to make fast the great drum on an elephant's back : he threw open the door of his treasure, and offered subsistence money, and he levied troops and prepared a camp equipage ; and, having mustered a hundred thousand target-bearing cuirassiers, he rode himself into camp : one detachment marched along the skirts of the desert, the dust of whose horses' hoofs threw a gloom over the country ; the sky was an indigo blue, and the earth black as ebony, and the face of the plain shook from the rattling of the great drum. The army went on stage after stage, and darkened with the gleam of their arms the bright face of the sun : the sparkling of the tridents and lances through the dust seemed a fire blazing behind an azure screen : from the diversified crowd of banner spears, golden shields, and embroidered tissue sandals, you might fancy an ebony-coloured cloud to have collected, and that it was showering down sandarach, or gum juniper ! throughout the globe there was no distinguishing day from night, all you could say of it was, that they were not the pleiades or other celestial constellations. After this fashion they marched till they reached the white citadel, and there was no distinguishing which was earth or which was rock along the land : there the pavilions and tents formed a camp of two miles, and the country around was covered with horses and elephants.

Loud notice was given from the watch-tower, and Sóhráb had warning that an army was arrived ; upon hearing in this way the alarm, he mounted a battlement and took a view of this warlike array : he pointed out to Hómán with his finger an encampment that had no bounds : on beholding this army from afar, Hómán breathed short, and his heart was panic-struck : the war-delighted Sóhráb spoke to him, saying, " be of good cheer, and recall the colour of your cheeks : " afterwards the brave youth thus added, saying, " let any uneasy thought be wiped from your heart : if the sun and moon may after this manner continue favourable, you shall not find amidst this immense host any one warrior practised in arms, who will meet me in single combat : there seem many armed and warlike-looking men, but I question if there is one of skill and reputation

among them. I shall now direct the imperial throne of Afrasiyab to be erected, and make the whole plain seem a mighty ocean. Sohráb did not feel the least embarrassment, but descended from the rampart in high glee: he ordered them to bring him a goblet of sparkling wine, and felt no uneasiness in his mind at the approaching contest: he got a banquet set forth, and sat down to regale with an assembly of resolute and loyal chiefs. After this they pitched the state pavilion on the platform in front of the citadel; and no spot along the plains and mountains was left unoccupied with troops, tents, and camp equipage.

Now the sun was departed from this world, and the gloom of night had thrown its mantle over the day, the heroic Rostam attended on the King with his loins girt up for war, and his heart full of revenge, saying, "O, sovereign Sir! I have an occasion for quitting this, without my sash and coronet (that is, in dishabille, as a spy): for I must know who this recent conqueror of the world is, who these mighty men are, and who their chief is?" Káwos answered him, saying, "this is your special concern, and let your soul be serene, and body vigorous and strong! May you ever remain under the protection of Providence, and let your mind, opinions, and conventions be gratified."

The able-bodied hero dressed himself like a Turk, and made his way privately into the citadel; he proceeded, and, on approaching the castle, heard the uproar and revelry of the Turks: the brave-hearted warrior entered that strong hold like a male lion getting among a herd of antelopes: he reviewed the chiefs one after another, and remarked that their cheeks bloomed fair as a rose from joy. [Turks are proverbial with Oriental writers for their fairness and beauty!]

When Sohráb had resolved on levying war, and in his hurry of preparation, was pressed for time, his mother, Tahimínah, sent for Zindah-Razm; for on the occasion of a banquet she had seen that champion in person; he was the son of the Prince of Samángán, and of consequence the maternal uncle of the illustrious Sohráb. She spoke to him, saying, "O, intelligent champion! I have sent for you to accompany this young man; that on the renowned hero getting among the

Iránís, and on his coming in contact with the king of a brave-hearted people; when the soldier shall be put to the push on the day of battle and revenge, you may point out to the chosen son his father."

Now Rostam saw Sohráb seated on his throne, with Zindah-razm placed on one hand by him, having the brave cavalier Hómán on one side, and that lion of renown, Bármán, on the other; you might say the entire throne of Sohráb had the graceful form of a verdant cypress: his two arms were brawny as a camel's thighs; his chest was the chest of a lion, and his cheek the crimson of blood: he was vigorous and rampant as a male lion, and had the combined action of a hundred young warriors: fifty bondsmen, with their arms across their breasts, stood on each side in attendance on this heart-exhilarating favourite of fortune; all joining in chorus, and in chanting the praise of that stately form, his seal of office, and diadem.

Rostam had taken a retired station, and was noticing from a distance the Túrání warriors: on some necessary occasion Zindah was passing him on his way out of doors, and remarked a champion stately as a cypress: as he recollected none such in their own army, he roughly jostled and hastily questioned him: "tell me," he said to him, "who you are? Come towards the light and show us your face." The strong-bodied hero struck him such a violent blow with his fist on the neck, that the soul departed from his body: there Zindah-razm became cold and stiff, and the day of feasting and fighting closed upon him. In that place he fell, and they did not find him return into the convivial meeting: some time had thus passed with Sohráb, and the lion Zindah-razm did not come near him. Sohráb was looking around him, curious where he might be, and why his station remained empty: a person come up who had found him fallen upside down, and the life departed from his body: they stated his case before Sohráb, and truly embittered his appetite for food and sleep: they went, and found him thrown contemptuously aside, and brought to rest as to feast or combat. Overwhelmed with affliction, they came back lamenting, and their hearts were dissolved in the anguish of pain: they told Sohráb that Zindah-razm's time was come, and his concern with war and conviviality at an end: on

hearing this report, Sohrâb rose in haste, and repaired to Zindah-razm with the speed of drifting smoke: attended by his servants, and with the minstrels and lights, he came and found him a dead corpse: he was exceedingly shocked and astonished, and calling on his brave and intrepid warriors, he thus addressed them, saying, "to-night we must not think of sleep, but employ the whole of it in brightening our spear-points; for a wolf got among the flock, and finding the shepherd and his dog in the fold, he seized one sheep from the brave-hearted warriors, and left him weltering in his blood with scorn and contempt. If the Creator of the universe may befriend me, he will render the earth smooth as the shoe of my horse. I will cast loose the noose from the holster of my saddle, and revenge Zindah-razm upon the Irânîs." He came back and resumed his seat at the festive board, and called all the mighty chieftains around him: the lion Sohrâb thus addressed them, saying,— "O, intelligent and high-minded warriors, though I have lost Zindah-razm as the prop of my throne, it is not incumbent on us to relinquish good cheer and conviviality."

Now that Rostam was on the other hand returning to his sovereign, he met Gév in command of the night-guard in the Irânî camp: when the champion found Rostam on the highway, he laid his hand on his sword and drew it from the scabbard; he made one loud shout like a furious elephant, guarded his head with his shield, and held forth his hand; for Rostam knew that Gév commanded the patrol that night in the Irânî camp. On recognizing Rostam's voice, the patrol smiled, and after that expressed his astonishment: he approached him on foot (from respect), and addressed him, saying, "O, revenge-wreaking chieftain! where have you been wandering on foot through the darkness of night?" The able-bodied hero opened his lips in reply, and said to him, "had he journeyed as far as Saturn, he would thus have acted like a hero, that was disturbed and vexed." The select Gév saluted him with praise, saying, "let me never see you without a horse, battle-axe, and accoutrements!"

Thence Rostam proceeded into the royal presence, and entered upon the subject of the Turks and their convivial meeting:

of Sohrâb, his stately form and figure, his arms and shoulders, his chest and lower members; that he never could have expected such a person among the Turks, whose upright stature had the graceful motion of a cypress: such another is not to be met among the Irânîs or Tûrânîs; it might suffice to say, that he is the cavalier Sam! He moreover noticed that blow on Zindah-razm's neck, which had ever after put a stop on his feasting or fighting. All this they discussed, and called for music and wine, and passed the remaining night in arranging the next day's combat.

Now the sun had raised his gold-burnished shield, and the dawn displayed her head in the celestial sphere; Sohrâb buckled on his coat of mail, and mounted his dapple-grey charger: in his arm he supported a Hindi seymitar, and upon his head he wore an imperial crown: on his holsters he hung his multiplied noose, formed of fold over fold, having the rigid visage of war between them. He sallied forth, and made choice of a commanding height, where he could view the whole Irânî camp: he directed Hajîr to walk on before, and said to him, an arrow should not deviate from a straight line; its aim does not demand a crooked direction, for a random shot is less likely to wound its object: unless it is your wish to incur a loss, you will choose the path of rectitude in whatever business you set about: let all your answers be direct to whatever I may ask you; adopt not a crooked policy, nor think of deceiving me: as it must be your wish to get from me a release, and to meet respect in every assembly, if you will tell the truth in all I ask, you may meet in return my favourable award; swerve not in any shape from the righteous path, and be candid in answering whatever I may interrogate you with respect to the Irânîs; and I shall assign you stores of wealth, and bestow upon you honorary dresses and presents; but if after this fashion your policy take a crooked turn, your destination must in this case be a prison and dungeon." Hajîr answered him, saying, "whatever the King may ask me about the Irânî army, I shall fairly tell him whatever I know of it; for why should my answer take a crooked path? In this you must find me true and sincere, and not so conceited as to prefer a perverse course; for in this way no road is prefer-

able to the direct one, nor can I fancy any worse than the crooked." He told him, saying, "I shall question you much about their high-minded warriors, their king, and people: of all the mighty men of that land, such as Tós, king Káwos and Gúdriz: the brave and heroic of the kingdom of Irán, such as Gashtaham and the famous Gév; of Bahrám and the renowned Rostam; whatever I may question you about each, you must sum up his character; and, if you desire to retain your head on its body, and preserve life in its place, you will give me the distinguishing sign of every individual."

پرسیدن سهراب نشان رستم از هجیر
و پنهان داشتن او

Sohráb questioning Hajír for some token of Rostam, and his concealing it.

An area, inclosed with screens of variegated brocade, having tyger-spotted tents pitched amidst it; within this is a turquoise throne of an azure-coloured fashion, and having a hundred formidable elephants, paraded in the interior front; with a standard, emblazoned with a yellow sun: its field, or cover, a violet colour, and surmounted with a moon of gold; all these situated in the very centre of the camp. "Whose place is this, and which of the Irání warriors occupies it?" He answered him, saying, "that is the Irání sovereign, who has elephants and lions picketed at the entrance of his pavilion."

Then he remarked to him, saying, "on the right hand there is a host of cavalry, elephants, and camp equipage, and an area, inclosed with black, having a body of troops parading within it; and without, a vast shew of tents pitched all around, with elephants in front, and lions in the rear: a banner emblazoned with the figure of an elephant, and near by troopers, with gold embroidered sandals, declare the name of this champion of the Iránis, and say where is his place or station?" He thus answered, saying, "that must be Tós, the son of Núdar, whose standard is an emblazoned elephant; he is a prince of the royal lineage, illustrious, an army-commander, and keen in his revenge; the lion has not power to withstand his assault, and the mighty, from a dread, are ready to pay him tribute."

He asked, saying, "that crimson pavilion, with a great warlike array exhibited in front of it, having the figure of a lion emblazoned on a violet-coloured banner, and the field embroidered throughout with jewels, with an immense retinue stationed in its rear, all armed with spears, and clothed in coats of mail: tell me what is this chief's name, and do not, from perverseness, slander his reputation." He thus answered, saying, "that is the glory of the independents warriors, and the general-in-chief, Gúdriz, the son of Gashwádigán: he is an army-leader, and courageous in the field of revenge, and has eighty sons resembling elephants, and like lions. Where is the elephant that would dare to encounter him in battle; where the lion of the plain, or tyger of the mountain?"

He again spoke, saying, "that green pavilion, having the Princes of Irán standing in attendance before it, with a banner displayed over its canopy in front, and a dragon emblazoned on that violet-coloured banner: having a throne within, richly inlaid, and the Gáwayáan standard (or the blacksmith's apron) waving over it; on this is seated a champion, with the dignity, shoulders, and arms of the heroic; before him stands a horse, or rakhsh, of a corresponding stature, with a noose hanging down to his feet, which, as occasionally heard to neigh, would seem, you might fancy, a loud surge of the ocean; many elephants stand before him, clothed in the bargostowan, or a complete coat of defensive armour, and the hero from time to time utters a loud exclamation. Throughout all Irán there can be no such stately form, nor can any horse be found to compare with his horse; behold his banner, it is emblazoned with a dragon, and its staff has the surmount of a golden lion. What is the name of this intrepid cavalier, who is every moment setting up the roar of a lion?" Then did Hajír reflect within himself, saying, "if I divulge the sign of the elephant-bodied hero to this strong-minded and lion-like warrior, he may destroy in Rostam the corner-stone of heroism; it were accordingly better to conceal it, and erase his name from the roll of our proud and lofty chieftains." He answered him, saying, "he is a well wisher from China, who has joined our King as an ally." He asked the candid Hajír for his name; when

he replied, "I know not what they call him." Again, Sohráb questioned him about his name, saying, "let me only know his China appellation;" when Hajír thus spoke to him in answer, saying, "O honoured Prince and lion-enthraler! in those days, when he joined the King, I was stationed at this citadel: I conceive that this champion is that China-man; or, at all events, his arms and bearings are new to me."

The heart of Sohráb was sorely grieved, that he could in no place find a sign of Rostam. His mother had given him a token of his father; this he put to the test, but, on trial, it had not proved true. He was sifting the name through the mouth of Hajír; perhaps the mine of words might yield some heart-consolation, but fortune, as written on the forehead, is of another guess sort: it is not to be made less than what was ordained, nor is it ever to be made more: when the destinies spread their wings, and descend from the spheres, they strike the most sagacious of us dumb and blind.

He then asked, saying, "of chieftains having pavilions pitched along the plain, there stand troops of horse and of elephants, and the sound of the trumpet is heard amidst the crowd. One chieftain has a banner, with an emblazoned wolf upon its field, and its golden surmount is glittering above the clouds: having a throne erected amidst a pavilion, and bondsmen standing in ranks before it; say, which of the Irání chiefs is this, what is his station, and whence his lineage?" Thus he replied, saying, "that is Gév, the son of Gúdriz, whom his brother-champions call Gév Név, or the heroic Gév; he is the superior and chief of the Gúdriz line, and is held in the Irání camp in a twofold estimation. He is the illustrious son-in-law of Rostam (having married Rostam's daughter), and has few equals in the land of Irán."

He said to him, "from the quarter of the resplendent and orient sun I observe one white pavilion, made of Rúmí brocade, with above a thousand cavaliers paraded in ranks before it, the general on foot, and the spearsmen extended in a body beyond all bounds; appending to that brocade is a splendid hanging, with a body-guard drawn up in rank and file before it: the general is himself seated on

an ivory throne, with a state chair of ebony upon it. Of men of renown, what is this chief's name; and, among chiefs, is this general esteemed for his lineage?" He answered him, saying, "call him Fariborz, for he is the diadem of heroes, and the son of a king, or of King Káwos." Sohráb asked him, saying, "is this proper for one who wears a crown, and is the son of a king, that the chiefs should from every quarter approach a world-governing sovereign, with their coronets on their heads?"

He asked, "of that yellow pavilion, over which is waving a splendid banner, encircled with red, yellow, and violet, and having diverse flags displayed around it; that behind it emblazoned with a wild boar in an extensive field, and having the surmount of a silver moon. Among the proud and lofty, say, what do they call him, and what token beside have you of this chief?" He thus replied, saying, "his name is Garáz, or a wild boar, who will not flinch a step from the encounter of lions; consider him as intelligent and prudent, and of the lineage of Gév, and one that will not complain on the hardest blows."

He was inquisitive with him for some sign of a father, but he would divulge none, for that truth he managed to conceal from him. What can you counterfeit or do with a world, that it has not itself done; the sovereign of the world (*i. e.* Sohráb) has come to his end in this concern; his fortune had for a time taken another sort of turn, but it behoves us to conform with whatever may happen; if you fix your heart upon this borrowed abode, or this world, you must experience all manner of bitterness, vexation, and trouble from it.

Again he questioned him about that illustrious hero, and of him whom he was so desirous of seeing; of that green pavilion, and of that stately horse, and of that warrior, and of that multiplied noose. Then did the chief Hajír answer him, saying, "it were wrong for me to hide any thing from you; if I am at a loss for that China personage's name, it is because I do not know him." Sohráb said, "this is not just, that you should take no notice of Rostam; a person, who is the hero of the universe, cannot remain unknown in a camp. You admitted, that he is the chief of the army, and the guardian of every province and climate; in whatever country where Káwos may march his troops,

with his formidable elephants, his crown and throne, he will require such an universal hero as their guide, so long as the din of arms shall thunder over the land."

Hajir replied, "verily it must have come to pass, that the lion-enthraling hero has at present marched upon Zabulistan, for it is the season of carrying on the war in Gulistan." Sohráb said to him, "do you give this as your own opinion, that the King shall take the field in person, and that the hero of the universe shall prefer indulging in idleness? for old and young must treat such a supposition with scorn! From this day I shall make a compact between you and me, for I am a man of few words: if you will point out this hero to me, you shall meet honour in every assembly: I will lay open concealed treasures, and make you independent of the world; otherwise, should you keep this secret from me, and conceal what ought to be divulged, your body cannot be well affected to its head. Now you may meditate by which of these opinions you can abide. Do you not remark what the holy seer said to the king, when he drew forth the secret from its concealment. So long as the speech is unspoken, it is like a diamond, which lies rough or untouched within its native rock; but, let it once be released from its mine and prison, and it becomes precious in value, and sparkling as the brilliant sun."

Hajir thus answered him, saying, "when a king has done with treaty and negotiation, he will select from the world a person so disposed for war, as can tear out the being of a formidable elephant. Were you to witness yourself the crest of Rostam, such dignity, command of countenance, and ample width of shoulders, you would be convinced that neither demon, lion, nor dragon, could escape him; with a blow of his anvil-splitting battle-axe he could dash out the brains of 200 warriors; his head must whirl amidst the dust of the sky, who can dare encounter Rostam in battle? the elephant cannot withstand him in fight by land; nor the Nile, in its rapid stream, overtake the dust of his war-courser's feet; his body has the strength of a hundred powerful men, and his head stands erect like the lofty tree. When, on the day of battle, his fury gets inflamed, what is an elephant, a lion, or a hero, opposed to him in combat? Were it a rocky mountain that were pitted against him, I should

not desire to see it brought to meet him on the plain. With princes, all over the world, the war-skill of Rostam is universally admitted; were he to flourish in his hand a Hindí scimitar, you might not be competent to encounter him in combat. Have you not in this world met warriors, who were armed with heavy maces; such as Afrasiyáh, that mighty chief of China, with all the renowned champions of Túrán? the elephant-bodied Rostam would shower down fire, with the sword of vengeance, upon that united body."

Sohráb said to him, "those gloomy-minded and select independent warriors, Gúdriz, and the Gashwádigáns, which, as well as you, we should esteem as his sons, have all such vigour, skill, and virtue. Where have you witnessed such warlike champions, you who have not heard the uproar of a cavalry assault? that you should recapitulate so much of Rostam's prowess, and be thus every moment launching forth in his praise! Were I to encounter him, then you might call to mind how an ocean rages, when chafed with the wind; such a fear is excited by your fire, as if a still water had gone a trembling. Fire does not thus blaze into a point, when the green-mantled pool is set a moving; the head of gloomy night takes its pillow of repose, when the sun brandishes the sword of his ardour and brilliance."

Now the hero Sohráb held forth in this vein, Hajir, being much dejected, was counting upon every minute: hampered as he felt, he reflected within himself, and said, "were I to give a token of the lion-enthraling Rostam to this strong-wrested Turk, having such a powerful and imperial state, he might root out all that warlike spirit of the army, and overthrow that elephant-bodied bulwark. and with this strength, this arm, and these shoulders, Rostam might fall a victim into his clutches. No war-coveting individual of our warriors beside is capable of facing him in single combat; and if none of the Iránís are fit for revenge, he may seize the very throne of king Káwos." The holy seer has so expressed himself, saying, "it were better to perish with a reputation, than to live for our foes' gratification: should I fall a victim at his hands, neither is our fortune so gloomy, nor is the stream of our noble blood so entirely choked up:

like me, the venerable Gúdriz has seventy-six other sons, intrepid as lions; such as the world-conquering and army-overthrowing Gév, who is every where a host within himself: such as the illustrious Bahráh and Rahám, and that lion-overthrower the war-making Shidósh; and such as Gúdriz's other seventy chosen sons, all of them men of fame and reputation. After my death they will remember me with kindness, and exact life-taking revenge on my foe; nor can it be otherwise with my body in Irán: thus I recollect of the holy seer, when my body (after burial) shall put forth its head like a cypress shoot from the earth, were it courteous and decent, if the tadrav bird might not scent my fresh verdure."

He said aloud to Sohráb, "why so angry, and wherefore do you question me so much and closely about Rostam? what occasion is there to show all this spite and ill-will, and why expect of me things that are impossible? as I can have no knowledge of that, do you mean by such a subterfuge to cut off my head? there can be no pretext for shedding my blood: what need is there now for you to use chicane? you have not the power of ill-treating the elephant-bodied Rostam, for he is not likely to fall so easily into your hands: must it not behave you to meet him in single combat, and will he not stir up with you the dust of the field?"

After listening to these harsh remarks, the high-minded chief soon showed his back: he turned away his face, and uttered not a word, but was confounded by those ambiguous expressions: drawing himself stately up, he slightly smit him with the back of his hand, and, pushing him away with scorn, withdrew to his seat: there he long pondered with himself the various means of carrying on the war: and having girt up the loins of revenge, he placed a golden coronet upon his princely head.

REMARKS.

Another blunder of the European Critics, when they meddle with an Oriental subject, is that of making Firdósí not only the *best*, but the *first* Epic poet in the Persian language; but his tutor and master, Asadí, wrote the Garhasp-namah, Ansari the Sohráb-namah, and others had written Epics previous to them: they might have been more correct, had they

been content with saying, it was the *earliest* Persian Epic poem that had been handed down to us. At the conclusion of this verbal translation, I mean to put this Epic of Sohráb to the ordeal of our European laws of criticism, when I have little doubt of satisfying the learned publick, that within its short but comprehensive bounds, it is as perfect, and contains as much sublimity and grandeur, pathos and tenderness, related in as elegant and nervous language, and with as consummate a skill in harmony, and adorned with as fine sentiments and correct figures of speech, as any heroic poem of ancient and modern Europe; and that its author, Firdósí, who in this resembles (Sir William Jones says, equals) Homer, also is besides him the only original Epic writer: for as the poets of Europe have all servilely copied Homer, so most of those of the East have copied him, and are little else than his echo. Firdósí particularly excels in his descriptions, such as the pictures of battles, encounters of his heroes in single combat, the dawning of the day on which some one of those feats happens, the splendour of his palaces and encampments, the martial array of his armies, and the conviviality of his feasts, many graceful examples of which occur in the poem of Sohráb: but for the present I shall content myself with simply noticing the above curious and rich detail of *coloured and shaded figures*, for they must not be confounded with *plain symbols*, as emblazoned on the standards of the different Irání chiefs, and other ensigns of distinction, which I consider as the real origin of heraldry and armorial bearings; and as curious to our European Antiquarian and Historian.

Homer's and Virgil's heroes had divers figures on their shields, for the better distinction of their persons. Xenophon mentions a golden eagle, borne on a buckler, as the royal banner of the Medes; and the frequent notices by other Greek historians of the devices used by Arsaces, Cyrus, Cambyes, Xerxes, Darius, &c., have inclined many justly to believe, that armorial bearings were coeval with the establishment of monarchy among the Medes and Persians; and, in imitation of what he saw at Persepolis, Alexander the Great granted his most distinguished captains certain badges to be borne in their ensigns, and prohibited any others from using them; for it is probable that his generals had be-

gun to adopt such, before he established this order of knighthood.

The Roman standard being a simple spear, or pole, surmounted with an eagle, and having thus no field for their display, armorial bearings fell into disuse, and were not revived in Europe till after the dark ages, and then again direct from the east. The two chief channels for heraldry, gothic buildings, &c., were that of the seventh and eight centuries into Spain through Barbary, and that of the eleventh and twelfth of Syria and Constantinople during the crusades; but a third, and more complete and earlier one than either of the other two, was that of those Goths and Vandals themselves, who overthrew the Roman empire, and entered Europe by the north, when our English ancestors, the Saxons, adopted the horse as their heraldic distinction, and which is still borne by George the Fourth, as King of Hanover. Camden and Spelman, our best English authorities, insist that armorial bearings were not established in Europe sooner than the latter end of the eleventh century; yet a record of the establishment of heraldry in our own island, and perhaps the oldest existing instance in Europe, is that of the Scottish historian Hector Boetius, who informs us "that Keneth, King of the Scots, granted to the Hays of Errol their present armorial bearing, a plough and yoke, in consequence of the bravery of a peasant ancestor of that family; he having at the battle of Loncart, A. D., 985, only armed with these two implements of husbandry, and by taking his stand with his two sons in a narrow pass, checked and kept at bay an army of Danish invaders, while in pursuit of his discomfited advanced guard, till the King could rally his panic-struck army, and bring it up to victory." But though such instances occur of its earlier and less perfect notice, preceding as this one does the crusades, yet heraldry, like other human inventions, was likely to have been gradually introduced and established; and after many such rude attempts, at last methodized, perfected, and fixt in its present refined

state in Europe by the crusades and tournaments; whereas in the east, allowing it to be no older than the time of Firdósi, this nearly coincides with the Scottish battle of Loncart, or the oldest authentic instance of its use in Europe: but there can be little doubt of its being as antient as the days of Kai-Káwos, Rostam, and Sohráb: and what might have induced Sohráb to believe Hajír's surmise of Rostam's being a China general, the ensign of the dragon, or griffin, which he used, is the present arms of the Emperor of China, and has been from time immemorial; and is at this day seen emblazoned upon every article about the imperial court of Pekin. Mohammedan coins not admitting of any picture or emblem, have in common only the date of the reigning king's reign on one side, and the Islam creed of "There is no God, but God, and Mahommed is the prophet of God, on the other; but in the corner of some gold and silver coins of Asham, a province lying between Bengal and China, and possibly once dependent on the latter, which I presented to Sir Joseph Banks in 1798, the figure of this dragon is superadded to this usual Persian inscription; and in talking over this curious subject some days ago with my esteemed friend, John Neave, Esq., who was for some years supreme judge and political agent at Benares, he put me in mind of the seal and crest of the Benares Rajah being a fish; and I could then recollect that the mohur and rupee struck at Benares has each a fish thus etched upon it; so that this is also a Hindoo usage.

This scene opens with one of Firdósi's beautiful, but simple descriptions of the dawning day, and of Sohráb buckling on his armour; and having a Hindí scymitar in his hand, and an imperial crown on his head, mounted on his war-charger, and accompanied by Hajír, he selects a commanding height, where he can fully review and comment on the Irání camp, and leisurely question his companion about all their high-minded warriors, the King and people hoping to find his father, Rostam, one of them.

چو خورشید برداشت زرین سپر * زمانه بر آورد از چرخ سر
 بپوشید سهراب خفتان جنگ * نشست از بر جرعه نیل رنگ
 یکی تیغ هندی بد اندر برش * یکی مغفر خسروی بر سرش
 کمند بفراک بر شصت خم * خم اندر خم و روی کرده دژم
 بیامد یکی تند بالا گزید * بجای که ایران سپه را بدید

The **کمند** kamand or noose, so common and necessary a piece of offensive armour with an ancient Persian warrior, has as unpleasant a sound with us as the

کمان kamán or bow and bow-string, so necessary to an ancient English archer, would have at Constantinople; both respectively conveying ideas of the implements of a public executioner: accordingly, as one of those words which occurs in the accoutring of every Persian warrior, it uniformly puts me at loss, how to give a corresponding dignity to it. Also, I am often puzzled in translating some of the epithets; two instances of which occur within three verses of each other, where Hajír resolves, at the risque of his life, to suppress any information of Rostam to Sohráb, whom he calls **نیک دل**: now the student, by referring to Dr. Wilkins' Persian Dictionary, would translate this compound word *good* or *benevolent*, the direct opposite of what is meant; for it really signifies *hard-hearted* or *strong-minded*, **نیک** having also the adverbial signification of *much*, *very many*: as, for example, the very common epithet in Hin-

dustání **نیک سخت** very hard, &c.

and in this same sense that quarto edition of Richardson's Persian Dictionary is thus

نیک بد:—secondly, Hajír has himself the epithet of **فرخ**, which Doctor Wilkins

again translates "happy, fortunate," and adds, as the Editor of Richardson, "beautiful;" whereas a man that had just been threatened by the *furious* Sohráb with having his head cut off if he did that which he had resolved on doing, namely, his suppressing all knowledge of Rostam, was any thing rather than *happy*, *fortunate*, or *beautiful*; but he was *open-minded*, *sincere*, and *candid*, quasi **فرخ**, which is

the radical signification of this word, and which is implied by his declaration of running all risks in retaining his secret. And when I assure the reader, that in Firdósí and all the ancient Persian classics, such examples occur in every other verse of the purest Persian words, which it were a vain task to seek the meaning of from Dr. W.'s book, he may judge what

difficulties I encountered by volunteering in this first attempt of a *real* version of Firdósí, and how much the student is still in want of a *Dictionary* of the *real* and *pure Persian language* to follow me; and with that I engage soon, if I meet with candour and liberality, to supply him.

Besides this description of their banners, this review has been considered as so interesting, that poets, of widely distant times and climes, have indulged in transcribing it: and here again Firdósí and Homer are original, and perhaps Shakespeare, for he winds up the second scene of act first of his Troilus and Cressida with a review of the Trojan chiefs, certainly not copied from the Iliad, which he could not read in the original; and I question if he could have seen an English translation of it; for the story of this play he took from the *Troy Boke* of Lydgate, who again had it through Guido of Colognina, from Dicty's Cretonsis and Dare's Phrygius; and if he really knew the Iliad, meant it as a burlesque. In the Iliad III. 167, Helen is introduced on the walls of Troy, pointing out to old Priam the names and characters of the chief Grecian leaders:—
"Ὅς οὐδ' ἐστὶν Ἀναΐδς ἀνὴρ ἥς τε μέγας
τε, &c., which Pope translates:—

But lift thine eyes, and say what Greek is he
(Far as from hence these aged orbs can see),
Around whose brow such martial graces shine,
So tall, so awful, and almost divine!

"The King of kings, Atreides you survey
Great in the war, and great in arts of sway."
This said, once more he viewed the warrior-train,
"What's he whose arms lie scattered on the plain?"

Then Helen thus; "whom your discerning eyes
Have singled out, is Ithacus the wise:
A barren island boasts his glorious birth.
His form for wisdom fills the spacious earth.
See, bold Idomenous' superior towers,
Amidst yond circle of the Cretan powers,
Great as a God! &c."

Among other great European poets, Statius in his VIIth, and Tasso in his IIIrd, stanza 61, have been induced, by what Pope calls this masterpiece of conduct in Homer, to imitate so beautiful an episode; and by this means acquaint their readers with the figure and qualifications of each hero in a like lively and agreeable manner. Yet to all of them, in some measure, applies what Scaliger asks of Homer:—
"How happens it that Priam, after a nine years' siege, should be unacquainted with the faces of the Grecian leaders?" Were any so prejudiced to the originality of our

authors, as to believe that Firdósi had seen and imitated a European authority, Euripides, in that capital scene of his Phœnissæ, from the 120th to the 200th line comes the nearest; where the old man, standing with Antigone on the walls of Thebes, markedly notices the divers figures, habits, armour and qualifications of each different warrior, as he passes in review in the camp beneath them; but like most of Euripides's plays, this episode only interests by the introduction of its foreign incidents; for this contemplation of Antigone, of an invading army, has otherwise no immediate connection with the theatrical action of the piece: whereas this equally picturesque representation of Hajír, pointing out the Irání warriors to Sohráb, is natural and unforced, inasmuch as a son, in having determined to challenge the field, is anxious to avoid the *sin* and *ignominy*, as he says, of *encountering*, and *possibly slaying*, his own father; and the art used to deceive him, the interest and simplicity of the whole narrative, and the marked and lamentable catastrophe, I will pit against any other heroic incident. When Euripides makes Antigone inquire, which among the warriors is her brother Polynices, the tragedian affords a striking example of delicacy and tenderness, as far as respects this extraneous incident; whereas on his part Sohráb is chiefly fearful of being too par-

ticular, and quietly listens to an heraldic detail of King Káwos, Tós, and Gúdriz, till the gorgeous and circumstantial display of the occupant of the green pavilion must have struck Sohráb, and made Kajír reflect, that if he blabbed a sign of the elephant-bodied Rostam to this strong-minded and fierce Sohráb, he might in him withdraw the keystone of Irání heroism. Accordingly, cancelling his name in the roll of their present warriors, he calls him an ally from China; but having joined their army, since he left it, he did not know his name; and in order to divert his attention, proceeds, in detail, of Gév, Faribarz, and Garáz; when getting impatient, Sohráb throws off his reserve, and asks after Rostam by name. But Hajír's caution on his part increasing in proportion to the other's anxiety, he first artfully tries, and really does excite Sohráb's jealousy, by extolling Rostam's prowess, and at last resolves on forfeiting his own life, rather than be forced to divulge his secret. Before he quits the eminence Sohráb again threatens Hajír, lest the secret of Rostam's presence with the army, which he might thus hide from him for a time, might be hereafter divulged; and on this occasion used one of those appropriate figures of speech, so common with Firdósi; and which every scholar must admire as a perfect and most elegant simile: thus—

سخن گفت نا گفته چون گوهر است * کجا نا بسوده در سنگ اندر است
چو از بند و پیوندش آید رها * چو رخشنده مهري بود بي بها

"So long as a speech or secret is unspoken, it is like a diamond, which will lie rough and untouched within its native rock; but let it once be released from its mine and prison, and it shall become precious in value, and sparkling as the brilliant sun."

Hajír is now provoked to desperation, and really harsh and insulting in his an-

swers; when Sohráb in a dignified manner pushes him aside, and retires for a while to ponder by himself upon the ensuing contest; and, fortified with youthful confidence, soon reappears in high glee and complete equipment.

I am, &c.

Dec. 15, 1821.

GULCHÍN.

Erratum in the Persian Anthology of last Month.

In page 34, line 9, read: "the ordo of which is تا in order that قدم نهيد he may put his foot forward or extricate himself درین کار in this business سلامت by any manner of exertion." with safety بجهت چگونہ

DR. GILCHRIST'S EXPOSTULATIONS WITH THE EDITOR.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—In common justice to me, I now call upon you, as the conductor of an impartial and valuable Register, to explain why or how an anonymous attack was again inserted in the January number, on my System of Tuition, while, as a correspondent, I never conceal my real signature in such discussions. This offence occurred after a very serious expostulation with some of the proprietors of your publication respecting A. U.'s ungenerous remarks, that appeared in the preceding month of November, followed by that identical, nameless assassin's blows at me with an X, from the self-same masked writer's hands, whom I shall yet have the satisfaction of exposing in all his native deformity of head and heart, but by some other means than any periodical work, which is guided by those unjustifiable principles you have recently evinced towards myself, in some respects. Without intending to impute improper motives to you personally, on this occasion, may I ask, as a point of honour and honesty between man and man, whether or not my communications are ever prematurely submitted to the perusal of my opponents *in transitu*, at the printing-office or elsewhere, and previous to their final insertion in the Register?

Some circumstances, as well as surmises on this head, of late, have rendered me rather suspicious; and let me candidly confess, that I shall probably continue so, until you favour me with your simple assertion, or bare word as a gentleman, that no such unfair dealings, to the best of your knowledge or belief, have ever taken place in the pending contest, where I have appeared from the first beneath a well known standard, while my antagonists are still illiberally permitted to assail or bray at me under false colours, in the equivocal capacity of beasts of burden and tools of sanguinary executioners.

Being really ashamed of the voluminous intrusion of my insignificant concerns upon many of your readers, who must feel quite disgusted by this time with all such controversial themes, I shall not solicit much room in your columns at present, in the hope that the little still required will be cheerfully granted, either as an act of equity or grace, to one of the oldest and most cordial well-wishers of the Asiatic Journal.

My lecture-room rent, and the contingent charges inseparable from every thing of this kind, all gratuitously furnished by the Company to the legitimate Professors, and which for three years have been defrayed entirely out of my own pocket, I, as a volunteer performer of useful duties, was naturally enough led to expect along with some prospective, if not retrospective remuneration from my Hon. Masters, at the expiration of my triennial and probationary servitude. Little did I dream that the small annual sum of £150 for those purposes would be thrown, in the manner it has been done, as a bone of contention, into the General Court of Proprietors; where a spirit of hostility has been displayed against me by certain most honourable Personages, which can be equalled only in the noble stand made there, on my behalf, by many individuals of the highest character for talents, integrity and benevolence; but all their disinterested efforts did me ultimately no essential service, in the estimation of my enemies, whatever the result may yet be in that of the British Indian public. Thank God, the whole adverse host has now become visible, and tangible of course, though I must grant that my position is somewhat perilous, having single-handed to contend with the heavy metal of a Civil College in front, a formidable battery of the Military Academy in rear, a conclave of

great guns on one flank, and a non-descript bomb or mortar redoubt on the other: while my only *point d'appui* is some British unfettered press; and in this emergency it shall be my *dernier resort*, whence I shall *rebutt* those who have unfairly made a *butt* of me, whenever my whole magazine of ammunition can be duly prepared for such a defence as shall secure the victory, in some shape or other, for truth at last. In the interim, I shall indulge in that placid smile, which conscious strength from a good cause will always inspire, and continue to treat every injurious insinuation about my conduct with ineffable contempt; and if I do not, by the aid of indisputable documents and logic conjoined, demonstrate, *in due season*, that the extraordinary emanations of uncommon minds in the vaunted Collegiate Report, and its luminous Appendix signed X, form a tissue of glaring inconsistencies, misconceptions, misrepresentations, tergiversations, sophistry, malignity, ostentatious pedantry, and ingratitude, unrivalled in the annals of literary warfare, let me by all means be consigned to everlasting contempt and disgrace. I can produce unimpeachable evidence that so far from the Bengal Government having supported me while employed in a meritorious department of their service, my whole fortune was spent upon the three large volumes of Hindoostanee Philology, to the tune of EIGHT THOUSAND POUNDS; and had not a magnanimous Governor-General, in the person of Marquis Wellesley, then, most opportunely for me, reached India, I must very soon have rotted in the Calcutta jail, and would thus have reaped, prematurely, a truly glorious and peaceful reward for all my toils.

The celebrated Samuel Johnson never relinquished the *fair prospect*, by his profession, of a forty or sixty thousand pound fortune, besides a five hundred pound pension, *pro bono publico*, as I have done: his case, therefore, bears no more analogy to mine,

than my philological deserts can compare with the pre-eminent merits of such a giant in literature; admitting, nevertheless, that our relative situations were as parallel as an honourable veteran commander attempted to make them, will a just and honest man ever deliberately allege, that because the British Government treated poor Johnson, half a century ago, very *scurvily*, the Anglo-Indian Sovereigns are thereby vindicated at present, in subjecting their own local lexicographer, not only to comparative, deteriorated allowances, but also to injury and insult, in a place too where he could not be present in person to defend himself, when so unexpectedly assailed by official superiors. *Gratitude* to my Hon. Masters has already made *me their faithful servant*, but even this laudable sentiment never can transform a man of my stamp to a *silent, submissive, sneaking slave*, knowing as I do, that the feeble worm instinctively turns on the oppressive foot, though I am neither a *snake* in the grass nor a dog in the manger, as I shall yet prove; some wisacres from the east long to have been in their vile, persevering machinations against my property, *honest fame*, and successful system of Hindoostanee tuition. Upon this last alone my works and *good name* are founded so firmly, that the present lowering howl of calumny, the blast of envy, and the storms of power will assault them in vain, whenever the underhand trick of changing the actual orthography of original documents from India, shall duly expose certain learned competitors to public reprobation and scorn for their iniquity and ingratitude to me in this instance only.

I shall close this intermediate precursor of my intended copious Narrative of Facts, Services, Claims, Monopolies, &c. connected with the India-House, Oriental Colleges, and Institutions of Hindoostan and England from their foundation, in a legal caveat about my literary property. This stock in trade of mine, the Visitor

Dr. Wilkins, and Professor Stewart's random assertions *ex cathedra*, have placed *pro tempore*, in great jeopardy, if they have not already been the unconscious instruments of a piratical visitation on me, by reprinting for the use of the College certain Hindoo-stance works, published by me, entirely at my own expense, though composed by learned natives under my immediate superintendence at Calcutta. A single glance at page 11 of my succinct Narrative, independent of several vouchers in my possession, will probably yet shed sufficient light on this extraordinary topic to make my adversaries pause before they ruthlessly deprive me of all my rights as an author, especially when they read the following extract from the Narrative: "As my mere printing charges incurred and disbursed in the past year, 1803, amount to 23,803 rupees and upwards, I cannot estimate my loss by the unavoidable precipitancy of the present step much short of the above sum; but which another year's residence here would have enabled me fully to put in a train of realization."

Convinced, Mr. Editor, that you can have no desire to exclude this curtailed letter, upon a business so

complicated and diffuse, to which my real signature is affixed, I shall flatter myself with the hope, that it will reach you time enough for the February Journal, and I remain, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

JOHN B. GILCHRIST.

15, Arlington Street,

9th Jan. 1822.

*** We cannot exactly comprehend why the Learned Doctor should be so exceedingly angry with us, simply for admitting into our pages a controversy which he has *himself provoked*. If Dr. Gilchrist is an advocate for a free press, he must allow, in common candour, that his System of Tuition is a subject as open to criticism as any other: and what, we may ask him, are more common than *anonymous strictures*? But, since it appears that the discussion cannot be maintained without such an unwarrantable degree of heat as is manifested in the foregoing letter, it must here terminate.

In regard to the charge which Dr. Gilchrist has brought against us, of granting to his opponents the perusal of his communications previously to their publication in the Journal, we can positively assure him that his suspicions are altogether unfounded.—*Ed.*

SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE LURKACOLES.

THE Lurkacoles are said to have possessed their present country for about a century, during which time, as their numbers have increased, they have been encroaching on their neighbours, and have extended their system of depredation with their territories. The exact place from whence they came is not known; but they are considered to be a wandering tribe from the Westward. The religion that they profess is not ascertained, but they have no Mahommedan or Hindoo scruples with regard to food, as they say that they are of the same cast with (Saheb log) the English, and eat every thing except elephants, horses, dogs, and cats. Their territories, a part of Singhboom, abound with villages, some of them large;

the houses of which are entirely built of wood, and kept very neat and clean. They possess cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, and poultry in great abundance, and their fields display the fruits of considerable skill and industry in agriculture. The country is a fine valley between two ranges of hills, and is watered by the rivers Roro and Kurkye, with others of less size. Every village has its burying ground, where the ashes of the dead (as they burn all their bodies) are interred, and stones of considerable magnitude, formed of a species of slate, are placed on the graves, either flat or upright upon their ends. The country is well wooded, having beautiful topes scattered in every direction, and presenting very interesting views in many places.

The people are an active, robust, and very bold race, fond of independence, but prone, like all semi-barbarous tribes, to indulge in violence and outrage. They wear no clothes, except a small covering about the loins, and they are well exercised in the use of the weapons which they employ for attack or defence. These are chiefly bows and arrows, and battle-axes, called *tangees*. The *tangees* are of a very convenient size for use, and have their heads of various shapes, some with edges of a convex and others a concave shape. The former are most esteemed and considered most efficient, and the powerful arm of a Lurkacole, accustomed to handle his weapon, renders it so formidable, that they have been known to cut the heads of horses off each with a single blow. Their bows are of bamboo, and their bowstrings are also fabricated from the same material, so that they are never affected by the moisture of the atmosphere. Such as we have seen are rude in their construction, but they appeared well calculated for their purpose, and evidently require a considerable exertion of muscular strength for their proper management. Their arrows are of various sizes and shapes, according to the distance at which they are to use them. Such as are framed for distant execution have nail-shaped iron heads, tapering to a point and angular, but not barbed. Those intended for close quarters are larger and of different sizes, with the heads uniformly barbed, and capable of inflicting very severe wounds. The former will strike their marks at 200 yards' distance; the latter are used within 20 or 30 yards of the object. The shafts are all of bamboo, light and slender; only those which have barbed heads being furnished with feathers, cropt rather short, to direct their flight. None of the heads have been discovered to be poisoned.

The turbulence of these people has been for some time considerable, and its effects had struck great terror into their neighbours, who could never feel themselves secure from their violence. It was their practice to murder strangers found

within their territories, and outrages of this kind were so frequent and so notorious, that it became necessary for Government to send a force against them, for the purpose of checking such enormities, and producing an alteration in their behaviour. The force destined for the service was large enough to render opposition hopeless, and wisely calculated to accomplish its object with the strictest attention to humanity. The Lurkacoles, however, resisted all tenders of accommodation, and were desperate in their opposition, until their stores of provisions began to fall into the hands of the troops, and measures were adopted to shew that farther warfare could only bring utter destruction on their villages and possessions. They were attacked on all sides by detachments from the Body Guard, the 13th N. I., the Hill Rangers, Ramghur battalion and Cuttack legion, amounting to about 2000 men in all, under the command of Colonel Richards. On the advance of the troops the villages were deserted, and the inhabitants took refuge, with their principal effects, in the fastnesses of the hills, and in the sides of difficult millabs, where they could throw up stockade, in front of their places of retreat. When pursued to those places and attacked, they made a very desperate resistance, and exhibited individually the utmost contempt of life and savage thirst for revenge. In many cases, therefore, it was found impossible to spare the poor fellows, who scorned to yield, even when severe wounds left them but little power of annoyance. Some retreats were discovered under ground, from which parties of women and children were unearthed.

After resistance was seen to be unavailing, and the capture of many granaries had swallowed up the means of future subsistence, the natives submitted, and coming into the camp, in compliance with invitations which they had at first spurned, they acquiesced in the terms proposed for the regulation of their future behaviour, swearing, according to their custom, *on the tiger's skin*, to abide faithfully by their agreement.—*John Bull in the East.*

MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE CAPTAIN SHOWERS,

WITH A BRIEF NOTICE OF HIS LIFE AND CHARACTER.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—The enclosed was handed to me by one of my pupils, that I might extract something useful from it, to incorporate with my Lectures, which occasionally convey local information, when very interesting, though not immediately connected with the languages of India. To warn young men against the savage practice of duelling, by the history of a gallant officer's opinions on that subject, will, I conceive, be an agreeable office to perform in your editorial capacity; and if the narrative possess, among other qualities, that of novelty, you will perhaps insert it in the number for February.

I remain, Sir,
Your very obedient servant,
JOHN B. GILCHRIST.

(From a Calcutta Paper.)

We have already noticed the erection of a monument in the Cathedral of St. John, at this Presidency, to the memory of the late brave and lamented Captain Showers, and we have since fulfilled our promise of connecting together such of the notices as appeared in the papers of the day on this event, as fit to accompany the brief description which we are enabled to give of the monument itself.

In the Orders of Major General Sir David Ochterlony, issued on the occasion of the assault of Malown, in April 1815, at which Captain Showers fell, the following brief extract will shew the high opinion entertained of his value, and the regret felt at his loss:

“The Major General cannot fail to regret the severe loss we have suffered in this arduous contest, and particularly laments the fall of so brave and excellent an officer as Captain Showers; but it will afford consolation to his surviving friends that he died as he lived, an ornament to his profession, and an honour to his country.”

Even the first mention that was made, of the death of this distinguished individual, in the ordinary obituary of a newspaper, was such as to speak very forcibly the esteem in which he was held, and we believe our readers will readily forgive us for transcribing it.

“Killed on the 15th of April, in the attack, by the British Army, under Major General Ochterlony, of the Ghoorka positions along the Malown mountains, Chas. Lionel Showers, Esq., Senior Captain of the 19th regiment of Native Infantry, on this establishment. Death never claimed a nobler spirit, nor honour wept a braver soldier! Showers died as he lived, the proud memorial of a British Officer. Though still young in life, the greater part of it had been spent in his profession; and in the ardent pursuit of military fame and knowledge, he was foremost in every enterprise sanctioned by his duty. As a volunteer from the Bengal army, he crossed the desert under Sir David Baird, and while marked for the strict performance of his military duties, he enriched the acquisitions of his early days, by an examination of the banks of the sacred Nile, and the Egyptian scenes of classic story.

“Awake to the lightest whisper of actual service, and energetic in every act consistent with the just and lofty spirit of a soldier's profession, he again embarked he knew not where, a volunteer for every honourable danger. In the island of Ceylon, no splendid duties rewarded his eager hopes; and the privations and hardships of a soldier are poorly appreciated without some military achievements to support their pretension to general sympathy. But in every situation of life, Showers was the same; and, with a disposition mild and gentle in the intercourse of private society, he here evinced that firm unbending spirit, which when attended with conscious rectitude, ennobles the British character.

“In the personal conflict at his last moments, the Goorkah chieftain had fallen at his feet before the fatal shot dislodged his gallant soul; his body was sent into

the British camp by the enemy, in return for those of the Goorkah chiefs. The individual who bears this record of his worth, believes it no disgrace, if a tear should attend the soldier's recollection of poor Showers. He laments his death; but he has too much of the spirit of his departed comrade to lament its manner or its date. "*Non me melior ætatis Spatio sed gloria.*"

Even this tribute, honourable as it was both to the character of the dead and the feelings of the living who eulogized it, did not stand alone, as the following brief sketch which appeared in the columns of another paper of the same date will demonstrate.

"On the heights of Malown, in action with the enemy, on the 15th of April, fell Capt. Charles Showers, of the 19th regt. Native Infantry, aged 35 years.

"The short but brilliant career of this gallant officer (of whose military life the following is a brief but inadequate sketch) holds out an inspiring example, to a service, of which he was one of the brightest ornaments.

"Capt. Showers came to India a Cadet in the Company's Service, in the year 1796. In 1798, he accompanied the Bengal troops to the Coast as a volunteer, in the war against the late Tippoo Sultaun, and after taking his part in the previous duties of that splendid campaign, he was present on the ever memorable 4th May, 1799, at the storm of Seringapatam, when the tyrant met his well-merited fate in his own capital.

"In the year 1801, this zealous and gallant officer was again in the ranks of the Bengal Volunteers, at the head of a Company, on service in Egypt, with the battalion which received such high and deserved eulogium from the Commander of the Indian Army General Sir David Baird; and which was no less the admiration of the whole British army, for the excellent discipline, fine appearance, ardent zeal, and exemplary conduct, both of officers and men.

"Returning from Egypt, Capt. Showers, on the disbandment of the volunteers, joined his own corps, the 1st battalion 19th regt.; but a reinforcement being shortly after required for the army of Ceylon, where a Candian war was impending, the services of Captain Showers, as a volunteer, were again accepted, and he repaired to that Island, in the situation of

Adjutant to one of the Volunteer Battalions. On the conclusion of the service, he returned to Bengal, and immediately rejoined his own corps, where, in the more peaceable duties of his profession, his attention was always uniform and unremitting, directed to the discharge of his own avocations, the comfort of his men, and the promotion of friendship and harmony among his brother officers, by whom he was respected and beloved. Capt. Showers was subsequently present with his corps in the several campaigns, under General Martindell, in Bundelcund, where, for his distinguished conduct, gallantry, and exertions, in leading a successful and well concerted attack on the rear of the enemy, he was honoured in General Orders with the thanks of the Right Hon. the Gov. General in Council.

"On the breaking out of the present war, by the appointment of Colonel Arnold to the station of a Brigadier, in General Ochterlony's Army the command of the 1st battalion 19th regt. devolved on Captain Showers, who conducted the duties of it with his usual zeal, courage, and assiduity, and with the most undeviating attention to the nature of the extraordinary and arduous service in what that division of the army has been constantly engaged, amidst a country and climate most ungenial, and during the most inclement weather.

"In the late glorious action, under the walls of Malown, Captain Showers led one of the principal columns to a separate attack, in the most gallant style; success appeared to be on the point of crowning his efforts on the heights, but in a critical moment, when the animating example of this brave officer had inspired his gallant little band to the most heroic exertions against the innumerable hosts to whom they were opposed, and just when, in personal conflict, he had with his own hand cut down the chief of the enemy, whom he slew, he received a shot through his head, and instantly expired.

"Thus prematurely fell a man who was the admiration, as he will be the regret of all who knew him.

"By those to whom Captain Showers was more nearly connected by the ties of blood or friendship, his loss on their own account will long be considered a source of the deepest sorrow; for himself, they have nothing to regret; in the various

duties of life, as a man, a soldier and a Christian, his conduct was correct and exemplary; humble, pious, and resigned to the will of Providence, he stood at all times prepared for a change, and is now gone to receive his reward in Heaven, and dwell with 'spirits of just men made perfect.'

"It is worthy of record to the memory of this brave man, that it was his firm determination never to allow any provocation, however great, to involve him in a *duel*. It was a constant maxim with him, that nothing could justify so gross a dereliction of his duty to God, which he held inviolable, and in support of which principle he was prepared, had circumstances unfortunately rendered it necessary, to encounter all the opprobrium which the false notions of a mistaken and often harsh-judging world might cast upon his name. In the true spirit of the Saviour, whose mild precepts were no less his study than his constant guide, he had resolved to submit to every indignity, rather than sin against his own conscience; and invariably said, that he would trust to time and opportunity, to prove in his country's service, whether his claim, as a soldier, to the title of a brave man, was deserved or not.

"That *duelling* is no proof of *courage*, and that a resolution to abstain from a practice, so abhorrent to the laws both of God and man, does not imply a defection from that quality, let the life and death of this gallant Soldier and real Christian testify."

On Alpine heights a daring Foe,

His flag in stern defiance wav'd :

Proudly he view'd the bands below,

And long with scorn their valour brav'd.

To check that Foe's insulting pride,

Those lofty heights in triumph gain.

The march of war with skill to guide,

Nor prove his country's summons vain,

To SHOWERS was giv'n — a chosen band,

His dauntless spirit led to fight;

Up the rough cliffs now waves his brand,

Now on the mountain's rugged height.

And there unmoved his standard flies,

While round him roars the storm of war,

And there the gallant Hero dies,

Far from his home—from Friends afar.

Weep for the Brave—whose sun is set,—

Weep for the Friend—whom all deplore,—

Danger and death he fearless met,

And comes to glad our eyes no more.

In Glory's bed his manes rest,

In Honor's breast his name's enshrind,

His Christian spirit speaks him blest,

Who join'd to faith a virtuous mind.

Hark! from his grave a warning voice,—

Like him, it bids us stand prepar'd:

Angels o'er him in heav'n rejoice,

For whom on earth they greatly car'd.

And fir'd by his inspiring course,

Shall many a youthful Hero rise,

And many a Christian learn the source,

Whence springs the bliss beyond the skies.

We have now to give a brief description of the Monument which has been erected to the memory of this brave officer, promising that the circumstances of his death, and a general description of the kind of design wished for, was sent home to England, but that the design itself was made by Nollekens, and the Monument executed in his study by a pupil of his own, under his immediate inspection.

The combined powers of our veteran Sculptor Nollekens, and his pupil Mr. Bonomi, are eminently displayed in this heartfelt tribute to departed worth! The *coup d'œil* of the entire (which we conceive is most advantageously situated in the Cathedral) is striking, and at the same time chaste. It may be remarked here, that it is to be regretted that in placing sculptures of this nature where they are to meet the public eye, that attention is not more frequently paid to the forcible light and consequent shadow, which they absolutely require to do them justice. In this instance proper attention has been given to this point, which is always so material. The light strikes on it very beautifully.

The Monument consists of three compartments. The centre contains the Inscription that follows hereafter, from which at the sides two smaller compartments as pilasters project, containing in bas-relief the sabres of our Indian opponents at that time on one side, and those of the English on the other.

Over the upper compartment is a very chaste and beautiful urn, on which the words "PRO PATRIA" appear, and which were never better applied, when we consider the high character, sentiments, and valour of the truly lamented hero to whom it has been raised.

The lower compartment offers the principal attraction, as far as relates to the art which portrays the last act of this great officer's and good man's life! It contains nine figures: the whole is quite excellent; but we conceive that the principal one, struck and falling in the arms of a sepoy,

could not be exceeded. The figures are not more than twelve or fourteen inches high; and it will be acknowledged, considering the material which this artist had to express his powers in, that he had, in the confined space allowed him, great difficulties to encounter; but in the feeling and perfect expression of the figure of Capt. Showers, in the head most particularly, it would be scarcely possible to exceed it. He is struck, and is dying! but the *hero*, the *real hero*, is seen in a countenance which exhibits a resignation to the will of Providence, at once the most pathetic and beautiful. It is death, but death divested of its terrors! Even bodily pain appears to have given way before a mind relying on a sense of duty, and reliance on a superior power: it is, in one word, admirable.

The head of Capt. Showers, and the left arm, are both in alto-relievo, and it would be injustice to omit to notice the great skill with which the latter is effected, the bound-up hand in particular.

The Ghoorkah Chief, slain at his feet, is, considering the limited space to which basso-relievos are necessarily confined, admirably described. The Ghoorkah Soldier avenging their leader, and the Native Sepoys defending, though unavailingly, their gallant Commander, do the artist the highest credit. It may be said indeed to be a work of art in the highest degree honourable to our country, and still more honourable to the hearts of his comrades who have erected it, who, while they emulate, love and lament him!

In the central space of the tablet is the following Inscription, which was written, we understand, by an officer of the regiment to which Capt. Showers belonged, and on reading which, before it was sent home, Sir David Ochterlony, who commanded that division of the Army, and who well knew the worth of the departed, said, "There is not a word exaggerated in it."

Consecrated to the Memory
of

CHARLES LIONEL SHOWERS, Esquire,
Senior Captain of the 19th Regiment
Bengal Infantry,

Who, in the Assault of the Fortified
Heights of Malown, on the 15th of
April 1815,

Led one of the Principal Columns to a
Separate Attack,

In the most gallant style,
And gloriously fell at its Head, just when
in Personal Conflict, he had, with his
own Hand, slain the Chief of
the Enemy.

In the various Duties of Life, as
A Man, a Soldier, and a Christian,
the eminent qualities of the
Amiable and Lamented SHOWERS
conspicuously shone.

Firm in Honour, sincere in Friendship,
Ardent in his Professional Duties,
and humble and fervent in those of

A Higher Nature,
the prominent Features of his Character,
were

Benevolence, Zeal, and Piety,
and his deserved Portion was
the Love, the Esteem, and the Respect,
of all who knew him.

To record their deep Sense of his Worth,
and their heartfelt Concern for his Loss,
the Officers of the 19th Regiment
have caused this Monument to be erected
in affectionate Remembrance of their
valued and regretted Comrade.

Ætat. 35.

On the same occasion, in the gallant
execution of his Duty, fell
Lieut. HUMPHREY BAGOT, of the same
Regiment, Ætat. 25.

And in the same Campaign, equally
honourably, fell

Lieut. E. WILSON BROUGHTON,
also of the same Regiment, Ætat. 20.

MUNSIF IN REPLY TO GULCHIN.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—After perusing Gulchin's reply to my detection of the various inaccuracies in his translation of the

seventh chapter of the Anvari Soohly, I conceived it would be unnecessary for me again to point out his

errors, as he had virtually answered himself; but finding that in attempting his defence he had committed many fresh blunders, I thought it would be as well to draw attention to these, and touch incidentally upon any point that seemed, from the manner in which it was represented, calculated to mislead those not acquainted with the question at issue between himself and Professor Stewart.

Anxious in my former letter not to burthen your columns with more than was necessary to expose Gulchin's inaccuracies, I took the first paragraph of ten lines and a half of what he called a *literal* translation, and in this I pointed out *eighteen* errors. I shewed that in a translation, for the publication of which the only plea he could urge was that of its being *more* literal than Professor Stewart's, he was *less* literal; and that he had copied in many instances that gentleman's version. I selected likewise three or four verses to shew that he had entirely mistaken their meaning. With all these passages I gave the original Persian text, that scholars might judge for themselves. Of the eighteen blunders he has only attempted to answer six, and the extent of his failure may be judged of by referring to my letter for November. It would be a waste of space and words to repeat what I have already proved, and which exists in print, and is in the hands of every one who is likely to read my present remarks.

Having stated in my letter that Gulchin had committed "more than a 1000 errors in thirty-two pages," he takes advantage of it to affirm of me "having in the true Oriental style assigned me the lumping number of *one thousand* and *one* blunders, &c." These two extracts will shew which has adopted the "Oriental style;" and since he has the singular taste not to be content with what was *under* the number of errors he was calculated to have committed in 640 lines, I will now be exact, and state, that

the calculation will give 1097 errors in 640 lines! Will this content him?

Perhaps as Gulchin has ventured to disparage the labours of such authors as Sir W. Jones, Richardson, Wilkins, Lumsden, and Baillie, it will be deemed unnecessary for me to shew how very little he is entitled to attention; but I shall state my reasons for doing so at the conclusion of this letter.

When any one, who by rote and chance has got a smattering of some liberal pursuit, attempts a definition, he cannot fail to shew the very slender stock of his knowledge; and such men have generally the tact to hide their deficiencies under general assertion. This is their strong hold, and beyond it they do not venture. The Persian scholar will observe how he betrays his ignorance of grammar, in the following passages, taken from his reply: "The word غلبه, on which Munsif dwells with such complacent self-sufficiency as to introduce it twice, is not the abstract noun, signifying conquest and superiority, dominion, and power, in which the last letter, or *ه*, is changed into *ا*

ت, and in this form becomes a naturalized Persian word, as thus غلبت; but the real Arabic participle, and, according to the Arabic idiom, has either a present or past sense, signifying prevailing, subduing, or prevailed, subdued, and joined, as in the text, with کرده in this compound form signifies being rendered as made, subdued." In this extraordinary passage, as far as it is intelligible, he asserts that غلبه is a participle, and غلبت an abstract noun. It would be futile to tell the scholar, that its being written in one or other form, could in any way alter the nature of the word; or that it is one of those few Arabic infinitives that do not change the *ه* into the form ت, when introduced into Persian. In no case, however, is it a

participle, either present or past. In his translation he renders *غلبه کردن* "to hold at bay," and in his present letter "to be put at bay;" when even if we overlook the preposterous meaning he assigns it, he is apparently unacquainted with the difference between a transitive and a passive verb. There is one passage more in which he introduces this word, and as it seems to have cost him some labour in the production, and is altogether unique, I intreat the indulgence of the reader for him, while I quote his words. So bright an example of what we are to anticipate from the "Oriental-European mind," which he hopes to create, should not be lost to the world and to posterity. "Munsif makes up for his ignorance by *مغنی* or self-sufficiency, and has the conceit of thinking himself (this word I must copy him for once by referring to twice) *غلبه* superior to every one else, and in his proofs of my *blunders, plagiarism, and vulgarity*, makes *cock-sure* of *غلبه* being triumphant, where he will now find himself in fact *غلبه کردن* completely worsted and nonplussed!" In this short passage, it is strange that thirty years' acquirements in the Persian language have not made Gulchin aware, that by employing *غلبه* for "superior," instead of *غالب* he has defeated his own purpose; and that with the same view *غلبه شدن* had much better have been *غالب شده*. I am thus obliged to undertake the obstetric art for him, and bring his bright conceptions into being!

Another instance of his notable scholarship occurs in the following passage: when speaking of some Arabic Tables in Professor Stewart's work, in which, as it was not his intention to write a grammar, the Professor gave the briefest notice possible. Gulchin

remarks: "these Tables are headed by four paragraphs of directions, the second of which is: the Arabic alphabet consists of *twenty-eight letters*, ten of which *ا ت س ل م ن و ه ي ء (ء)* are denominated serviles, and the others radicals." Gulchin goes on to state: "Now the two clauses of this short paragraph flatly contradict each other, for the Arabic alphabet either consists of twenty-nine letters or there are only nine serviles. This is one consequence of retaining Jones's Persian, and Richardson's Arabic Grammars, as the manuals of our Oriental Colleges."

The great defect of all popular Persian scholars is, that they never understand the system of the Arabic alphabet, which has been borrowed for the Persian language; and from the moment of their outset in the language, they identify all the powers of the letters with those of the Roman alphabet, in which it is necessarily attempted to explain them at the beginning of every grammar. The consequence is, that contenting themselves with crude analogies, they live on in error, and are never able either to pronounce or write the languages correctly. Such will be seen to be Gulchin's case. In the above passage he seems unwilling to allow Sir Wm. Jones and Richardson to be of any authority; though these authors only followed men of the greatest celebrity who preceded them. Now in producing the authority of the very learned Sylvestre De Sacy, to support the rules of Jones and Richardson, I shall at least have the literary public on my side. De Sacy, in the most exact and erudite grammar of the Arabic language that has yet appeared, assigns the same number as Professor Stewart, namely, twenty-eight letters, to the Arabic alphabet. If, according to Gulchin's suggestion, we were to reckon *ء hamzah*, a distinct letter, and swell the number as he wishes to twenty-nine, we should then have but a

duplicate of what already exists in the alphabet; which would be as much the richer for the process, as the child that thought it doubled the number of its sugar-plums by calling them at one time twelve and at another a dozen. The sign ^ا has no sound unless it has a ^ء *hamzah* and a vowel point attached to it, either written or understood, when it is respectively sounded ^ا *a*, ^ي *i*, ^و *u*; thus the efficient letter is ^ء *hamzah*, and the ^ا is a mere prop or support, to which it is to be joined. When, however, it commences a new syllable and is not preceded by ^ا (آ) it is usual to write the simple ^ء *hamzah* as in ^ء *حكما*, and thousands of other instances in the Arabic language. The exception to this general rule occurs in such words as ^ء *قرآن*, ^ء *يسأل*. Again the mere cypher or shape ^ا occurs in all plurals of the third person of the ^ء *past*, *aorist*, &c., as in ^ء *ضربوا* and has no sound, because it is unqualified by a *hamzah* and a vowel point. Now it was necessary to draw the Student's attention to this plain distinction; Professor Stewart therefore gave both forms under one general head, prefixed to his Tables; and there are *ten* serviles as he has stated, and not *nine* as Gulchin would have it believed.

Gulchin, continuing his remarks on the same subject, says, "for the ^ء *hamzah* is as much an Arabic letter as any one of the other twenty-eight, but is not properly so in the Persian language, being there chiefly used to express

the double waw, as in the word ^ء *كاوس* the double ya in the word ^ء *آمين* (آمين) and the contracted second person sin-

gular of the verb, as ^ء *پرورد* thou hast cherished &c.; and I might thus retort on the Professor and his coadjutor by saying, that the one commenced his commentary and the other his panegyric, by a tacit avowal of not knowing their "A B C." There is a steady confidence in ignorance that ever keeps its spirits up; nothing but such a feeling would have allowed any one to expose his deficiencies in such a manner as Gulchin has done in the foregoing passage. He says that, ^ء *hamzah* is as much a letter as any one of the twenty-eight." This is information indeed! If it is not a letter, what is it? And is a letter less a letter for being a servile instead of a radical? Are not ^ء *ت س ل م* &c. letters, because they are occasionally employed as serviles? But the truth is, that, like all superficial Persian scholars, he knows not what ^ء *alif* is, and in what it differs from ^ء *hamzah*. As to his assertion that ^ء *hamzah* "is not properly a letter in the Persian language," he is, as might be expected, equally unfortunate. It is as much a letter there when it is required as in Arabic. The Arabs were as intolerant in the introduction of their alphabet as of their religion into Persia; they inculcated both with the sword, and neither allowed their creed nor their alphabet to be tampered with. The same victory that established them in the country gave prevalence to their faith and the Koran; and with the latter the alphabet necessarily formed a part, as it was impossible to read it without a knowledge of the letters. Yet to support his own opinion he produces three words that overturn his assertion. In every case where two vowels happen to meet in Persian, which are not to be sounded together, the second must, whenever it is attempted to be written, be preceded by *hamzah*. Witness, in addition to what he has himself introduced, such words

as ^{بلائي} *blā'i* and hundreds of others familiar to every Persian scholar. The object is not as he asserts to express the double waw, and double ya, but to express the second vowel sound

in such words as ^{آيين} *ā'in*, ^{كاوس} *kā'ūs*, *kā'ūs*, which without it might be read either *āyan*, *āyin*, or *āyun*; *kāwas*, *kāwis* or *kāwus*. And here it may not be irrelevant to the subject to remark, that the ^ه *hamzah* in these cases approximates, as much as two such different systems will admit, to that which designates the diæresis of the Roman alphabet; where the object it fulfils is to mark that of two vowels coming together, the second is to be pronounced separately from the first, as in poëma,

which a Persian would write ^{بويما} *būyima*

But to proceed to other points: in my former letter I stated, "In this as in many instances Gulchin entirely overlooks the force of ^{يائي نسبتي} *yā'i nisbati* or relative ^ي *yī*, which converts a noun into an adjective, and an adjective into an abstract noun. ^{بهار} *bihār* itself means "spring," but ^{بهارى} *bihārī* as every Persian scholar knows, implies "vernal." To this Gulchin replies as follows, "the ^{يائي نسبتي} *yā'i nisbati* does not, as he tells us, convert a substantive into an adjective, but forms the derivative from its primitive." It will hardly be necessary to remind the Persian scholar that the very instances I have quoted of ^{بهار} *bihār* "spring," which is a noun, and ^{بهارى} *bihārī* "vernal," which is an adjective, ought to have kept Gulchin from making such a mistake, if accuracy had been his object.

As he had in his translation of a tetrastich quite mistaken the sense of the poet, I pointed it out; but now to establish his claim to correctness he thinks it proper to give Professor Stewart's version, of which he makes non-

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sense by substituting the word *about* for the word *round*, and makes some other alterations which will be seen on comparing the subjoined readings: by a similar process any argument may be supported.

Professor Stewart's Translation.

"A man of resolution is *he who will not deviate from his purpose*; although compelled to wander *round* the world like the heavens: like the phoenix he remains unmoved in the midst of storms, not like the sparrow who falls by the wind of a pop-gun." The allusion of the poet is founded on the belief of the Mahometans, that the earth is stationary, and that the heavens revolve round it: this system, which is the Ptolemaic, the Arabs borrowed with their other sciences from the Greeks.

Gulchin thus misquotes Professor Stewart: "A man of resolution is *not he who can deviate from his purpose*, although compelled to wander *about* the world like the heavens; like the phoenix, he remains unmoved in the midst of storms; not like the sparrow, who falls by the wind of a pop-gun." Upon this, Gulchin remarks, after having thus altered the text to suit his purpose, "thus making his *resolute* man *wander about* the world like the *heavens*; and then comparing him to the phoenix, as *remaining unmoved amidst storms*!" Gulchin seems not to know the difference between words when employed in their original and their figurative senses. Has he never heard of an Anson or a Cook, who went round the world, and yet remained unmoved amidst storms? There is some difference between going *about* the world and going *round* it; and there are other storms besides those occurring in the physical world. But I am willing to hope that so unwarrantable a change of words has arisen by chance, in the hurry of rapid transcription.

By a mistake of the press, or in the copying out the rough draft of my letter, the word ^{تفنگ} *tafng* was incor-

rectly printed for تفک, and on this he makes the following remarks: "unfortunately for himself, he had got scent of another word, namely, تفنگ tofang (tufang), which this umpire of Persian scholars, in his barefaced ignorance, gives, without rhyme or reason, as a rhyme to فلک falak!" It is needless to defend myself from the ridiculous charge of making tufang rhyme with falak!

Gulchin in referring to the dictionary for تفک, found that the verse which is cited to illustrate the use of the word, is the very tetrastic in question, with the poet's name affixed; upon the strength of this slender information he makes the following flourish of extensive scholarship:—"our first example, as a tetrastic from the seventh chapter, I can recognize as the composition of Ibn Yimín (Ibn Yamín): not one of those obscure writers Munsif advises me to stick by, but a Persian classic of great repute, though this is probably the first time Munsif has heard of him, who flourished during our fourteenth century a lit-

tle while previous, and is no way inferior to Hafiz:" It will be remarked that he does not know how to spell the name of this renowned Persian classic, with whom he boasts so familiar an acquaintance, though Yamín is an epithet familiar to every Persian scholar. The same poetical illustration in the dictionary supplying him with a new reading of the text, he again gives himself credit for extensive erudition. He forgets that though, like the ostrich, he may by burying his head in the sand, be hid to himself, his person is still exposed to the hunter. His words are "In the last hemistic of the second distich, all our copies have omitted the preposition از so necessary to the measure as well as sense; and both the Professor and I have omitted to translate "in the instant:" Now as Munsif was so anxious to convict me of plagiarism, how the dunghill cock would have strutted and crowed, had he had the wit to discover what he would have marked as so sure an instance of it." That every scholar may judge for himself, I will quote the tetrastic:

مرد ثابت قدم آنست که از جا نرود * و رچه سرگشته بود گرد زمین همچو فلک
مثل سیمرغ که طوفان نبرد از جایش * نه چو گنجشک که افتد بدم باد تفک

Now it will be evident that if از az is not written, دم will then become the governing noun, and must consequently have the izáfut (ـ) í, or sign of the genitive case after it; hence the measure is complete with or without از az; and when the latter is omitted بدم can be in no way rendered "in the instant:" In the Calcutta edition of the Anvari Soohly, which was printed under the care of learned natives in the college of Fort William, the از is not given, neither is it to be found in the only two MSS. copies that I have been able to consult. And now that he has touched on the subject of his plagiarisms which I detected, how is it that

he can make no better defence than the following: "Did they expect credit with the public, by asserting that Gulchin could play the plagiary with them?" No, I did not expect credit for asserting, but for proving the fact beyond dispute, and Gulchin will bear in mind that the proof is on record, and before the public.

The next point on which Gulchin attempts to defend himself, partakes of the ridiculous. Husáin Wáiz having described a courser of matchless speed, as usual, borrows a poetical quotation to embellish his prose, and describes him in the common strain of eastern hyperbole and pun. گلگون "rosy," when applied to tears means "bloody," and if to a horse a "bright

bay," so that we have here a succession of puns and allusions. Gulchin mistook *khushrau*, "gracefully running," for *khushru*, "cheerful." Yet, in violation of common-sense, but to support his first error, he declares, that the passage should be "a fair and beautiful female smiling through her tears." Now this would be the most extraordinary horse that ever was seen: where could its *equivalent* be found? And if shewn at Bartholomew Fair, would repay the breeder far better than any authorship, Persian lexicography not excepted. Upon making this pleasant blunder, he is on such good terms with himself, as to speak of his own merits, in the following unqualified terms. "But as it requires some skill in the author's florid style to comprehend this high-flown composition, it is only the profound Persian Scholar (i. e. Gulchin) that can judge, and I shall not doubt to whom such an umpire would award the palm of superiority." Perhaps there are but few who have not by this time decided from whom at least it should be withheld.

Gulchin goes on to say: "The distich *میروم* &c. next following this the Professor has the good sense not to attempt, and in a note modestly confesses his inability of translating it; and, for the honour of the English nation, I have done it for him and his pupils, and am thus ever ready to assist inability modestly confessed; but *Munsif* passes by such confessions as he would a snake. Yet the Professor is himself imprudent enough to attempt the following distich, and again finding himself cultivated (?) endeavours to get out of the scrape by the stale trick of hiding his inability under a free and *vague* version of it; and this, for the national honour, I have also rendered *literally*." Is there any one who would not doubt the lofty pretensions of the writer, on the moment of perusal, even though the preceding pas-

sage stood perfectly insulated? The reader, who consults both translations, will not be surprised to find that there is as little reason for the modesty with which Professor Stewart spoke of his own merits, as for the self-gratulation of Gulchin. Contrary to Gulchin's assertion, Professor Stewart *has* translated the verse, and I regret that the great length to which this letter extends, will not allow me to quote the original Persian and both translations, to afford the means of comparison.

The following passage from Gulchin was written by him to divert the attention of the reader from his own errors. It refers to a verse in which he not only mistook the sense, but likewise borrowed part of his translation from Professor Stewart, which is put beyond a doubt by his having copied even a mistake of the press. "We now reach the third of *Munsif's* poetical quotations, where the Professor steps into the mire; and his coadjutor (?), in trying to extricate him, plunges with him into the thick of it, and lovingly embracing like two friends, they take an uncomfortable roll together through the dirt." This is the courtly language of a gentleman in the year 1822, who speaks of himself in the following terms: "Such *otium* I glory in, and am vain enough to fancy that I pass it *cum dignitate*." The foregoing sentence affords some criterion to the reader, if any were still required, to form an opinion of the judgment of a writer, who asserts that a story, which would have been too ridiculous to introduce into the Professor's lecture-room, ought not to have been omitted; and that it was as absolutely necessary in winding up the catastrophe, as the fourth or fifth act of one of Sophocles' plays; and that the story of *Husain Wâiz* "would yield to few of the best Greek or Latin classical dramas."

Though Gulchin has published much during the last five years, how is it that he has not attempted any thing that had not been previously trans-

lated? If the public must be regaled with lucubrations on Persian Anthology, would it not be better to print the beautiful translations of Sir Wm. Jones and other writers; particularly as the alchymical secret possessed by those authors has enabled them to transfuse the pure ore of the original highly burnished into our native language? Must that portion of the public which cannot read the Persian, be obliged to put up with a rough, molten, misshapen mass of metal, so debased by Gulchin's alloy, that the most careful analysis can scarcely detect a single grain of gold?

In one of his early essays, he gave a translation of the Two Pigeons from the Anvari Soohly; which has been translated by Sir Wm. Jones and others, over and over again, for the last hundred and fifty years: and the episode of *Suhráb* and *Rustam*, which has become an interminable theme in his hands, has been these seven years before the public, in the spirited poetical version of Mr. Atkinson. It will be remembered, too, that the translation of the seventh chapter of the Anvari Soohly was previously translated by Professor Stewart, and *afterwards* criticised and copied by Gulchin. From his frequent repetitions of the same subject, it is clear that his plan is that of men of small capital, namely, to turn his little stock as often as possible within the year. But at this moment a thought occurs to me, that may tend to do Gulchin justice, and to convince us that he himself once possessed as much modesty as he has attributed to others. Is it not likely, that when he adopted the epithet *Gulchin*, which implies "one who culls flowers," he pretended to no more merit than that of gathering those parents of sweets wherever he could find them? But surely, in common justice, he should not attempt to set off his Anthology, by seeking for them in other men's *parterres*? He has now discovered that it is a dangerous amusement: the poet says,

Qui legitis flores.....
.....fugite hinc.....

Gulchin has announced his intention of publishing a dictionary of the Persian language, upon which he says he has been engaged above twenty years. A little forecast on his part would have warned him of the necessity of not prematurely exposing his utter incapacity to accomplish the task he has undertaken. It would have suggested to him, that the only hope that this "*dernier resort*" for brief celebrity might not be severely criticised, would depend upon its unostentatious introduction before the public. It is an invidious task at all times, and what no man of feeling will undertake, to detect unpresuming inaccuracies and blunders, and to tear away the slender prop that gives security to feebleness: to this Gulchin might have trusted with full confidence. Fame is not to be acquired by such means, and I may exclaim, "*hanc maculam nos decet effigere!*"

It may be matter of surprise that I have taken the trouble of exposing that which does not require to be pointed out to the Persian Scholar; and which, as far as it respects the public generally, cannot be understood. To this reasonable rebuke I would reply by saying, that having formerly been so thoughtless as to shew how little Gulchin's remarks on Professor Stewart's work were entitled to notice, and my letter having produced fresh assertions and fresh blunders from Gulchin, I felt it was but due to the Public that these should be laid before them, and that some document should stand upon record which might be referred to as a ready criterion of his bold pretensions, whenever, soliciting their patronage, he appears in his own name, as he has announced to be his intention. For this reason I have entered more at length into the subject of his inaccuracies, than would be necessary for their mere detection.

Deluded with the fallacious hope of crying up his own work, by attempting

to depreciate those which have a deserved celebrity with the public, in his present letter, he says: "The learner would rest on a broken stick were he to seek for this signification in Doctor Wilkins' Persian and Arabic Dictionary, for he must refer to some of those Persian or Arabic MSS. Dictionaries, which the Doctor tells him he consulted." The twofold object of this passage was to prevent the surprise that a student would naturally feel, on finding his groundless assertions respecting غلبه unsupported by the authority of that comprehensive publication, and to endeavour by a side-wind to shake the reputation of a work, the utility of which has been every where acknowledged.

The value of Gulchin's own labours in lexicography may, in addition to what I have already stated, be appreciated by the following list of errors, which occur in his present reply. He had only a few Persian names to write in the Roman character, and of these he has mistaken the true pronunciation of *ten*. Those which he has spelt right are four or five such common words as: *Cáf, Gulistan, Hafiz, &c.* In all my corrections, I have followed his own system of spelling:

1. نَجْو *nahw*, he writes *nihw*.

2. حسين أنجو *Husain Anjú*, he spells *Hasain Anjú*, though the author of the *Farhangi Jahángiri*.

3. فرهنگ جہانگیری *Farhangi Jahángiri*, he spells *Farhangi Jihangiri*. Yet this is the dictionary upon which he has been engaged for the last twenty years.

4. فردوسی *Firdausi*, he spells *Firdósi*.

5. ابن یمین *Ibn Yamín*, he spells *Ibn Yimín*.

6. تَفَك *tufak*, he writes *tafak*.

7. تَفَنگ *tufang*, he writes *tofang*.

8. برهانی قاطع *Burhání Cádi*, he spells *Burhání Cátá*.

9. حسين واعظ *Husain Wáiz*, he spells *Hasáin Wáaz*; and this error he has repeated in many of his letters.

10. اخلاق ناصری *Akhláki Násiri*, he spells *Akhhlák Nasiri*.

11. صلاح he twice mistakes, and writes سَلاح.

Let not these errors be deemed of trifling importance. If out of so few words we find eleven mistakes, it must shew habitual inaccuracy; and they are sufficient proofs that the task he has undertaken is beyond his strength. Accuracy is the first merit of a lexicographer, and if the authority from which we seek information is wrong, of what use is the work as a book of reference?

Anxious to retrieve his ephemeral credit, he relates an anecdote of some civil messages that passed between him and a gentleman whom it would appear he has never seen; but surely he must have lived to little purpose if he supposes that such matters of complaisance, which are mere proofs of blameless intentions, must be construed into active and unsolicited approbation. Such civilities are of no more importance than the common phrase of "your very humble servant," to which no one attaches any value further than as the usual routine of courtesy. The question would now be, however, if the matter deserved the least attention, whether the gentleman in question, or any other who had taken Gulchin's merits upon trust, would venture hereafter to recommend any thing of his, as a useful manual for a student in the Persian language?

Gulchin takes some merit to himself for having formerly, he says, written to recommend an additional Professor

being appointed to the East-India College. Gulchin and I both know whom the recommendation was intended to benefit; but the Court of Directors accept no advice from any anonymous writer in the Asiatic Journal; and when they wish to add useful members to their Establishments, they have better means of information than any that comes in so questionable a form: there are some tender points of a defence from which the discreet advocate will abstain. Gulchin has himself introduced the subject, and it may be useful to him to see an exact enumeration, from the first authority, of the various degrees of puffing. "Yes, Sir, puffing is of various sorts: the principal are—the puff direct—the puff preliminary—the puff collateral—the puff collusive—and the puff oblique, or puff by implication. These all assume, as circumstances require, the various forms of *Letter to the Editor*—*Occasional Anecdote*—*Impartial Critique*—*Observation from Correspondent*, or *Advertisement from the Party*." It will be seen that we have travelled through all the stages of puffing except the last, which we may shortly expect to reach, as "the Dictionary" must be nearly ready by this time.

And now, Sir, I must say that some excuse is necessary on my part for quoting such passages, as I have introduced from Gulchin's reply. Before this I exposed the vulgarisms which he had employed, apparently from not knowing better; his present expressions cannot be characterized merely by the word *vulgar*; and it will be unnecessary for me to remark that they are harmless to every one but the writer who employs them. Scurrility can be directed against any one; but we are indebted to the progress of refinement and the prevailing good-sense and feel-

ing which maintain the decencies of life, that there are now few who have received a liberal education, that could resort to it as a means of defence.

If Gulchin has compelled me to detect the very slender degree of his attainments, and his consequent inaccuracies, I claim some merit for moderation in never having sought out his errors in those lucubrations, which have been printed every other month for the last five years. These are treasures that would have been invaluable to any one criticising for the mere love of criticism. Treasures in which his imagination has run riot without check or controul; and in which, in addition to blunders upon blunders in the translation of Persian Authors, the best established facts of history and chronology are set at defiance. In these lucubrations, ycleped "*Persian Anthology*," an intellectual chaos reigns with a dark and threatening solemnity; menacing a similar disruption to the understanding of the unfortunate student in pursuit of knowledge, who has the temerity to enter within its gloomy and solitary domain. Woe to him who lingers in those dreary abodes of dulness! where he would seek in vain for the light, order, and harmony that accompany taste, judgment and learning!

Gulchin will by this time have learned, that it is at the best an unsafe thing to copy and afterwards criticise an author, and still more to drop the courtesies of life, for the purpose of insinuating that a gentleman who probably never wasted a thought on him, was influenced by the most paltry motives.—With Gulchin himself the blame must rest, that the ungracious task of detecting his errors has been undertaken by

MUNSIF.

STATE OF THE DRAMA IN CHINA.

THE plays in China are mostly performed on religious occasions, either in honour of their Gods or the anniversary of their temples, as well as on their annual festivals. Before they commence their plays the musicians go to the temples, where they play one or more tunes, when they bring away with them a small altar with incense burning, and place it on the stage, which is a temporary building of bamboo, where they again play a few tunes: this is done to invoke their Gods to be present during their plays. These plays are generally performed in front of their temples. Once a-year plays are performed in the market, when, as before mentioned, they bring their Gods from the temples with music. This is highly esteemed by the Chinese, as the Gods are supposed to preside over the affairs of the market, and to cause equity and justice in men's dealings. After any calamity, as fire, &c., it is usual for the people in the neighbourhood to raise a sum for the performance of a set of plays, which is done as a mark of gratitude for the late mercies they have experienced. On other occasions, the tradesmen of the different callings, by turns, go from door to door to collect the yearly subscriptions, and decide, and not the priests, on the number of plays to be performed at each festival, as well as when the temples shall be repaired or ornamented. The duty of the priests is merely to attend to reading prayers, &c., and not to secular concerns. They profess to be superior men, having renounced the world and all prospects of gain, and taken to a life of abstinence; their appearance, however, often indicates, that they are any thing but *superior* men, being indolent and filthy in the extreme.

A set of plays are held for three or five successive days, during which they perform twice every day: they generally commence about two o'clock, and continue till about five. In the evening, at seven, they again commence, when they continue till about eleven. The third-rate players, which generally perform at Macao, are allowed one hundred dollars per day, exclusive of food, oil for lamps, &c. A company of players consist of from forty to fifty men. Country players and boys,

whose principal performance consists in feats of agility, perform for only forty or fifty dollars per day. The first-rate performers do not perform for less than one hundred and fifty dollars per day, exclusive of all expenses. There is an office at Canton for registering the different companies; and every company, on leaving the city, gives in a notice, intimating to what part they are going, by which means letters on business from any part of the province are immediately attended to.

A list of the number of plays performed annually at Macao, will enable the reader to form some idea of the extent of theatrical performances in a province, or throughout the empire.

At the military (or water-lily temple), during the 3d, 5th, and 7th moon, twenty-two plays are performed, which amount (independent of the expenses of fitting up the theatres) to.... Spanish dol. 2,200

Temple to the god of fire (lately opened), six days 600

Ma-ko temple (or the lady of the the celestial chambers), during the 3d moon, eighteen or more plays, according to the number of European ships that arrive in the inner harbour of Macao. These plays are said to be defrayed by the linguists..... 2,000

T'oo temple (to the gods of the land), during the 2d moon, seven days 350

Temple for the universal redemption of orphan spirits, during the 11th moon, five days 500

At the Hoppo office (in the market place), on the 2d of the 2d moon. On these occasions the Government regulation is only twelve dollars per day, for the whole company, which is allowed by the Mandarins. The Managers frequently receive considerable presents. This national play is observed at all the public offices on the same day throughout the empire, four days... 100

A-hwang-keae, seven days 300

Amounting (exclusive of the expenses of fitting up and preparing the stages) to... Spa. dol. } 6,050

{ *Ind.-Chinese Gleaner.*

Literary and Philosophical Intelligence.

NAUTICAL NOTICE.

Bale of Cotton Rock.

Another attempt is to be made for the discovery of the Bale of Cotton Rock, the existence of which is so pertinaciously maintained by some, and so confidently denied by others. Two of the Hon. Company's Surveying Vessels are, we hear, on the eve of sailing on this cruise, and one of them has already dropped down the river, preparatory to her departure.

The Marine Surveyor General, Captain Court, proceeds in command of one of these ships, and Captain Maxfield of the other. The ability of those Officers for such a task will ensure all the success that nautical science and practical seamanship can command; but it must be admitted that the crossing the exact position of so small a rock, placed in a wide expanse of ocean, and the determining with precision a spot to which such various positions are assigned, requires all the most favourable combinations of clear and moderate weather, freedom from irregular currents, and a sufficient length of time to cross and re-cross every mile of latitude, within the extreme of the limit that is supposed to contain it. If such favourable circumstances should combine to aid their researches, their failure to discover the rock in question, may be deemed sufficient to disapprove its existence, and to set the question as fairly at rest as can be desired; if, on the other hand, it be discovered, its position will be determined with such accuracy, as to be highly beneficial to the interests and security of na-

vigation. We heartily wish them complete success.—*Cal. Jour. Aug. 7.*

NEW PUBLICATION BY A NATIVE OF INDIA.

The Prospectus of an original work is now in circulation in Calcutta, which appears to be deserving of public attention. It is entitled "*Viswa Guna Adarisana*," or a Mirror of Secular Qualities, illustrative of the general moral Character, Manners, Customs, and Religion of the ancient Hindoo Inhabitants of India, in a series of Dialogues between two Gundhurwas, or ancient Wanderers, several centuries back. The original work is in Sanscrit verse, composed by a renowned author in the Lower Peninsula, selected from various Sanscrit books, and illustrated on an extensive scale in the *Viswa Guna Adarisana*. It contains a geographical description of the remarkable mountains and rivers of Hindoostan and the Deccan, as well as the celebrated places of the Deities, and a history of the Customs, Manners, and Religion of those countries.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz. June 28.*

THIRD NUMBER OF THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

The third number of the *Friend of India* has just been published at Serampore, and contains a review of a sketch of the Isle of Borneo, and a Treatise in the Bengalee language on Ceremonial Uncleaness, with three original Dissertations; one on Female Immolation; another on the use of a Foreign Language in the India Courts of Judicature; and the third on Indian Agriculture.

WORKS IN THE PRESS.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE HISTORY, MANNERS AND CUSTOMS, ARTS, SCIENCES, AND LITERATURE OF JAPAN, selected from Japanese Manuscripts and printed Works, by M. Titsingh, formerly Chief Agent of the Dutch East-India Company at Nangaski; and accompanied with many coloured Engravings, faithfully copied from original Japanese Paintings and Designs. Royal 4to.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE FISHES FOUND IN THE RIVER GANGES AND ITS BRANCHES. By Francis Hamilton (formerly Buchanan), M.D. F.R.S. L. and E. &c. 1 Vol. 4to. with a Vol. of Plates in royal 4to., beautifully engraved by Swaine.

TRAVELS IN SYRIA AND MOUNT SINAI. By the late John Lewis Burckhardt. With Maps, &c. 4to.

TWO VOYAGES TO NEW SOUTH WALES AND VAN DIEMAN'S LAND. By Thomas Reid, Surgeon in the Royal Navy. Vol. I. 8vo.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES RELATING TO CHINA, and our Commercial Interests with that Country. By Sir George Thomas Staunton, Bart., LL.D. and F.R.S. 8vo.

CHINESE NOVELS; viz. The Shadow in the Water, and the Twin Sisters. To which are added Proverbs and Moral Maxims, collected from their Classical Books and other Sources. The whole prefaced by Observations on the Language and Literature of China. Translated from the Chinese, by J. F. Davis, of the East-India Company's Civil Service. 3 Vols. foolscap 8vo.

Debate at the East-India House.

(Concluded from page 84.)

COMPENSATION TO MR. J. H. PELLY.

THE *Chairman* then informed the Court, that this General Court was further made special, "For the purpose of submitting for confirmation the Resolution of the General Court of the 26th of Sept. last, approving the Resolution of the Court of Directors of the 5th of the same month, granting to Mr. John Hinde Pelly, of the Bombay Civil Establishment, the sum of £2,000, upon the ground therein stated." The *Chairman* then moved,

"That this General Court do now confirm the Resolution of the General Court of the 26th of Sept. last, approving the Resolution of the Court of Directors of the 5th of the same month, granting to Mr. John Hinde Pelly, of the Bombay Civil Establishment, the sum of £2,000, upon the grounds therein stated."

Mr. *Hume* rose and said, he sincerely wished that he could concur with the Court of Directors in the opinion they had expressed upon the subject of the motion now proposed; he felt himself, however, bound to give it his decided negative. When this question came before the Court on the 26th of Sept., he had not then read the papers upon which the claim was founded, and therefore declined giving any opinion upon the subject. Having since examined them with minute and diligent attention, he felt that he should be guilty of a dereliction of his duty, as a Proprietor of East-India Stock, if he acceded to the proposition now submitted to the Court. He should state fully and fairly the grounds of his opposition to it. From those Gentlemen present, who were engaged in mercantile pursuits, he expected the most cordial support in his opposition; and he was sure that when other Gentlemen, not so engaged, heard the short statement he should make, they would join him in resisting a pecuniary grant, which appeared avowedly to have been made for the purpose of rewarding an individual, who had been guilty of the breach of a contract which had been deliberately and advisedly entered into. He should now proceed to state shortly the circumstances under which the General Court was called upon to concur in granting this Gentleman a sum of £2,000. On the very threshold of the case there was, in his judgment, a decided objection to the claim: Mr. Pelly, a *Civil Servant* of the Bombay Government, was permitted to enter into contracts as a *private merchant*! The impropriety of such a practice was so obvious, that it needed no comment: it was contrary to the very first principle of that duty which a public servant owed to

the Company; and the Court would in striking manner see, from the evidence and the documents before it, the impropriety of such a proceeding, for it was found as a fact, that after Mr. Pelly had been appointed a Collector, he was prevented from performing his duties as such, truly because his engagements as a private merchant rendered it inconvenient for him to discharge his public functions. One of the documents proved that the Government of Bombay were obliged, in favour of Mr. Pelly, to dispense with the oath which Collectors are required to take, for the very reason, that his mercantile engagements were incompatible with his public duties. So much then for this extraordinary circumstance. He should not here enter into a discussion of the mischievous consequences of suffering the Servants of the Company to become their Contractors, as private merchants. The facts of the case were these: Towards the latter end of the year 1817, the Bombay Government advertised for ropes, to be supplied by contract. Mr. Pelly, one of the Company's Civil Servants, sent in a tender, which being considered the most advantageous of any other submitted, at the latter end of January, or beginning of February 1818, he received a notice that his contract was accepted, and that he was to furnish 45,000 lashings at a given price. At that time war had begun in India; it began in Sept., and he (Mr. H.) begged to impress that fact strongly on the attention of the Members of the Court, because upon that circumstance Mr. Pelly rested the greatest part of his claim. But, instead of his being borne out in his claim on that ground, the Committee, to whom the subject was referred for consideration, had expressly negatived the statement, and had reported that the war had not broken out *after* the contract was entered into; on the contrary, Mr. Goodwin's report was, that the war had begun several months before the tender was accepted; therefore that plea of Mr. Pelly was without foundation. It appeared that on the 5th of January 1818, Mr. Pelly received 25,000 rupees in advance, to complete his contract. He had stated, that he required this advance, in order to enable him to carry his contract into effect. What were the facts? The Correspondence shewed that, in that point of view, his statement was not correct. He (Mr. H.) would wish to give the transaction as lenient a consideration as possible; but, considering that this Gentleman was one of the Civil Servants of the Company, and engaged in an undertaking incompatible with his situation, he

should have expected that the facts of the case, independently of that consideration, had borne him out. Mr. Pelly had made statements, which the Committee had reported were not substantiated. One of the objects of the contract was, to carry on the manufacture of ropes at Bancotee, a favourite work. He applied for a supply of money, in the beginning of 1818, to enable him to purchase materials in that year. The terms of the contract were, that he was to supply 45,000 lashings within the first three months of the year 1819; that is to say, a given quantity in January, in February, and in March: and, in order to do that, he received, in January 1818, an advance of 25,000 rupees. What was done in consequence? The contract was to be completed within the months of January, February, and March 1819; and the Court would learn with astonishment, that not a single lashing was delivered to the Company during those months—not one! It was found, as a fact upon the Report, that not one was delivered in those months; so that if the Company had not been short of cotton in that year, as it so happened, they would not have been able to pack the bales for China. Mr. Pelly therefore stood in this situation: he received advances of money in Jan. 1818; and what steps did he take to perform a contract, which was to be completed in March 1819? Why, he did not make a single purchase of materials until the 1st of Feb. 1819. He allowed the whole of the year 1818 to pass over his head, with the interest of this money in his pocket, which had been advanced by the Government from the public purse. It appeared that Mr. Pelly had received 25,000 rupees in Jan. 1818, and that he made no use of it, for the purposes of the contract, until Feb. 1819! Why did he not immediately go to the market to purchase materials? This extraordinary conduct remained wholly unexplained. The application for the 25,000 rupees was made expressly on the representation, that they were necessary to enable him to complete the contract; and, upon the faith of that representation, the money was immediately advanced. Was that representation true? The very reverse was found to be the case. Nay, that was not all. If the Proprietors would examine the proofs, as to the time when the purchase of the materials was made, they would find that Mr. Pelly's conduct was still more inexplicable. Mr. Pelly had asserted, in the next place, that he had at that time advanced more money, in the purchase of materials, than he had received. That could not possibly be true, for it was in proof, that at the period when he applied for the advance of the second 25,000 rupees, he had not paid a farthing of the first towards the purchase of materials. He therefore stood in the situation

of a person, who had entered into a contract of a nature similar to what his predecessors had executed, and he must be supposed to have made his contract for a remunerating price. He knew, at the time the contract was entered into, that the Company were engaged in warfare; he might have anticipated, perhaps, that the war would be over in one or two months, but it was not true that the war had not then begun; and, as the commencement of the war was the only point upon which he rested his case, that fact was found against him. Mr. Pelly then stood in the situation of a person entering into a contract deliberately, and with his eyes open, to the exclusion of other persons from the competition; and, instead of taking the proper steps to purchase his materials, he thought proper to lie by the whole of the year in which the materials should have been purchased and manufactured; and, instead of completing his contract by the Spring of 1819, he did not make the first purchase of materials until one month after he should have completed the contract; so that he placed the Company in the situation of being liable to all the inconveniences to which they must have been put, had not the supply of cotton failed that year. Surely then Mr. Pelly ought to have given some very satisfactory reason for this apparently unaccountable conduct. None had been given. He had, indeed, given the prices of the raw materials in 1819; but what had the Company to do with that? Had that anything to do with the binding terms of a contract deliberately entered into, to the exclusion of other persons, ready and willing to execute their engagements? He had undertaken to perform the contract; he had received an advance of money on account of that contract, to procure and manufacture the materials immediately; and he did nothing towards the performance of his duty until Feb. 1819, one whole twelvemonth afterwards. What then had the Company to do with the price of materials, at the time when the contract ought to have been finally completed? In March 1819, the contract ought to have been completed. He had had 25,000 rupees in advance for a whole twelvemonth, without taking any step whatever in the performance of his engagement. The prices of materials might be higher or lower at that time, but with that the Company had nothing to do. It was Mr. Pelly's business to see whether he could afford to perform such a contract, before he made any tender; and, if he expected credit for common sense, it must be supposed that he considered the prices of the raw materials before he entered into the contract. Mr. Pelly was, therefore, a defaulter in three ways: first, he did not pay out the money, given him in advance to purchase materials, until a

twelvemonth after the contract ought to have been completed; second, he did not fulfil the terms of the contract, which were, that the lashings should be delivered in January, February, and March; and, third, there was not one lash delivered before March 1820, when the whole of the contract should have been performed. Now he (Mr. H.) was willing to admit that Mr. Pelly might have lost by his contract; but surely he ought to shew to the Court that he had materials in hand for the work at the end of 1817, when he entered into the contract. If he had those materials, why did he not set to work and make them up, in order to fulfil his engagement? It was said, that he had performed all his contracts with private merchants in 1818; but of that there was no proof. From any thing in the documents before the Court, it did not appear that Mr. Pelly had any store of materials on hand at the time he entered into the contract; still less did it appear that he had any at the time when the money was advanced. If he had any, he ought to have brought forward some proofs of the fact; but he clearly had not any, or the Court would have heard of it, and therefore in this point of view he clearly had no legitimate claim upon the Company. He undertook the contract with a clear understanding of what was expected of him; he took to it "for better for worse;" and it must be supposed that he looked to a profit, and made his bargain accordingly. Upon every principle, therefore, of reason and justice, he ought to be bound by his undertaking, and there was nothing to shew why the Company ought to suffer for his own oversight or imprudence. It was a most delicate question to meddle with commercial contracts of this nature: they ought to stand or fall by their own merits. To interfere with them, by any relaxation or modification, would be destructive of the very object of such contracts, namely, to tie the parties down strictly to their engagements. This principle had, on a very recent occasion, been decidedly recognized by the Court of Directors; and yet now, without any adequate reason assigned, they thought proper to recommend Mr. Pelly's case for consideration. He called upon the Court of Proprietors to recollect the conduct of the Court of Directors, when the question of freight was some time since discussed. The answer of the Directors was, "Let the question stand on its own merits. What! grant remuneration to the ship-owners, because the freights were taken at a low rate during the war? Why, it would cost the Company £800,000 sterling!" Undoubtedly he (Mr. H.) protested against it as a precedent, but he was now fortified in his present opposition by the Director's own statement on that occasion. But what was the consequence? Mr. Pelly said,

"I appeal to you, the Court of Directors; you have granted to the merchants and owners of ships, when they had made a bad bargain, an increased rate of freight, in consequence of their oversight in not having demanded enough. I have made a bad bargain, I have been guilty of an oversight with regard to my own interests, and therefore I call upon you to remunerate me." This was, in effect, the language of Mr. Pelly. It appeared that he had lost 34,000 rupees, or £4,000 sterling, and called upon the Company to indemnify him for his own improvidence and want of caution; but, before this requisition was complied with, he (Mr. H.) now solemnly called upon the Directors to state what available grounds there could be for this individual to receive the grant of £2,000, to lessen his supposed loss. Could he, as a merchant or fair trader, enforce such a demand upon any principle of law or justice? Suppose he had been able to manufacture the article within the time stipulated, and had made a most inordinate profit, would he have returned any of his unexpected gains? Certainly he would not, nor would that have been expected of him. Upon the same principle, then, he had no right to expect from the Company a premium for his own improvidence and want of foresight, when the advantage happened to be on their side. It was the duty of the Proprietors, as a question of principle, to make a vigorous stand against a demand, which was destructive of that confidence which ought to subsist between merchant and merchant. If this demand were acceded to, a door would be opened at once to let in the claim of every man, who, by his negligence, improvidence, and folly, had entered into a contract which he could not fulfil, and, by a pitiful, whining story, persuade the Company to remunerate him for the breach of his contract. If a contract is good for any thing, it ought to be good for every thing. The principle must be held sacred and inviolable; and, if not, there was an end to the whole doctrine of contract. If the Company yielded to the importunities of Mr. Pelly, as to a rope contract, with what face could they call upon A., B., or C., to pay penalties for not completing his iron contract, when perhaps the failure arose from some circumstances over which he had no controul? Could they, with any colour of justice, apply a different rule of conduct towards one man, from that adopted towards another? It stood confessed, that Mr. Pelly had failed in his contract, by not supplying the materials within the time stipulated. His dealing as a contractor, whilst holding a public situation in the Company's service, he deprecated as highly improper, and inconsistent with his situation. Then his saying, "If you don't pay me this money

you will ruin me," was really unaccountable. A man, in the Civil Service of the East-India Company, to talk of £2,000 ruining him, really surprised him, as the most extraordinary part of the statement; but to bring that forward as an allegation, and upon that ground to call upon the Company to accede to his claim, unsupported by any proofs of its justice, was really the most monstrous proposition he ever heard. But, after all, the concluding part of Mr. Pelly's case was the most objectionable, and called for the strongest animadversion. Indeed he was sorry to find any Gentleman in the Company's Service capable of advancing such a topic, as that lastly urged by the Gentleman in question. In the latter part of his memorial he had the indelicacy to state, "that the Government could not have obliged him to comply with his agreement." It appeared to him (Mr. H.) to be a most extraordinary thing, that a Public Servant should write to the Directors of the Company in language such as this: "It is true I entered into an engagement to supply you with stores which you wanted, but compliance with this engagement was, on my part, optional; and no public functionary could have depended on my engagement, or have made it available, without first being obliged to bear me harmless for the consequences." What were the circumstances of the case? The Solicitor who framed this contract was, as he (Mr. H.) understood, the organ of the Company. A document was sent, signed by Mr. Morgan, the Company's Solicitor, in which he said, "I send you herewith a duplicate copy, which you have desired to be sent, of the contract. Mr. Pelly has executed a security bond, as to the fulfilment of his engagement." This was the language of the official letter from the Company's Solicitor. Now it turned out that the security alluded to was never, in fact, taken, and the bond never signed; if so, why not call upon this Solicitor to explain why it was not signed, and why he made a representation which was not true? Why not call upon him to give some account of his conduct? and why not make him pay the loss which Mr. Pelly had sustained, if the Court was really disposed to make an allowance to that Gentleman? Mr. Pelly, however, was a little mistaken in his calculations as to his legal liability. The Government had referred the case to the Advocate General, Mr. Mackwith, who gave his opinion, as to the ground of exemption from liability set up by Mr. Pelly; and though he found, as a fact, that there were no penalties stated in the bond, in consequence of the negligent omission of Mr. Morgan, the Solicitor (a piece of misconduct which ought to have dismissed him from his situation, and at any rate made him liable for the loss which Mr.

Pelly had sustained), yet he was of opinion that the omission of the penalties would not nullify the contract; for, he said, that Mr. Pelly was still bound to fulfil his engagement. "The only difference is, that instead of the breach of the contract being allowed as liquidated damages in a Court of Law, the case must be referred to the consideration of a Jury, as to the amount of damage sustained by the non-performance of his contract." This was one of the pleas then upon which Mr. Pelly principally rested, namely, that he had fulfilled and executed this contract without being obliged to do it: "I have done a thing which, though as a man of honour I ought to do, yet in law I could not be compelled to do. Mr. Mackwith, however, was of opinion that the contract was not void on the ground taken, and therefore Mr. Pelly had no one principle to stand upon which could support his claim. He clearly had no legal claim, for he was bound to fulfil his contract. But he (Mr. H.) would not quarrel with him on the score of not performing his contract to the very moment: he rested upon a much stronger principle, namely, not to pay him a bonus for the breach of his contract. The proposition submitted to the Court was so monstrous, that he was at a loss to conceive how any Gentleman present could refuse to go along with him in resisting it; he was sure, that to accede to it would be attended with the most pernicious consequences to the public service of the Company. Mr. Mackwith's opinion was decisive, that the objection as to non-liability was not tenable. In every point of view Mr. Pelly had failed in his contract: he had failed as to time; and he was without any pretence for a claim, in reason or equity. It might be true that he had lost so much money; but he took it for granted that Mr. Pelly, as a young man rising in the world, was very anxious to have £2,000 more in his pocket than he was fairly entitled to receive. As a question of policy and expediency, he put it seriously to the Court, why they should not merely excuse a man the penalty he had justly incurred by the failure of his contract, but should also make up his losses occasioned in consequence of that failure; more especially in the case of an individual, who had so unfairly set up a plea of exemption, on the ground that he could not be obliged to perform an engagement solemnly entered into, though informal, by reason of some negligence on the part of the person who framed it? It was clear that this Gentleman was provided with abundance of money to perform his engagements; before he commenced he was furnished with the means of purchasing the materials; it was clear that he did not purchase a thread of hemp until the whole of the contract ought to have been deli-

vered; and, in such a state of circumstances, he asked whether, on these grounds, this Gentleman had a right to receive the smallest remuneration? He had no disposition to quarrel with the liberality of the Court of Directors; but, for God's sake, let them be just before they were generous. The circumstances on which the claim was founded were so derogatory to the Company, that, in every point of view, this Court must reject the demand made upon them. Without trespassing farther on the time of the Court, he wished it to be understood, that he should be sorry to say any thing to the prejudice of Mr. Pelly, or any other individual, which was not justified by the facts in evidence. All that he had said in this case was borne out by the documents, to the contents of which he had strictly confined himself; and he felt that he should not have done his duty towards the Company, if he had said less upon the subject. He should not detain the Court any longer than to say, that he seriously intended to take the sense of the General Court upon the grant.

Mr. *Chalmers* said, he must admit that his Hon. Friend had taken a fair view of the case as it appeared upon the face of the papers, which he (Mr. C.) had himself read with attention. His Hon. Friend had truly stated, that notwithstanding the omission of a pecuniary penalty in the security bond, Mr. Pelly would have been legally liable to the performance of the contract in case of failure; for if a man enters into an express contract, there is no occasion to specify the penalty for the breach at the time it is executed, because the law will make it binding to the extent of any injury that may be sustained. But, however, it appeared to him, upon the whole view of this case, that the Court of Directors, who had recommended the subject for the consideration of this Court, had exercised a sound discretion in entertaining Mr. Pelly's application for relief. Unless the Court of Directors had such a discretion vested in them, as to enable them to decide upon the merits of such a claim, in his judgment their executive authority must be so limited as to be almost useless. This was a subject peculiarly for their discretion, under all the circumstances; and presuming that the discretion was wisely and properly exercised, he should rather be disposed to abide by their decision, than take cognizance of a question which might be erroneously decided by the Proprietors. Upon principle, it behoved this Court to support the executive authority, unless there appeared to be some glaring abuse of the trust reposed in those with whom it resided. It must be admitted by those Gentlemen who had taken the trouble to read the papers, that certainly the lashings which were the subject of the contract

were supplied at a very moderate price, and surely the known liberality of the Company would not allow them to take a man's goods without giving him an adequate remuneration. The question must stand or fall upon this issue; and if the Court were driven to the alternative of either receiving or rejecting the claim, he should be rather disposed to take the liberal view of the question, than decide upon a strict technical rule of construction. As a Proprietor of Stock he might be very distantly affected by acting on this principle, but he confessed, under all the circumstances of the case, after reading the papers and knowing that the subject had been investigated by men in whom the interests of the Company had been properly entrusted, and who were particularly careful in the administration of its affairs, the claim of Mr. Pelly was entitled to a favourable consideration. Undoubtedly there were many objections urged by his Hon. Friend, which, if taken in detail and in the abstract, it would be impossible satisfactorily to answer; but it did seem to him rather an uncandid mode of argument to bring this case into comparison with the case of another party who had failed in his contract, and entailed upon himself the penalties consequent upon such breach.

Mr. *Dixon* spoke to order, and requested the Hon. Proprietor to recollect that the Court were not now considering the case to which he alluded.

Mr. *Chalmers* said, he had no wish now to enter into the merits of the iron contract; all he meant was, a general observation as to the inconclusiveness of the argument, by comparison, between this and any other case, standing perhaps on totally different grounds. Every case undoubtedly ought to rest upon its own merits; but in reviewing the case of Mr. Pelly, under all its circumstances, and in forming a judgment of the conduct of the Court of Directors towards that gentleman, he thought the Court of Proprietors ought to take a candid view of the subject, and not too narrowly scan the proceedings of the Executive Body. The opposition to this grant, was in effect calling upon the Proprietors strictly to review the motives and closely to investigate the acts of the Executive Power of the Company. Now in such a case as this all he meant to say was, that this being a matter of discretion in the detail of those duties which it fell to the lot of the Directors to perform, the Proprietors ought not too critically to impugn their motives. Without yielding to any man in a due sense of duty as a Proprietor, he doubted very much the policy of interposing on every occasion, to check the fair exercise of that discretion, which by the Constitution of the Company was vested in the Directory. He trusted he

should be found the last man to succumb to any overt act of oppression on the one hand, or of partiality on the other, when a fit and proper occasion required a vigorous resistance; and he hoped that he, in common with other Proprietors, would act upon a proper sense of that duty which they owed to themselves and the Company in general, in checking any thing like the assumption of a paramount authority; but really in a matter of this kind, which seemed strictly confined to the province of the Executive Authority of the Company, as legally vested in them, he could not go along with the Hon. Proprietors in interposing any thing like a restraint upon the exercise of a sound discretion. The Proprietary ought to be very cautious how they interfered with the Directory in questions of this nature, for probably such an interference might go to the extent of hampering the Executive Body so as absolutely to stop all the business of the Company. He therefore called upon the Proprietors to consider the situation of the Directors, and the duties which they were called upon to perform. For what purpose were the Directors appointed, if they were to be continually controuled in every act, however unimportant, in the discharge of their executive functions? They must be vested with some discretion in affairs of this nature, or there would be an end to their authority. In the affair of the iron contract, though the whole penalty might be considered as forfeited, yet the Directors, in the fair exercise of their discretion, exacted but one-half of it. (*Cries of order! order!*) In alluding to the iron question, he did not mean to enter into the discussion of it as a parallel to this case; that was a case different in all its circumstances from the present question; but in principle, as a question of authority and discretion, it is open to the same objection as was urged in this case. If the penalty be exacted, it was done by the Court of Directors, in the due performance of their duty; and if the Proprietors were indiscreet enough to restrain their acts in these particulars, the authority of the Directors would become nugatory. This case must be assimilated to the proceedings of courts of justice, and in reviewing the proceedings of the Directors, this Court ought to look to all the motives and reasons for their conduct under the special circumstances of the case. The Directors had exercised their discretion upon a particular contract, and they came to the determination in question upon a review of the whole case. Their discretion appeared to him to have been properly exercised, and in his judgment the Court of Proprietors ought to abide by their decision. In the case of the iron contract, though the decision of the Directors might seem to bear hard

upon the individual, yet when the circumstances of that case came to be explained, he had no doubt that the result would be found satisfactory. Too much latitude could not be given to the executive body in the construction of these contracts, in order to hold parties to their engagements. It was their duty to act upon discretion in some instances, and to judge of the expediency of enforcing or not enforcing contracts. He could speak from his own experience, that when he was third Mate of an Indianman, the loading of the vessel to which he was appointed could not take place in time for the season, because the iron contracted for was not sent on board by the contractor. (*Cries of order! order! question! question!*) In alluding to this fact, he only wished to distinguish this case from the case of the iron contract, and to shew that the principle of holding parties to their contracts might be very justly enforced in one case, and yet very harshly in another. The conduct of the Court of Directors, in enforcing the penalty against the iron contractor, though seemingly harsh, yet might be found just and proper when the circumstances came to be investigated. (*Cries of order! order!*) Looking therefore to the whole of this case, and to the general conduct of the Court of Directors in the discharge of their executive duties, he was of opinion that they had exercised a fair discretion in giving Mr. Pelly £2,600, when it appeared that, in the performance of his contract, he had sustained a loss to the extent of £4,000, and consequently upon this ground he should vote for the grant.

Mr. Dixon, conceiving that an amendment had been moved upon the original motion, said he had always understood that such an amendment should be seconded, and then put from the chair. He had yet to learn whether the motion had been seconded.

The Chairman informed the Hon. Proprietor that the motion had been seconded by Mr. Elphinstone.

Mr. Dixon observed, that that was the original motion; but he had understood that some amendment had been moved, and if so he apprehended that it would fall to the ground unless seconded in the usual way.

The Chairman acquainted the Hon. Proprietor that no amendment had been moved. The question, as originally proposed, was open for debate, and would be decided as a simple proposition, aye or no.

Mr. Dixon had misapprehended the course of proceeding. However he considered that the question, whether the original motion should or should not be negatived, was in substance the same as if an amendment had been moved. Taking the proposition simply as it stood, he should trouble the Court with a very few

words. After the experience of a long life in mercantile transactions, and speaking as candidly, and with as much sound judgment as an honest man could exercise, and at the same time with as much lenity (which it was the nature of man to do) he must own it to be one of the most dangerous propositions which could be propounded as a rule of conduct for the Court of Directors and the Court of Proprietors, namely, to compensate a contractor for the breach of his contract; for he believed it would not be disputed, that when a man enters into an engagement of a mercantile nature he does it with a view to gain; indeed, this was a natural consequence of the proposition; and if a contractor, with that object in view, makes a profit by the speculation, he puts it into his pocket as a matter of course, and no man quarrels with him for it. But if a contractor takes the chance of gain, the person with whom he contracts also takes the chance of his being disappointed in his expectations. When Mr. Pelly entered into the contract with the Company, no doubt he had this impression on his mind, and took to the contract with all its consequences. A strong ground therefore ought to be made out, to induce the Court to depart from that rule which was generally applicable to contracts. Mr. Pelly complained that he was a loser by the contract, and the Court of Proprietors were now called upon to conform to the recommendation of the Directors for granting him a sum of £2,000 as a compensation for his loss. This proposition, when taken in the abstract, appeared extremely strong, and certainly required a very powerful case to induce the Court to entertain it. There were, however, other points of view in which the case might be considered. He alluded more particularly to one (independently of the mere question of gain or loss, be it great or small,) which was of great importance, namely, the consequences likely to result to the shipping interests of the Company from the adoption of the principle now suggested. By the regulations of the Company's shipping affairs, vessels are required to be at Gravesend at a particular period; they are taken up for a given number of years; they are on some occasions detained unexpectedly for a great length of time before they are sent to sea. Seamen are hired, and the owners are put to an incalculable expense and loss; and yet, in cases of that sort, before any allowances are made for unexpected detention, the Company are extremely jealous of relaxing their contracts, and require a very strong case indeed to be made out before they make any allowance in the nature of compensation. If then the Company tempted people first to make engagements of this nature, and bind them to the per-

formance of their contracts by the imposition of penalties, and then relaxed them by an improvident latitude of construction, it would go to the destruction of the very principle upon which all contracts are founded. Under all circumstances, therefore, he was satisfied that this Court ought not to establish a precedent which might lead to such consequences. However, before he made up his mind as to the vote he should give upon the question of Mr. Pelly's claim, he would wait to hear what could be advanced in its favour on the other side of the bar; and, until then, he should keep his vote disengaged either for affirming or negating their proceeding. If there should be a considerable difference of opinion upon the question, he should suggest the propriety of having it decided by a ballot, considering that it was a question, whichever way determined, must be attended with important consequences.

Mr. Money begged to call the attention of the Court to the real circumstances under which this case was submitted to their consideration. The Hon. Proprietor who has opposed the grant, has not only taken a very erroneous view of the facts of the case, but has endeavoured to convey a very erroneous impression of the character of Mr. Pelly. He trusted, however, in the few observations which he felt it necessary to offer, he should be able to convince not only the Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Dixon), who declared that he should keep his candid mind open to conviction, but every other Member present, that both generosity and justice had been united in the compensation which was agreed to be given to Mr. Pelly. It was very material that the Court should understand a little of the place where this rope manufactory was situated. About 60 or 70 years ago, the Company came into the possession of a small tract of land in the Marhatta country, extending twenty-four or twenty-five miles up a river, with seven or eight villages on its banks, containing a population of twelve or fourteen thousand souls. A Commercial Resident was appointed at Bancoot, as the chief civil authority of the place. One of Mr. Pelly's predecessors, who took great interest in the welfare of the people, being very much struck with the idleness which prevailed amongst the youthful part of them, established this manufactory in the first instance with a view of giving them employment; and the best hemp on the West side of India being grown in that neighbourhood, the manufacturer was enabled to furnish ropes to the Government at a much less price than they could be obtained from the Merchants in Bombay. This led to contracts with the Company for lashings used in packing bales of cotton for the China market. In 1817, Mr. Pelly (and it was very well known that commercial Residents are al-

lowed by the rules of the Company to engage in commerce), as his predecessor had done, offered to supply the Company with the lashings required for the season 1815; and his tender of ropes was accepted, principally upon the ground of the benefit which the Company would derive from having their ropes made at this manufactory, which could be procured of a better quality, and at a much cheaper rate than anywhere else. The Hon. Gent. who had objected to this grant, had observed that the war had actually taken place between the Native Powers and the Company in the month of September, before Mr. Pelly had offered to execute the contract. It was very true that hostilities had broken out at Poonah, but it was the impression on the mind of every man at Bombay that it would be a war of very short duration; and it never entered into any man's head that it would have extended so as to throw the whole of the Peishwa's territory into commotion. In this, both Mr. Pelly and the Government of Bombay were alike deceived; and in consequence of the extension of hostilities through the whole of the Concan, there was not only a difficulty, but an impracticability of procuring hemp for the manufacture of the ropes. It was true that this gentleman had entered into contracts with two mercantile houses at Bombay as well as with the Government; and it was insinuated by the Hon. Proprietor that the entrance into those several contracts was simultaneous, and that Mr. Pelly had executed his contracts with the private merchants, giving them the preference over the Company. It was material, however, to state that the contracts with the private merchants were to be executed in the year 1818; and that those for the Company were to be executed in 1819; and under the supposition that the war would not have lasted, but that it would be concluded long before it was necessary to have hemp to enable him to execute his contract with the Company, he had made a tender which afterwards turned out most disadvantageous to himself. With the private merchants he fulfilled his contracts, but not altogether in the way stated by the Hon. Proprietor: for the price of hemp having risen from between 40 and 50 rupees to 112 (not from any acts of the merchants, but in consequence of those measures which the Government thought it necessary to adopt for the prosecution of the war), they nevertheless, seeing most clearly that Mr. Pelly, who was disposed to exert all his means for the fulfilment of his engagements, would be a loser to a large amount, with the utmost liberality paid him the difference between the prices for which he contracted with them and the prices at which he obtained the hemp. It was true that as to time he did not fulfil his engagements with

the Company, but for this reason, that it was impossible, from June 1818 to the close of that year, for him to procure a single pound of hemp for money or otherwise; but in point of fact he did execute his engagements to the very letter as to quantity, and the Government sustained no inconvenience whatever from having the contract executed at a later period than was stipulated for; no cotton being sent to China that year, and therefore there was no want of lashings. It was also material, as a feature of this case, to state, that during the existence of this contract, when the war with the Peishwa was extending itself throughout our dominions, Mr. Pelly, who at the time was Commercial Resident in the small district alluded to, was selected by the present Governor of Bombay (and he, Mr. Monney, did not know a man in India more competent to judge of personal merit) to discharge the arduous and perilous duty of a magistrate and collector of revenue, in a most extensive country;—a country extending from the Southern part of Bombay harbour down to the Northern part of Goa being 180 miles in length, and in width from the Gaunts to the sea-shore, from 35 to 50 miles. He had the charge of this country for three years, during which time he constantly executed the duties of his situation, which were most important, and were such as to engage his mind and occupy the whole of his time, so as to prevent him from paying, personally, that attention which he would otherwise have bestowed in the collection of hemp and the making of ropes; and the public records of the Government contained the testimonials most ample to his high public merits and services. During that period, too, he had the happy art of combining the most commanding firmness with a most conciliatory disposition; he had the extraordinary power of conciliating and attaching the natives of a newly-conquered country to the British Government. Of this there were many conspicuous proofs; among others, he could mention one that was perfectly well known. A very considerable interest had of late years been excited by the practice of women immolating themselves in India on the funeral piles of their husbands; it must be gratifying to know, that whatever difference of opinion there might be as to the policy and practicability of correcting the institutions and customs of the Native Indians, Mr. Pelly, by the mere force of persuasion and a conciliatory address, had succeeded in a newly-conquered country (in which, for ages before, numbers of human victims had annually perished in the flames by self-immolation), suppressing to a great degree so barbarous a custom. It was an undoubted fact, that during the time he held the chief Civil situation, ac-

company too with a military authority, through the whole extent of this line of country, which was as large as some of the kingdoms of Europe, this practice had almost subsided. He (Mr. M.) knew himself of one remarkable instance in which Mr. Pelly's influence had the effect.

Mr. Rigby interposed and spoke to order. He said he should be most happy to hear the Hon. Director in a private room upon the subject of the manners and customs of the Hindoos, but he would put it to the Court whether the Hon. Director was now keeping to any thing like the question under consideration.

Mr. Money appealed to the Chair whether he was not at least as orderly as the Hon. Gent. who had opposed this grant, who in some degree had mixed up the iron with the hemp question. With such a precedent before him, surely it was open to him to point out the merits of Mr. Pelly; more especially as the Hon. Gentleman who had proposed the rejection of the grant had attacked Mr. Pelly in a most vital point, for he had attacked his veracity, which, to a gentleman of an honourable mind, was dearer than life. Surely it was open to him, who had been in that part of India, and who knew much of Mr. Pelly's public merits, and the estimation in which he was held by the Government, to resort to the most effectual mode of repelling so unfounded a charge. It was an undoubted fact that Mr. Pelly had, by this unfortunate contract, lost between 4 and £5,000. The Hon. Proprietor, in his observations upon that circumstance, had thought proper to remark, that though Mr. Pelly had received an advance of 25,000 rupees, yet that until February 1819, he had never laid out a farthing towards completing his contract. Now the Hon. Proprietor was totally mistaken in his statement.

Mr. Hume repeated, that the fact he asserted was correctly stated by him, and that his authority was the documents themselves.

Mr. Money rejoined that he understood the fact to be quite otherwise.

Mr. Hume begged that the documents might be referred to, for he was sure it would be found, according to them, that the first expenditure of Mr. Pelly towards the completion of his contract was in February 1819.

Mr. Money, in continuation, observed, that the Court could not be aware that the mode in which hemp was obtained in that part of India was not by purchase in the open market, but by a long, tedious process. First, the seed was often to be purchased; and a long period would necessarily elapse before the produce was brought into a manufactured state. It might be true that, according to the documents, the first entry of an expenditure on account of the contract, might be brought forward in February 1819; yet it

would be found that the money was actually expended long previous to that time. That entry was of a gross sum, but in point of fact Mr. Pelly's disbursements, which must necessarily have been made from time to time in small sums, had commenced as soon as he received an advance from the Government. The Hon. Proprietor had remarked upon the impropriety and the impolicy of allowing the Civil Servants of the Company to have the contracts of the Government. That surely was no fault of Mr. Pelly. There was no bar, as a Commercial Resident, to his entering into a contract with the Company. He (Mr. Money) did not wish, on an occasion like the present, to use any thing like an *argumentum ad hominem*; but in the most civil sense of the observation, he would appeal to the Hon. Gentleman himself upon this subject, and ask him whether his retentive memory could not furnish an instance of a Servant of the Company, on the other side of India, executing contracts in time of war, and those highly to the advantage of the public service.

Mr. Hume. "Name! name!"

Mr. Money. "I allude to the Hon. Proprietor himself!"

Mr. Hume. "I deny the fact altogether!"

Mr. Money, in continuation. The Hon. Proprietor was certainly an agent to the Contractor of the Government of Bengal for the supply of elephants and cattle at Bundelcund, and one of the best agents in that capacity. Now the case of Mr. Pelly was not a case of to-day; it had occupied the attention of the Bombay Government and of the Court of Directors for a period of three or four years. Two years ago the Court of Directors wished for fresh information, and they sent the case back to India; and now it was returned to them with the strongest recommendations from the present Government of Bombay. And, after all, what did the Court of Directors propose to do? Not to reward Mr. Pelly for the breach of his contract; not even to compensate him, but to reduce his loss sustained by the fulfilment of it. The Hon. Gentleman had said, "would it be believed, would it be credited, that Mr. Pelly could speak truth in saying that he would be ruined if this £2,000 was not paid him?" Mr. Pelly had said no such thing. His loss by the performance of this contract was between 4 and £5,000; and it was very easy to conceive that a young man with a large family, living on the reduced scale of allowance which the regulations of the Company now restrained its servants to, might be ruined by such a loss. At all events, he (Mr. M.) hoped that Mr. Pelly's veracity was rescued from the impeachment which had been attached to it by the Hon. Proprietor.

The Court of Directors had not recommended that he should be rewarded for any breach of contract; they had not recommended that he should be compensated for his whole loss: but they had with great moderation recommended that he should receive about £2,000, which amounted to little more than one-third, nay, not so much, of his loss, taking the interest into calculation. Though he (Mr. M.) held it generally to be right and proper that contractors should be bound by their engagements, yet he did hope that this great Company would not lay it down as an invariable rule that they were to act upon the *Shylock-like* principle of holding an honourable man to the fulfilment of his bond at the expense of his substance.

Mr. Hume, in explanation, said he must be allowed to observe that the Hon. Director must have misunderstood him, when he supposed that he (Mr. H.) had attacked Mr. Pelly's veracity. It was not he who attacked his veracity; it was attacked by the documents on the table of the Court. The Committee, to whom the subject of this claim was referred, had reported that Mr. Pelly's statement respecting the war was not borne out by the fact. Another thing which Mr. Pelly had stated was, that the Government, on his applying for money to carry on the work, had advanced him money accordingly, and that he had employed it for that purpose. Now it appeared from the facts of the case that he did not employ the money for that purpose from January 1818 to February 1819; therefore upon these two points the documents themselves attacked his veracity. So much, then, for the imputation that he (Mr. H.) had gone out of his way to impeach Mr. Pelly's character for truth. He confessed he was ashamed to hear an Hon. Director within the bar vindicate the conduct of the Court of Directors on the score of sound discretion, knowing, as he must, from the examination of the accounts and documents in the case, that there was not a shadow of pretence for acceding to this most extraordinary claim. He (Mr. H.) was disposed to give discretion its due weight; but whilst documents, such as those alluded to, were before the Court, and as it was manifest that those documents did not bear out the conclusion to which the Directors had come, it was an imperative duty on the part of the Proprietors to make a powerful resistance to such a disposition of their money, as they had a right to do by virtue of the Act of Parliament. The Hon. Director had asked him (Mr. H.) where he found his authority for saying that Mr. Pelly did not employ any of the money for the purpose of the contract until February 1819. His answer was, that the fact was to be found recorded in the document marked letter A., where there was an entry that the first

purchase of materials was made in February 1819, amounting to 1,300 rupees, although Mr. Pelly had then had no less than 25,000 rupees in his possession for a period of thirteen months: that purchase being made one month after a considerable part of the contract ought to have been completed! How then could the Hon. Director grapple with these facts? and where was the ground for imputing to him (Mr. H.) a perversion of the truth? The facts remained uncontradicted, and could not be mistaken. He repeated, therefore, most solemnly, that so far from Mr. Pelly having any claim on the ground of his having taken prompt steps towards the performance of his contract, he did not purchase a pound of his materials until a month after he should have delivered one-third of the lashings. So much, then, for his prompt attention to the performance of his contract! He (Mr. H.) would appeal, then, to the common-sense of every gentleman present whether there was a shadow of a pretence for this proceeding on the part of the Directors? Any man, who would open his eyes, and condescend to look into these documents, would find the most irrefragable proofs of what he advanced. Had he taken an erroneous view of the subject? No man, who was not absolutely blind, could contest the truth of his statement. The Hon. Director had indeed charged him with having taken an erroneous view; he denied the charge, for all he had advanced was borne out by the facts in evidence. The Hon. Director could not fairly accuse him of having taken an erroneous view of the case, unless he had at the same time shewn that he was erroneous in his facts; that he had not done, and therefore he challenged the Hon. Director to falsify his statement. The proofs were before the Court; to those he called the attention of the Proprietors, and upon those he bottomed his opposition. Then as to the oath of office, which was dispensed with in Mr. Pelly's favour: if there was any part of the case with respect to which he would more earnestly enter his protest than another, it was this most improper and most impolitic proceeding. Mr. Pelly was in the situation of Collector, and it was impossible for him to act in that capacity without taking the oath prescribed by the Court of Directors. This was an imperative, binding regulation, which no motive of expediency could dispense with. Unless the orders of the Court of Directors at home were not binding in India, he was at a loss to conceive upon what pretext this favour should be shewn to Mr. Pelly. It was not to be disputed that such orders had been sent out, and it must be admitted that Mr. Pelly could not do his duty as collector without taking the oath; but it seemed he was not required

to take the oath, because he had a contract to fulfil with the Government. How, indeed, could Mr. Pelly take the oath consistently with his business of a contractor? It was stated in the documents that this employment had prevented him from taking the necessary oath of office; if so, then how could he do the duties of the office, not having taken the proper oath?

A *Proprietor*. "The Hon. Director who spoke last, says that there is a regulation which dispenses with it."

Mr. Hume resumed. The Government there might think proper to dispense with the oath, but he asserted that no man had a right to dispense with that oath which the law of the land (which the order of the Court of Directors must, as respected India, be considered to be) peremptorily required to be taken. Mr. Pelly might have been very successful in preventing the burning of widows, which was certainly very creditable to his humanity and philanthropy; but what had that to do with the subject of this contract? It had no more to do with it than any other event in his life. There was no doubt that Mr. Pelly's general conduct was laudable in every respect. He (Mr. H.) had said nothing originally against his humanity, or his honourable and gentlemanly conduct as a private individual; the sole object of his argument was to shew that as he had not fulfilled his contract, he was not placed in a situation to be remunerated for having broken it. That was the point upon which he had originally rested, and to that point all his observations were directed. He had stated nothing upon his own authority, but confined himself strictly to the documents before the Court; and standing upon those documents, he contended that he had incontestibly shewn that this money ought not to be granted.

Mr. Gahagan said, he gave his Hon. Friend credit for the view in which he had presented this case before the Court of Proprietors. He confessed that he had not himself read the documents, but having heard the case stated by his Hon. Friend with so much perspicuity, and, he had no doubt, fidelity, he really could not give his vote for the proposition, and therefore he must raise his hand against it. He gave his Hon. Friend credit for the purity of the motives which induced him to come forward to resist the principle upon which Mr. Pelly's claim was founded, for this was a question of principle, and had no regard whatever to persons. The principle which applied to Mr. Pelly's case applied to all other cases of the like nature. What was the principle which the Proprietors were called upon to sanction? Why it was this: that the Company shall make a contract by which the contractor shall not lose, and that if by any oversight or indiscretion, the contractor shall sustain

any loss, the Company shall indemnify him against it. This was the principle of the present question: a principle which was contrary to the very essence of all contracts. What was the principle of a contract? Why, that the contractors shall come into a fair and open competition for prices, and if the contract is taken, it is taken for better and for worse; the contractor must take the chance of possible loss as well as possible gain. He would, however, go this length with the Hon. Director who spoke last, in saying, that if the Hon. Director had shewn that, in consequence of any measures adopted by the Bombay Government, Mr. Pelly was prevented from performing his contract, then indeed, a case would have been made out for indemnifying him for any loss he might have sustained in consequence of the acts of the Government. But no such proposition had been made out. The only feasible topic urged by the Hon. Director on behalf of the claim was, the miscalculation of time during which the war would have probably lasted; but this was a most untenable ground: for, if there was any state of things so uncertain as to duration, and so liable to deception as to calculation, it was a state of warfare. Surely this was not a topic to be urged in the consideration of such a subject. Is a contractor, with his eyes open, to take the chance of having those gains realized which his fancy only had anticipated, and then upon the failure of his expectations, to call upon the Company to answer for his own folly? But then, forsooth! there was another reason suggested as being the most powerful in support of Mr. Pelly's right to indemnity, which, he confessed, appeared to him to be one of the most extraordinary that could have occurred to the imagination of man; but, however, before he expressed his sense of it, he must premise by saying, that it was far from his intention to insinuate in the remotest degree any thing to the prejudice of Mr. Pelly's probity, for he knew nothing of Mr. Pelly, he never heard his name mentioned until he saw it in the newspapers, and therefore he could not be said to have any hostile feeling towards him. Acting simply upon his sense of duty as a proprietor, he felt himself bound to second the efforts of his Hon. Friend in his resistance to this grant. Returning then to what he was saying, he called upon the Court to mark with reprobation the *attorney-like* reason which Mr. Pelly had given why the Company ought to indemnify him against his loss. He said, forsooth, "You are bound to indemnify me, because, though I was liable to no penalties for the breach of the contract, yet nevertheless I did fulfil it." Was it possible (giving Mr. Pelly credit for that honourable character which had been blazoned forth on the other side of the bar,

and which he (Mr. G.) had no doubt he deserved), for an honourable mind to conceive such an argument as that? What, because there was an omission in form, some slip of the pen, some technical error in the form of the covenants or articles, was Mr. Pelly to be at liberty to say, as a meritorious ground of claim, "I was not bound to perform my contract, but I was prompted to do it from a mere sense of honour?" Was it possible that such an argument could enter into the head of an honourable man of gentlemanly feeling? Would the Court endure that it should be said by a contractor of the Company, "I have a claim upon your justice because you could not compel me to perform my engagements: I was liable to no penalty in a court of law for any breach; but as I did fulfil it, merely from a sense of honour, I call upon you to take that as a sufficient reason for indemnifying me for the loss I have sustained by the fulfilment of the contract." He was really sorry to hear such an *attorney-like* proposition coming from a gentleman of Mr. Pelly's character and station in the Company's service. So far from that being any argument in favour of the claim, in his judgment it was the most decisive evidence of its injustice; and if there were no other ground of opposition, that alone would be amply sufficient for its rejection. When the Hon. Director was expatiating with so much eloquence upon the private qualities and humane virtues of Mr. Pelly, in rescuing Hindoo women from the flames, he had supposed that this humanity was manifested by assisting them with a *rope*, and that he had given them the alternative of *hanging* instead of *burning*. (*A laugh!*) But what had the private virtues of Mr. Pelly to do with a simple question of contract? No doubt Mr. Pelly was a man of probity and unexceptionable character as an individual, but these were matters wholly impertinent and irrelevant to the point at issue. The question before the Court was a simple abstract proposition. The Court were asked to indemnify this gentleman, because he had made a contract with the Company, by which, from some unforeseen events, upon which he had not calculated, he had sustained a loss. That was the simple proposition; but he would put it to the common sense of every man, whether that was a reasonable principle for indemnifying the loser? It could not be doubted that the contract was binding, not merely in honour and good faith, but absolutely binding in a court of law; and had the question come to that issue, no lawyer could have suggested any imaginable difficulty for Mr. Pelly to escape liability. That proposition being incontrovertible, the only question was, whether there were any equitable circumstances in the case which entitled

Mr. Pelly to relief? None had been made out. Had the Hon. Director, indeed, shewn that the Bombay Government had been in any way instrumental to the loss, and after having induced Mr. Pelly to undertake a contract under favourable terms, and then by their own acts subjected him to disappointment in the advantage he had a right to expect, then undoubtedly Mr. Pelly would have had some ground to stand upon, but upon that alone. This was not like the case of Mr. Wilkinson, which occurred in this Court a short time since, for there the express ground upon which relief was given was, that the conduct of the Government had superinduced the loss which Mr. Wilkinson sustained. Feeling, therefore, that no case whatever had been made out, and no ground whatever suggested in support of the claim, he considered himself bound to his conscience to give the motion his decided negative.

Mr. *Weeding* requested the attention of the Court to a few words in support of the motion. It appeared to him that the opposition of the Hon. Gentleman who opened this debate was founded upon a partial and erroneous view of the circumstances of the case, connected with a statement also, which was not borne out by the documents before the Court. The principal objection of the Hon. Gentleman seemed to be grounded upon the assertion, that Mr. Pelly had received 25,000 rupees of the Company's money, for the benefit of the Company, without performing any equivalent service for such advance. Now the Hon. Gent. had given a very unjustifiable colouring to that circumstance. The 25,000 rupees were not given in the first instance as a boon to Mr. Pelly for his benefit, but were given as a matter of course to bind the contract, to bind him as well as themselves; and to enable the contractor to go to work. It should be observed, that this was not only the constant practice of the Company, but the general practice among individuals on the Malabar side of India. Mr. Pelly's tender was under consideration during the month of December 1817. The contract was signed and the money advanced in January 1818. It was true that it was not immediately made use of, but it would have been ruinous to Mr. Pelly to have attempted it. The war with the Peishwa, which had begun in the autumn of 1817, unexpectedly continuing, the price of hemp rose so enormously, that Mr. Pelly on the 2d of April 1818 wrote to the Government to the following effect: "If you compel me, under the circumstances which have taken place since the contract was signed, to perform my engagements, by purchasing hemp at the present unexpected prices, I shall be absolutely ruined." It seemed, also, that Mr. Pelly had entered into some contracts

of a similar nature with two houses of agency in Bombay, and to them he made the same representation, saying, "If you compel me to perform these contracts now, I shall be ruined." The Bombay Government replied to Mr. Pelly's application, that they would afford him no relief. The merchants of Bombay, on the contrary, most liberally said to him, "fulfil the contract as soon and as well as you are able; give us a *bonâ fide* statement of your outgoings in the performance of it, and we shall be content. We know that the protracted state of the war renders it difficult, if not impossible, for you to fulfil your engagements; but do the best you can, and we will guarantee you against actual loss. We cannot expect you to become a ruined man for our interests." This was the just point of view in which the case must be considered: and this was the view which the Court of Directors, with a proper sense of liberality, had taken of it. It was the principle on which they were now acting towards Mr. Pelly. They said, "we are not going to break in upon any rules generally applicable in the construction of contracts; but this case comes before us on the ground of favour, of equity, and of generosity." On the 30th of April Mr. Pelly wrote again to the Government of Bombay, stated what the merchants had done for him, and solicited a second time the favourable consideration of his case. The Government again refused all relief, and demanded the strict fulfilment of his bond, though it appeared to be at the sacrifice of the vital interest of the person who had engaged to serve them. The Hon. and Learned Gentleman who spoke last, had confessed that he had not read the papers, but acting upon the representation given of them by another Hon. Gentleman, had come to the conclusion of negating the question; and the principal ground of his opposition was that which he called the *attorney like* reason which Mr. Pelly had given as to his liability for the performance of the contract. Now he (Mr. W.) could not at all agree with the view which the Learned and Hon. Gent. had taken of this part of the case; indeed he thought that the Hon. Gent. had given the circumstance to which he alluded "a most perverted representation. The fact was this: on the 16th of June Mr. Pelly wrote to the Government, saying, "if my contract were mere waste paper I would fulfil it to the very letter." This was the effect of the paper in question. He assured them that such was his sense of duty towards the Company, that he required no solemn compact to bind him to his engagements, but would, from a sense of honour, do that which he was bound as a gentleman to do. Then as to the actual time of performing the contract, Mr. Pelly had in substance performed his

duty. The contract was certainly to have been fulfilled in the spring of 1819, but when Mr. Pelly was preparing to fulfil his engagements by that time, he was advised that the Company would not actually want the lashings at the period contracted for, and accordingly he was led to believe that he might take a convenient time for the fulfilment of his contract. Why then should Mr. Pelly have incurred the certain hazard of ruin, when he knew that the Company could sustain no loss or inconvenience by delaying the performance of his engagements? No candid or just person could expect such a sacrifice. The contract was in fact afterwards fulfilled to the very letter; and having sustained a very considerable loss in so doing, he was entitled, as a matter of favour, to some liberal consideration. This was the interpretation which he (Mr. W.) put upon the case, and he was not aware of any technical rule which militated against such an interpretation. In order to save himself from utter ruin, in consequence of a bargain which afterwards turned out to be most unfortunate, he had been induced to postpone the performance of his engagements. He had sustained a very considerable loss; but had he been obliged to execute his contract at the very moment required, his ruin would have been irretrievable. This case came before the Court, strongly recommended by the present enlightened Government of Bombay. From the papers it appeared that his loss amounted to 4 or £5,000, and under such circumstances it was but reasonable that he should have an opportunity of appealing to the favour and liberality of the Court of Directors. That Court fairly felt that they might, as a matter of favour, without any injury to the public service of the Company, give him a moderate compensation for his loss. The Court of Directors were content to put the case upon the score of favour, but he (Mr. W.) for one, could not help thinking that it was a question not of favour only, but of justice; on the whole, no reasonable man could doubt the propriety of extending some relief to Mr. Pelly, under all the circumstances. The proposition was not, as had been represented, to give Mr. Pelly a reward for the breach of his contract, but it was to afford him some relief in consequence of the enormous sacrifice he was obliged to make in the performance of his duty by the fulfilment of his contract to the letter. Under these circumstances, he felt that he should be doing an act of injustice towards Mr. Pelly if he did not concur in the recommendation of the Court of Directors.

Mr. Hallitt rose to state, that he had the honour of serving in the same establishment with Mr. Pelly at the time he was a servant of the Bombay Government, and he ventured to assert that there did not

exist a more honourable and upright man in the whole service of the Company. In his humble opinion, the Company were bound to do towards Mr. Pelly what had been proposed by the Court of Directors for the sanction of the Court of Proprietors, because, in his judgment, Mr. Pelly had an equitable claim to their liberal consideration. If he rightly understood the contents of the papers on the table, there had been original irregularity in the contract, which, in the hands of an ingenious lawyer, might be found to render it what is called in the technical language of the law a *nudum factum*. (*Cries of no! no!*) He, however, understood that the contract was open to some objection of that sort, and that Mr. Pelly might have availed himself of it had he not been influenced by a high sense of honour, scorning to take advantage of any thing that might seem like a quibbling objection. In this point of view his claim on the Company was at all events not lessened, notwithstanding the tone and manner of the Hon. Gentleman who had in argument urged this as an objection. Then another invidious topic had been addressed to the Court, on the ground that Mr. Pelly had been a Civil Servant of the Company, and that he was therefore incompetent to become a contractor. Whatever might be said on that subject, as a general proposition, it certainly had no bearing upon the question now before the Court; for since the establishment of the Government of Bombay, such a practice, he believed, had existed, and therefore no blame could be attributed to Mr. Pelly for having engaged in pursuits which had been followed by his predecessors. Something had been said in the next place as to the accounts produced, which it was contended were evidence to shew, that Mr. Pelly had never laid out any of the money advanced to him in the first instance until the contract ought to have been nearly completed. Now, if he recollected rightly what the Hon. Director within the bar had said upon this subject, Mr. Pelly had made, long previous, advances to the sub-contractors, before the actual payment was entered in the book. This he believed to be the fact, and he had no doubt that, on reference to the accounts, it would appear that sums of money had been so advanced, long before the period when they were brought forward.

Mr. Hume interposed, and said that the Court of Directors had ordered Mr. Pelly to furnish an account of all payments made for the purchase of materials, and he insisted that according to that account the first payment made was in February 1819.

Mr. Hall, in continuation said, the fact might be that the first entry in those books might appear to be of the date mentioned,

but it by no means followed that those were actually the first advances: on the contrary, he believed that Mr. Pelly had long previously made advances in small sums to the sub-contractors. However, in his judgment, be that as it might, it was a very unimportant circumstance in the case. On the whole, therefore, he should certainly support the motion put from the chair, conceiving that no impartial or reasonable man could resist such a claim upon the justice of the Company.

Mr. Money begged to say, in answer to the observation that Mr. Pelly had kept the money of the Company in his hands without employment, that it was indisputably proved that for every rupee which he had received he not only gave them credit, but actually paid them interest. (*Hear! Hear! Hear!*) So much, then, as to the money he had received. Great stress had been laid upon Mr. Pelly's assertion, that he was not bound to fulfil his contract: Mr. Pelly might have considered that he was not legally bound, but he felt himself bound in honour to perform his engagements, which he did most faithfully, and fulfilled them with a very severe loss to himself. It was also said by the Hon. Proprietor who opened the discussion, that it was incompatible with Mr. Pelly's oath as Collector and Commercial Resident to become a Contractor. Now the fact was, that the Bombay Government had not released him from his oath; but, as Mr. Pelly could not be released from his contract, they would permit him to perform the duties of Collector without taking the oath; and as he could not, he was released for the time. As to his being a contractor, it was well known that there was a regulation in existence, by which the Civil Servants of the Company were enabled to act as private merchants notwithstanding their official duties; and therefore, if there was any thing wrong in the principle itself, it was not imputable to that Gentleman.

Mr. Trant said he had not the honour of knowing any thing of Mr. Pelly, personally, and therefore he hoped he should not be accused of any partiality in the vote he should give. It appeared to him that this gentleman had a perfectly fair ground of appeal to the favourable consideration of the Company. It was not disputed that towards all the parties with whom he was under contract he had acted most fairly. With respect to those private merchants with whom he had contracted, they appeared to have acted towards him in the most liberal and considerate manner. Both of those mercantile houses voluntarily resolved to bear him harmless for any loss he might sustain; and one of them, namely, Forbes's house, were so much pleased with his conduct, and the fairness of his dealings, that they not only gave him the

full price which the materials cost him, but they gave him a commission of £5 per cent., in consideration of the unfortunate speculation into which he entered; and he (Mr. T.) had reason to believe, that as to both of those contracts, he had been borne harmless. He (Mr. T.) was indeed sorry that the Court of Directors had not followed these examples, and have gone much farther than they proposed to do; for he did not think they had done enough in giving him £2,000, when, in fact, his loss amounted to double that sum. The Company had derived most material benefit from the transaction, for they had had their contract fulfilled on terms which it was impossible for them to have obtained in any other quarter.

Mr. Hume, in reply, observed, that many of his statements had been controverted in a manner which seemed to be very surprising, considering the authority from whence he quoted those statements. All he requested was, that when Gentlemen attempted to deny facts, they would condescend to look to the documents themselves before they hazarded such round assertions as he had heard made. The judgment of this Court must be founded upon the documents submitted to their consideration: they had no other grounds to go upon; and unless they were to be carried away by conjecture and fancy, he could not conceive how the decision of the Proprietors could be the result of sober deliberation. The whole of his case was bottomed on the documents themselves; and he challenged any man in Court to shew that he had misrepresented or perverted any fact which he had adduced. As to *time*, Mr. Pelly had completely failed in his contract. The tender had been made on the 5th of November, 1817. He received notice on the 8th of January 1818 that the tender was accepted, and on that day the contract was executed. On the 19th of January in the same year, he asked for an advance of 25,000 rupees to enable him to go on with the contract; and upon the faith of that representation he received the money. Now, he would request that the Court would look at the documents upon this subject, for upon the authority of those documents he asserted that Mr. Pelly's statement was not borne out. If the Court would read over the correspondence, they would find this most unanswerable objection. Mr. Pelly stated that on the 2d April, "that the prices of hemp had risen, but that he had spared no effort to complete his engagements." Now on reference to the documents, it appeared as an undoubted fact, that on the 2d of April 1818, Mr. Pelly had taken no measures whatever towards the completion of his engagements, and that he had paid none of the money which was placed at

his disposal. In the same letter he asserted, "that although he felt fully satisfied and sensible that he might be compelled by legal means to fulfil the contract, yet he trusted to the consideration of the Company for further time." Now in this letter not one word was said about the technical objection which would exempt him from legal liability; on the contrary, he fully confessed his liability, but threw himself upon the consideration of the Government. Then came the next extraordinary letter, in which he said, "I do not find myself legally bound by the contract, but I will perform it!" Why so? Why should he perform it if he was not legally bound? The reason was perfectly obvious, and the point upon which he (Mr. H.) blamed Mr. Pelly most, was the feeling, of a very different nature from that for which he had obtained credit, which induced him to perform the contract, because the fair interpretation of this letter was this: "If I do not fulfil my engagement I shall be ruined by the Company, and perhaps lose my situation." The Gentleman must have had a very bad opinion of the East-India Company, in supposing they would take any advantage of their servants under such circumstances. It appeared to him, therefore, that every thing was against, and nothing for, Mr. Pelly, in this case. Considering that this was a question of very vital importance to the interests of the Company, and considering that Mr. Pelly had failed in establishing his claim upon the score of equity and justice, he felt it to be his duty to take the sense of the Proprietors upon it by demanding a ballot; and therefore he should tender a requisition to that effect, signed by nine Proprietors, in compliance with the By-law of the Company.

The Hon. Proprietor then handed in the proposed requisition, which was signed as follows:

JOSEPH HUME,	JOHN LEDGER,
SAMUEL DIXON,	EDWARD LEDGER,
JOHN ADDINELL,	RICHARD STEPHENS,
H. GAHAGAN,	JOHN DAVISON.
T. T. RIGBY,	

The *Chairman* then observed, that certainly by the law this course of proceeding was imperative, and the question must be decided by the process of ballot; but upon the great point before the Court he wished to say a few words, having been one of the Committee who had recommended the grant to Mr. Pelly. He thought it incumbent on him, in defence of that Committee, to state to those gentlemen who had not read the papers the grounds upon which they had acted. As this question now remained to be determined by ballot, he trusted that those gentlemen who proposed to give their votes would peruse

the papers upon which their vote was to be founded; for in those papers he was sure they would find a most candid exposition of all the circumstances of the case, and he trusted also a satisfactory answer with respect to every objection that had been urged this day. It appeared to him to have been truly stated in the course of the argument, that the merits of this question were fit and proper for the decision of the Committee to whom the subject had been referred. That Committee had now devoted their time to the consideration of it, during a period of three or four years. They had been obliged to send to Bombay for a further explanation, and for additional materials, for the purpose of having all the matter before them which in any way related to the question. Some of the Members of the Committee were more favourable, and some less favourable than others to the claim. For his own part, he could not conscientiously bear Mr. Pelly through many of his points: in others he thought his case was made out. As to the time when the contract was actually performed, that certainly was extremely late; and Mr. Pelly was very slow in the delivery of the lashings. At the same time, however, it was to be observed, that Mr. Pelly was under engagements to private merchants of a prior date to that of the Company's contract; and he believed the principle of all engagements of this nature was, to execute that first which was entered into first. He was indeed sorry that Mr. Pelly in his papers should have brought forward in any way a doubt as to the validity of the contract. On a former occasion, he (the Chairman) had expressed his opinion that Mr. Pelly was very ill-advised in saying a word about the matter, especially as he had made up his mind to abide by his engagements. The Committee had fully considered the strong recommendation in Mr. Pelly's favour, which had been sent home from the Government of Bombay, which certainly had very great weight with them in the determination to which they came; and, after a complete knowledge of all Mr. Pelly's sufferings, and being informed that he was a man of unimpeached character, they were resolved to yield to his petition, as far as they could, consistently with the interests of the public service. Mr. Pelly had made an affidavit as to the truth of his statements, and it appeared that he was a loser by this contract to the amount of £4,000. It also appeared upon the returns, that Mr. Pelly's contract was taken on very moderate terms, and that the Company had gained considerable benefit by it; for, though other persons had sent in their tenders at the very lowest prices, still none of them were so low as Mr. Pelly's tender. It was also on record, that when the offer to whom the tenders were

referred was asked whether Mr. Pelly's tender should be accepted, he answered almost jocosely, "why, if in peace time we cannot get these things any cheaper, we surely must take them at his prices in war time, when the prices of hemp are likely to rise;" and, in fact, the prices of hemp had then risen, the war having commenced. These circumstances, together with a knowledge of Mr. Pelly's character, and the very great loss he had sustained, had influenced the Committee in recommending that the sum proposed should be given as a matter of favour to indemnify him for the loss he had sustained; but at the same time he begged to state, that he was in a great measure influenced in the opinion he gave upon the subject, by the principle of the contract having been actually fulfilled, and no objection taken to its validity. The contract, it must be admitted, was tardily, indeed very tardily fulfilled, that tardiness, however, had arisen in a great measure from an impression on Mr. Pelly's mind that there was no great urgency for the completion of the contract; and, in fact, the supply of lashings had ceased to be necessary, the Company having no cotton that year to ship for China, and therefore they suffered no injury from the non-delivery of the article. When the Court, then, considered that the contract had been in fact fulfilled, that an honourable and deserving individual had suffered a very serious loss in consequence of an unfortunate turn of public affairs, he thought that whatever consequences might be involved in the decision, the Court were bound to make Mr. Pelly some reparation, particularly as he would be still a sufferer, though he hoped not to any lasting extent. Thus much he thought it necessary to state, in explanation of the conduct of the Committee, and he trusted that the Court of Proprietors would give the Directors credit for having revolved in their own minds every possible objection which could be urged against the claim before they came to the conclusion they had resolved.

After some desultory conversation it was agreed to fix the ballot for that day three weeks.

MR. HORNBLOWER'S MEMORIAL.

The Deputy Chairman acquainted the Court, that the Court of Directors had received a Letter from a Proprietor of East-India Stock, which should now be read.

The Clerk then read the Letter, of which the following is a copy:

"To Joseph Dart, Esq. Secretary to the Hon. East-India Company, &c. &c.
SIR: Understanding that an opinion is entertained by some persons, that the

object of the Notice I had the honour of giving at the last General Court of East-India Proprietors for the next General Court, to remit certain Penalties exacted by the Committee of Buying and Warehouses, may be considered as coming within the scope of the 4th sec. of the 8th c., p. 54, of the By Laws, although, as it was a deduction made from out of a payment due by the Company, I do not concur in that opinion; yet, to meet the suggestions, and to prevent any technicality defeating the justness of the case, I hereby give notice to the Directors, through you, and require of them to publish accordingly, 14 days previous to the holding of the next General Court, such Notice that I gave at their last General Court, viz. 'That the Memorial of Mr. Hornblower, and the other Papers relating thereto, be taken into Consideration at the next General Court; and that the Fines imposed

on Messrs. Thompson and Co., and Messrs. Crawshaw and Co., be remitted.'

"I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,
"T. T. RIGBY."

"Yately Lodge, near Black Water,
Hants, Nov. 22, 1821."

Mr. Rigby said, that in consequence of the lateness of the hour he should not at present fulfil the intention expressed in that Letter. He, however, moved for the production of all the Papers respecting the Contracts in question.

Upon this Motion a long and desultory conversation ensued, in which several Directors and Proprietors participated; and which was terminated by a Motion of Adjournment proposed by Mr. Crawford, and seconded by Mr. Weeding; and carried, after a division, in which there appeared 36 for the adjournment, and 6 against it.

Hindoostanee Lectures in London.

DR. GILCHRIST'S SIXTH REPORT.

JANUARY 1, 1822.

*The following Marks prefixed will obviate the necessity of repetition in classing the Pupils' names successively:—● denotes perfection, and the leader of the social system of study; ∪, as a crescent, implies a similar tendency; ‡ two languages and characters; † two languages and one character; * one language and character; † great relative proficiency, where a few days' or weeks' application has been attended with extraordinary results.*

Gentlemen who have been at, or are going to the Haileybury College.

1 † Sir J. Hume, Bt.	6 † Harvey
2 Dyce, A.	7 * Plowden, R. C.
3 † Lavie	8 * Corsar
4 † Wilkinson	9 Plowden
5 † Townsend	10 * Conolly

No. 1 having acquired his pronunciation of Hindoostanee many years ago from myself at Edinburgh, it never was forgotten, though time had much impaired his colloquial and grammatical knowledge of that language. His long absence from Madras, by loss of health at that Presidency, necessarily obliged Sir James to renew his Oriental studies; and, in the space of two or three months' punctual attention to my Lectures, he has completely regained his former proficiency in the Persian and Hindoostanee, to such a degree indeed, that persevering exertions on the voyage alone are wanting, to render him a useful Oriental scholar at any station on the Madras Establishment. With the due cultivation and use of those two languages, Sir James is again possessed of the means to learn any one of the provincial dialects on the Coast, in the space of a few months, after it may be deemed a *sine qua non* in the efficient discharge of his official duties
Asiatic Journ.—No. 74.

to the people in that part of British India.

No. 2 left England lately, with uncommon facility in speaking, reading, and understanding the Hindoostanee, besides having a good knowledge of the Persian character. His unconquerable predilection for the Army, accidental sickness, and other untoward occurrences afterwards, disappointed all the sanguine expectations I once formed of his Oriental acquisitions at Haileybury; but, from his abilities as a Hindoostanee colloquist, and a renovated desire to become a Persian scholar also, I am far from despairing of Mr. Dyce's future progress and success, as an active, intelligent Officer, and deserving Servant of the Hon. Company.

No. 3, though ultimately destined to Madras, had previously sacrificed much of his valuable time to acquire the Bungalow, which is totally useless there; while the Hindoostanee and Persian, so far consequently neglected, are almost now indispensable, at a Presidency daily extending on all sides, and gradually eclipsing the adjacent Maosulman States, by a better system of Government, in the able hands of the Hon. Company's Servants. Before Mr. Lavie embarked, he had become tolerably proficient in those very essential

acquirements, and means to pursue them with redoubled ardour on his passage to Madras.

No. 4 has already justified my former predictions, at the top of both the Hindoostanee and Persian Classes; and I am confident he will preserve his present ascendancy, to the close of his career, by following the footsteps of his predecessor, Mr. Ravenshaw, who has hitherto gained the Oriental prizes from his various competitors, from the beginning to the end of his collegiate probation. My hopes of Nos. 5 and 6 are not less sanguine.

Whatever others may think of my motives for exultation in cases like some of the above, I am truly gratified with the fact, that every scholar whom I have yet noticed with approbation, as mine, continues to stand high among his fellow-students at Haileybury, &c.; and of the ten Gentlemen found qualified to leave the Calcutta College, after the examination in December 1820, it is some consolation to state that four of them, Messrs. Begbie, Davidson, Armstrong, and Udny, were several weeks with me before they proceeded to Bengal; and I have reason to believe, that they all persevered in studying the Hindoostanee on my plan, with evident advantage, during the whole voyage.

Medical Students in continuation, and admitted since the 1st of July last.

1 † Preston	19 Laing
2 Smyth	20 Lister
3 Forrest	21 Geddes
4 Jessop	22 Lane
5 † Mackell	23 Corbett
6 * Leslie	24 Maurice
7 Hoare	25 Farris
8 Stewart	26 Yeatman
9 * Clark	27 Barnett
10 Cochrane	28 Mottley
11 Robertson	29 Park
12 Boyd	30 Stuart
13 Phillipson	31 Falconar
14 Blood	32 Macgregor
15 ! Reeks	33 Troup
16 Dunne	34 Graham
17 Grahame, R.	35 Kinsey
18 ! Campbell	36 Johnson

The majority of these Gentlemen have made the most use of their limited period of attendance; and several, at the top of the list, have considerable merit as good grammatical Hindoostanee scholars, with a very accurate conception of its true pronunciation in the colloquial use of that language, which the whole have engaged to study with avidity during the voyage, and to communicate their own knowledge freely to all their shipmates, who may express any desire to profit by such voluntary instructions.

A few in this list, who were formerly in India, had the double trouble to en-

counter, or forgetting all they had acquired originally of the Hindoostanee on wrong principles, before they could advance far in the language, when taught on the only sound foundation, by the rules of its grammar and orthoepy, now deemed essential for every colloquist, who means to speak to the Natives of India like a Scholar or a Gentleman, as Medical and Military Officers.

I have reason to believe that several individuals placed at the bottom of this Class, who have not yet done complete justice either to themselves or me, are determined to prosecute their colloquial studies on the passage with such persevering assiduity, as will enable them, on reaching India, to converse with the Natives intelligibly in the ordinary transactions of life, between masters and domestics, or patients and their physicians.

Gentlemen nominated, or expecting Appointments, as Cadets.

1 ● Rowsell	44 West
2 † Fisher, J.	45 Locke
3 † Macgeorge, H.	46 * Skipper
4 † Willis, E.	47 Sherar
5 † Ross	48 * Marsh
6 † Forster	49 ! Hart, L. W.
7 † Prior, G.	50 ! Woodfall
8 † Powell	51 Gear
9 † Nicholas, F. L.	52 Stone
10 † Rowsell, H.	53 Liddell
11 † Fennell	54 Ramsay, D.
12 † Vanderzee	55 Ramsay
13 † Ridge	56 Ridout
14 † Elliott	57 Outley
15 * Mann	58 Peshall
16 † Manning	59 Milner
17 † Forbes	60 Campbell
18 † Owen, J. S.	61 Roberts
19 † Moorhouse	62 James
20 † Young, Keith	63 Finlay
21 † Wood, H.	64 Jackson, E.
22 † Skelton, J.	65 Smith
23 * Ralph	66 Anderson
24 † Browne	67 Macrae
25 Unwin	68 Scobie
26 * Greig	69 Fisher, G.
27 * Dougal	70 Pickford
28 † Brooks	71 St. John
29 * Robinson	72 Clark
30 † Lang	73 Knyvett
31 † Rumley	74 Hunter
32 * Saunders, G.	75 Doyetou
33 * ! Farquhar	76 Kirew
34 * ! Stafford	77 Duval
35 Carmichael	78 Hawes
36 Brown, J.	79 Macgrath
37 * Mathie	80 Ormsby
38 * Long	81 Madden
39 Prescott	82 Stokes
40 Wakeman	83 Peacock
41 Begbie	84 Alexander
42 Savary	85 Worsley
43 Peppercom	86 Southey

87 Harris	96 Marshall
88 Mudie	97 Goff
89 Smith	98 Milford
90 Schach	99 Fearon
91 Bracken	100 Lardner
92 Fisher, W. C.	101 Johnstone
93 Dawkins	102 Fitzsimons
94 Pricr	103 Lloyd, B.
95 Stewart	

No. 1 has persevered with the ability and zeal he evinced at starting last year, and to him, ever since, many of the Students are indebted for their cheering progress at the social Class in the Strand, the expense of which has been entirely defrayed by himself and studious associates, who have all greatly benefited by his voluntary labours, as their leader. In this capacity Mr. Rowsell has gained such a stock of Oriental knowledge, that it cannot well be increased by the reiterated Courses of my Lectures of two months' duration only, whatever the result might be under better auspices than mine, and in a country best calculated for every student to learn colloquial facility and classical accomplishments at once in perfection; whence any youth of promising talents might speedily return an adept in all the most useful branches of Oriental literature, with infinite advantage to himself and the public.

No. 2 is justly entitled to a large share of the praise due to No. 1; and No. 3 having officiated for several weeks in Mr. Rowsell's absence, his acquisitions also have kept pace with his generous exertions in behalf of his fellow-students; some of whom must feel indelible sentiments of gratitude and affection for the seasonable aid this meritorious youth afforded in the prosecution of their Oriental studies; and none is more sensible of the obligation than Lieutenant Chesney, whose laudable career is noticed in another part of this Report.

No. 6 would have stood next to No. 2, had not his original ardour been damped by officious advisers occasionally insisting that local qualifications and languages were either useless or very secondary objects to people in the Military Service of the Company. The loss sustained may not perhaps be felt till too late; though I have some reason to deplore it, because Mr. F. is one of my oldest scholars, and has not made the most of his time; but has promised to recover his ground during the outward voyage, in consequence of my earnest advice on this important theme to him and every Cadet.

The signs prefixed from Nos. 1, 2, &c. to 30 inclusive, require no farther illustration, having all been previously explained; but the comparative short attendance of Nos. 12, 17, 20, 26, and 29, with their relative rank, ought, in justice to them, so

far to be particularly mentioned, with applause, which I am convinced their future proficiency will yet confirm in every respect, as Oriental scholars. If No. 14 could have given punctual and uninterrupted attention to successive courses of Lectures, his station must have been much higher than it appears in the present list, as his natural talents are equal to any literary pursuits, besides an apparent facility in the acquisition of Eastern Tongues, which nevertheless requires intellectual exertion with perseverance combined.

Among the Numbers from 31 to 60, the * and ! must speak for themselves on the score of comparative qualifications; while the relative places of each will demonstrate, as far as an impartial judgment can decide, how they stand in their several stages as Hindoostanee tyros, or promising scholars, who have the same right, at a juvenile seminary for languages, to this animating appellation, in a moral point of view, that thriving plants physically enjoy in their peculiar nursery, even long before precocious blossoms or mature fruit can appear upon them, when in that initiatory stage of existence.

Below No. 55, any very correct classification is not an easy task; and as many of them have not yet had sufficient opportunities of acquiring more than a good pronunciation, with a practical notion of Hindoostanee rudiments or grammar, whatever mis-statements may have unavoidably occurred, are of less moment, especially to those well-disposed learners who mean to turn the materials already within their grasp, to proper account during the passage to India, or at the next courses of Lectures which they may attend in this Country, and thereby secure a station more commensurate still, than what they now occupy here, with their respective deserts.

King's and Company's Officers, Free Merchants, Lawyers, Missionaries, &c. included.

1 † Chesney, Lieut	6 ! Elmore, Lieut.
2 † Humphries	7 Morton
3 † Wood, G.	8 Maclean, Lieut.
4 Hamilton	9 Slade
5 Forbes	

No. 1, as a Staff Artillery Officer, completely lost his health by incessant and severe duty during the campaign in Nepal, and for the last five years has been endeavouring, at immense expense, by sea voyages, a return to his native country, and the best medical advice, in vain to renovate his shattered constitution.

Lieut. Chesney being compelled to reside entirely in the Metropolis for the first surgical aid procurable here, in a dangerous complaint pressing upon him, has

nevertheless embraced this opportunity of studying the Hindoostanee most assiduously; and in the short space of only six weeks, his progress in it, the Persian and Nagree characters, has been so flattering, that he will soon become a truly useful linguist in the two most essential languages of the East. The little which this Gentleman originally learned, through a residence of ten years in Hindoostan, was so very incorrect and ungrammatical, that he now wonders at his being at all understood by the natives, though at no loss to ~~account for certain perplexities in the execution of his orders on several official occasions, where a proper command of intelligible language was to him of some importance.~~ Conscious of former defects in this department of local duty, Lieut. Chesney has determined, though a married man, to ~~compensate for past errors, imbibed in common with his military contemporaries, by subsequent attainments in Oriental literature, for which he will have obtained an ample stock of materials before his arrival in Bengal.~~ By persevering diligence on the subject, it gives me infinite pleasure to observe, that this indefatigable Officer owes no small share of his recently acquired knowledge to Mr. Macgeorge's social evening lessons, of two or three hours' duration; and often when confined to his couch, by acute pain and bodily distress, that would have deterred most people from every exertion of this kind.

Lieut. Chesney is the first of some Officers on Furlough, who might have benefited by my Lectures, whose name I could with propriety insert in my Report; and he has the singular merit and trouble of having almost immediately substituted an excellent pronunciation of the Hindoostanee for a previously acquired bad habit in that respect, besides considerable colloquial facility on sound principles, for a jargon which he now despises, as beneath the rank of an Officer, a Scholar, or a Gentleman, independent of all other advantages in British India.

No. 6, during a very limited and interrupted course of study, evinced talents, with an amiable disposition, which will yet render him a valuable soldier of Fortune, in whatever service he may ultimately embark among the Company's Affies and Auxiliaries.

No. 8 has been distinguished by such energy and talents, as has rendered it evident, that I am safely parted of the King's Army in the East-Indies, that it will at least possess one useful linguist when Lieut. Maclean shall have reached the place of his destination in that hemisphere; where it would indeed be well for all parties, if the number of proficient in the native military tongue, throughout the King's troops, were greatly increased; and for reasons which, in the present posture of Continental politics and affairs, he who runs, may read.

Asiatic Intelligence.

BRITISH INDIA.

GENERAL ORDER,

RELIEF OF TROOPS.—NAGPORE SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

Fort William, August 11, 1821.—The troops of every arm belonging to the Presidency of Fort St. George, stationed within the territory of his Highness the Rajah of Nagpore, will be relieved at the earliest convenient period, after the close of the rainy season, agreeably to instructions which will be furnished to his Excellency the Commander in Chief, by a division of the army of Bengal.

The Madras troops, when relieved, will proceed to such stations within the limits of their own Presidency, as may be indicated by the Military Authorities at Fort St. George.

The force at present employed at Humsabad, with such additional troops as may be hereafter ordered, will form the Bengal division destined for Nagpore, to be denominated the Nagpore Subsidiary Force, and commanded by Col. Adams,

C. B., who will also exercise a general controul over all the troops of this Presidency, south of the Nerbuddah, including the Garrison of Asseer Ghur.

The Governor General in Council cannot look forward to the approaching return of the Madras division to its own Presidency, without adverting to the excellent conduct of those troops, while employed at Nagpore. His Lordship, in Council requests Colonel Scott, C. B., to accept for himself, as well as to communicate to the officers and men, who have been serving under him, this signification of the Supreme Government's entire satisfaction.

W. CASEMENT, Lt. Col.
Sec. to Gov. Mil. Dept.

PROMOTIONS, &c. IN HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

July 3. The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to promote the undermentioned Subalterns of fifteen years standing and upwards, who had not attained the rank of Captain on the 24th

May 1821, to the brevet of that rank in the East Indies only from that date.

Lieut. C. M. Christian, 34th foot.

Lieut. W. Booth, 53d foot.

STAFF APPOINTMENTS.

June 12. Brev. Maj. J. Macra, Royal Scots, to be Military Secretary to his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, vice Brev. Lieut. Col. Doyle, who has resigned.

Brev. Maj. P. Stanhope, half-pay 56th foot, to be Military Secretary to the Gov. General, vice Macra.

Lieut. G. Berwick, 13th drags., to be Aide-de-Camp on his Lordship's personal staff, vice Brev. Maj. Stanhope.

Lieut. the Hon. G. T. Keppel, 24th foot, to be an Extra Aid-de-Camp to the Gov. General.

22. Lieut. J. Clark, 47th foot, is appointed to act as Major of Brigade to the King's troops at Bombay during Capt. Moore's absence, or until further orders.

29. Brev. Maj. and Capt. Molloy, 12th foot, to be Aide-de-Camp and Military Secretary to his Exc. Gen. Sir A. Campbell.

July 5. Lieut. J. Campbell, 46th regt., to be Aide-de-Camp to his Excellency Gen. Sir A. Campbell, Bart.

LIGHT DRAGOONS.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotion until his Majesty's pleasure shall be made known.

8th Regt. June 4. Cornet F. T. Ferguson, to be Lieut. without purchase, vice N. Sneyd, deceased, 27th May 1821.

REGIMENTS OF FOOT.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions and appointments, until his Majesty's pleasure shall be made known.

53d Foot. May 26. Brev. Maj. and Capt. J. J. Wheatstone, to be Major without purchase, vice John Gilk, deceased, 3d May 1821.

Lieut. T. Van Buerle, from the 89th regt., to be Capt. of a company without purchase, vice J. Wheatstone, promoted, ditto.

June 13. J. Wheatstone, gent., to be Ensign without purchase, vice H. Gray, promoted, 1st May 1821.

59th Foot. July 9. S. B. Heming, gent., to be Ensign without purchase, 1st July 1821.

65th Foot. May 29. Lieut. J. Hart to be Capt. of a company without purchase, vice W. J. Moorhouse, deceased, 5th May 1821.

Ens. A. O'Donnell, to be Lieut. without purchase, vice J. Hart, promoted, ditto.

July 9. Lieut. And. Suter, from half-pay of 28th foot, to be Lieut., vice Madden, deceased, 13th June 1821.

87th Foot. June 13. Ensign Eugenius De L'Etang, from 34th foot, to be Ensign, vice Jas. S. Cates, promoted, 3d May 1821.

89th Foot. June 4. Ensign J. S. Cates, from 87th foot, to be Lieut., without purchase, vice Van Buerle, promoted in the 53d, 3d May 1821.

FURLOUGHS.

June 1. Cornet Lawrenson, 13th drags., for two years, to proceed to Europe, for the recovery of his health.

Captain Gladwin, 17th foot, ditto ditto, on his private affairs.

Captain Van Buerle, 53d foot, ditto, ditto, ditto.

Col. Huskisson, 57th foot, ditto, ditto, ditto.

12. Brev. Lieut. Col. and Major Doyle, 14th foot, ditto, ditto, ditto.

22. Lieut. Cameron, 59d foot, ditto, ditto, for the recovery of his health.

Lieut. Delamain, 67th foot, ditto, ditto, on his private affairs.

29. Lieut. J. Robinson, 67th foot, ditto, ditto, ditto.

July 6. Lieut. Stoye, 1st foot, ditto, ditto, ditto.

Lieut. Campbell, 59th foot, ditto, ditto, for the recovery of his health.

Lieut. Long, 59th foot, ditto, ditto, ditto.

21. Maj. Johnstone, 14th foot, for nine months, to make a voyage to China, for the recovery of his health.

27. Paymaster Darby, 8th drag., for twelve months, to proceed to Manila, on his private affairs.

Lieut. Franklin, 60th foot, for twelve months, to proceed to Europe, on his private affairs.

Aug. 11. Captain Clarke, 46th foot, for two years, ditto, ditto.

Lieut. Maillaue, 67th foot, for one year, ditto, ditto.

18. Lieut. Wetherall, 11th Lt. Drags., to ditto, for three years.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REFRACTORY RAJAH.

Culpec.—The following is an extract of a letter from Culpec, dated July 22, 1821, detailing the particulars of an affair, which, from the character of the writer, we give.

...the unpleasant occurrence happened here yesterday, which I will endeavour to relate as simply and correctly as possible.

About 6 a.m. yesterday a refractory Rajah came down to the house of Mr. Anand, the judge, with an armed party

of about 70 men: he had been guilty of some crime for which he had been required to surrender himself (I understand he had caused the whole of the inhabitants of a village near his residence to be put to death); he however refused to give himself up, unless the whole of his armed followers, then present with him, were allowed to accompany him: which demand, of course, could not be complied with. On his arrival to within about 200 paces of the Judge's house, he dismounted his horse, and seated himself in a chair in the midst of his people, having a chattah held over him; his vakeel, priest, and others, also dismounted, and sent their horses a short way to the rear, towards where his camels, &c. were halted.

The Judge, by this time, had sent into garrison for military aid, and a company was immediately ordered from the fort, under command of Lieut. Jardine, of the 2d bat. 12th N.I., and arrived at Mr. Ainslie's house (near two miles off) about eleven o'clock. In the mean time the vakeel waited on the Judge: but the Rajah would not leave his party, till Capt. Middleton (an Officer of the 16th N. I., who happened to be on a visit at Culpee at the time, having volunteered to take command of a company belonging to the 2d N.I. from Bandah, on duty at this post with the Gov. Gen.'s Agent, and which had no European officer with it) advanced singly from the head of the company (which, with Lieut. Jardine's company, was drawn up within 25 paces of the Rajah's bivouac), and joining the opposite party, conversed some time with the Rajah, and at last persuaded him to go to the Judge's house; which he consented to, accompanied merely by his priest, only on Capt. Middleton's passing his word that should he not come to terms with the Judge, he should be allowed to return to his party unmolested.

Having remained a considerable time without arranging matters satisfactorily, the Rajah was allowed to return to his men as promised; but he had no sooner reached them, than Lieut. Jardine charged them with his company, with the intention of seizing the person of the Rajah, if possible, without bloodshed; but they, expecting the attempt would be made, and being determined to resist, had knelt down on one knee, and taking a cool deliberate aim, fired on the company as it advanced, and killed two men, besides wounding others. Lieut. Jardine then returned the fire, which brought the Rajah and upwards of 20 of his people to the ground in a heap; many of the Rajah's men then rushed upon the sepoys, sword in hand, and with spears, &c. wounded several severely, while others retreated a short distance to reload their matchlocks. Capt. Middleton's company now advanced, and fired

a volley, and some of the Rajah's followers continued for a few minutes from the Rajah's side, which killed about 100 of the men of Capt. Middleton's company. The affair at last terminated in the Rajah's whole party (with the exception of three or four who saved themselves by flight) being either shot or bayoneted.

It is a singular thing, that the Rajah's head was found severed from his body, which is supposed to have been done by his own nephew, who was determined he should not live to be disgraced, as the wounds he received would not have caused his death, he being merely shot through his thighs. The Rajah is supposed not to have had a will of his own, but to have been forced to the rash act by the priest or brahman, and one of his associates; the brahman took care to keep out of the way of danger himself, by leaving his master just before the firing commenced, under pretence of getting a drink of water, and he was afterwards seen running away across the plains; the vakeel remained in the Judge's house till all was over. Some horses, matchlocks, swords, spears, lewters, &c. were taken, besides some valuable gold bracelets, and other ornaments belonging to the Rajah, and are to be sold by auction to-morrow morning, for the purpose of being converted into prize-money for the benefit of the sepoys.

The Judge and two or three other gentlemen were standing in the verandah, and saw the whole affair. Mrs. Ainslie had very fortunately been sent out of the way an hour or two before the fight commenced, as several shot struck the Judge's house in the verandah, where they were all standing; and this morning they must have had a pretty view of the field of battle, with upwards of 60 dead bodies, some mangled in a horrible manner, almost immediately under the windows of the house. The Rajah's men had loaded their matchlocks with two ironballs in each, and one of our sepoys has four shot wounds on him. The whole number killed and wounded on our side is fourteen; the opposing parties were very nearly equal as to numbers, the two companies not having more than 40 men in each present, fit for duty.

I have just learnt that the Rajah's name was Chundur Huns, of Khodarree, in the district of Koonch, in Bundelcund, and by his orders 34 men were atrociously murdered. He arrived at Culpee, under the pretence of giving himself up to justice. He was an elderly man, with a long grey beard reaching down to his waist; both he and his party had been taking intoxicating drugs, as if determined to make themselves desperate."—*Cal. Jour.* Aug. 6.

BHEELS.

Extract of a Letter.—"A friend at Neemuch writes to me, that some time back

the Bheels in that neighbourhood became in their aggressions so daring as to render necessary, for their restraint, the presence amongst them of a small infantry force.

This party, which was posted on the verge of the Bheel jungle, was commanded, it seems, by Lieut. Hepburne, of the 5th regt., who having resolved, if practicable, to beat up their quarters, exerted himself to obtain correct information regarding the haunts of the most active of this thievish race. Having gained intelligence that could be depended upon, Lieut. Hepburne concerted his plan for a surprise, which met with complete success. By a skilful arrangement, the scouts by whom his camp was closely watched were deceived, and after a rapid night's march, the detachment reached, about daybreak, the nest of the Bheels, who at that hour reposed in security. The avenues leading from that place were seized ere any alarm could be given; the consequence was, that many prisoners fell into the hands of the detachment, with the sacrifice of very few lives.

Amongst the prisoners, the most notorious offenders have since been executed. The Bheel character does not appear to be sufficiently understood to enable any one to determine how far this summary example may operate as a corrective to their predatory habits; should it not deter from a recurrence to their mal-practices, it may exasperate them to add in vengeance cruelty and murder to their robberies."

Another Letter from Neemutch notices a second assault made by the same detachment, on a village where another band of these plunderers, but of the Mogie race, were sheltered. Success rewarded the efforts of the officer and his party on this occasion also. The casualties on the side of the Mogies exceeded considerably the loss sustained by the Bheels.—*Ind. Gaz.*

CALCUTTA.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Judicial Department.

Aug. 10 Mr. A. W. Beggie, to be Register of the Civil Court of the Northern Division of Bundelcund.

Mr. G. Mainwaring, Register of the Zillah Court at Juanpore.

Mr. H. Nisbet, additional Register of the Zillah Court of Allahabad.

Mr. W. Blackburne, Register of the Zillah Court of Mirzapore.

17. Mr. A. B. Tod, third Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the division of Calcutta.

Mr. C. R. Martin, fourth Judge of ditto ditto.

Mr. G. C. Master, second Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the division of Dacca.

Mr. W. M. Fleming, third Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the Division of Patna.

Mr. Thomas Perry, Fourth Judge of ditto ditto.

Mr. F. C. Smith, Judge and Magistrate of Etawah.

Mr. F. E. Patton, ditto ditto of Mirzapore.

Mr. J. R. Hutchinson, ditto ditto of Burdwaun.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

BREVET RANK.

May 25. The undermentioned Officers in the Hon. Company's Army, Cadets of the 3d and 4th classes of 1805, who on the 24th May 1821 were Subalterns of fifteen years standing, are promoted to the rank of Captain by Brevet from that date, agreeably to the rule laid down by the Hon. the Court of Directors.

Lieut. T. Dickenson, 38th regt. N.I.

Lieut. T. Monteath, 17th ditto.

Lieut. G. W. Moseley, 19th ditto.

Lieut. W. Walker, 26th ditto.

Lieut. H. P. Carleton, European regt.

Lieut. T. Wardlaw, 23d regt. N.I.

Lieut. G. R. Pemberton, 28th ditto.

Lieut. D. H. Heptinstall, 15th ditto.

Lieut. H. C. M. Cox, 29th ditto.

Lieut. H. Dwyer, 21st ditto.

Lieut. J. Craigie, 18th ditto.

Lieut. J. H. Lester, 16th ditto.

Lieut. E. C. Sneyd, 3d ditto.

Lieut. G. F. Holland, 6th ditto.

Lieut. H. Sibbald, 21st ditto.

Lieut. S. C. Crooke, 20th ditto.

Lieut. S. Speck, 1st ditto.

Lieut. F. Crossley, European regt.

Lieut. S. Delap, 24th regt. N.I.

Lieut. W. H. Hayes, 27th ditto.

Lieut. A. Wight, 4th ditto.

Lieut. W. Warde, 5th regt. L. C.

Lieut. A. F. P. McLeod, 2d regt. N.I.

Lieut. J. Parson, 25th ditto.

Lieut. A. Pope, 8th regt. L. C.

Lieut. S. Moody, 4th regt. N. I.

STAFF AND OTHER GENERAL APPOINTMENTS.

May 12. Lieut. Bunbury, Interp., and Quart. Mast. 1st bat. 20th N. I., to act as Station Staff at Barrackpore, during the absence of the Brigade Major on duty.

19. Ensign J. Leeson, 21st regt. N. I., to be Sub-Assist. in the Stud Institution, in Hurriana, under Lieut. Jameson.

Capt. G. Hunter, 1st regt. N. I., to be a temporary Sub-Assist. in the Stud Institution at Calcutta.

June 3. Mr. H. W. Leake, President of the Board of Supervisors for the improvement of the Board of Civil Engineers, of Lieut. Col. G. H. Egan, deceased.

Lieut. Colonel R. Stevenson, Assistant-Quart. Mast. Gen. to the Hon. as President

to the Board of Superintendence, during the absence of Mr. Wood from Bengal.

Capt. W. S. Beaton, Assist. Adj. Gen., to be a Member of the Board of Superintendence.

113. Capt. J. Delamain, 7th regt. N.Y., is appointed to the command of the Bheel Corps stationed at Mundla.

114. The Commander-in-chief is pleased to permit an exchange of stations between Brigade Majors Pester and Faithful; the former is accordingly appointed to Cuttack, and the latter to Dinapore.

Lieut. (now Capt.) Colvin, of Engineers, is appointed to the charge of the late Capt. Blane's Office as Superintendent of Canals in the Delhi territory.

15. Lieut. Murray, Assist. Polit. Agent at Loodiana, to act as Executive Officer at that station from the 18th ultimo, the date of Captain Blane's decease; Lieut. Murray's appointment is to cease on the return to his station of Lieut. Swetenham, of Engineers.

20. Lieut. Col. R. Stevenson, Deputy Com. Gen., to be Quart. Mast. Gen. of the Army; and Major R. H. Cunliffe, Assist. Com. Gen., to be Dep. Com. Gen.

July 7. Capt. Geo. Hunter, 21st regt. N.I., to be a Sub-Assist. in the Stud Institution.

LIGHT CAVALRY.

3d Regt. May 19. Capt. P. Dunbar, to be Major; Lieut. C. C. Smyth, to be Captain; and Cornet F. Dibdin, to be Lieut. from the 8th May 1821, in succession to Ryder, deceased.

Cornet posted.

June 25. Cornet Parker (lately arrived) to do duty with 8th regt., at Parahgurh.

NATIVE INFANTRY.

June 2. Sen. Major John Gibbs, to be Lieut. Col., from 25th May 1821, vice G. H. Pagan, deceased.

2d Regt. July 7. Ens. G. Templer, to be Lieut., from 25th June 1821, vice Baumgardt, deceased.

10th Regt. May 18. Capt. E. Wyatt is removed from 1st to 2d bat., and Capt. A. Dunmore from 2d to 1st bat.

June 15. Lieut. Hull, to act as Interp. and Quart. Mast. to 2d bat., during the absence of Lieut. and Interp. and Quart. Mast. Bacon.

12th Regt. May 12. Lieut. Colonel J. Quak (new promotion) is posted to the 1st bat.

June 25. Lieut. Hill to act as Adj. and Quart. Mast. to 2d bat., during the absence of Lieut. and Adj. Bacon.

13th Regt. May 9. Capt. J. Elliott and Lieut. W. Grant are posted to 1st bat.

Major M. Blake is posted to 2d bat.

June 16. Ens. C. Boyd, to be Lieut., from 1st June 1821, vice Bagnold, deceased.

18. Lieut. C. Boyd is posted to 2d bat. 23. Lieut. R. W. Forster to be Interp. and Quart. Mast. to 2d bat., vice Bagnold, deceased.

Lieut. W. Hodgson, to be Adj. to 2d bat., vice Forster.

14th Regt. July 7. Ensign J. W. J. Ouseley, to be Lieut., vice Loft, retired date of com. 1st Jan. 1821.

16th Regt. June 2. Capt. Arthur Mannors to be Major, from 25th May 1821, in succession to Gibbs, promoted.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. L. R. Stay to be Captain of a Company, ditto ditto.

Ensign William Hickey to be Lieut., ditto ditto.

9. Major Durant and Lieut. Hickey are posted to 1st bat.

Lieut. Col. Gibbs, Major Mannors, and Capt. Stacy, are posted to 2d bat.

17th Regt. July 7. Ensign W. Dalzell to be Lieut., vice Lockhart resigned; date of com. 1st Jan. 1821.

21st Regt. May 9. Major J. Vaughan, Capt. J. C. O'Dell, and Lieut. W. H. Halford, are posted to 1st bat.

Major W. Blake and Capt. G. Case-ment are posted to 2d bat.

26th Regt. May 15. Capt. and Lieut. P. P. Morgan to be Capt. of a Company, and Ens. T. Roberts to be Lieut., from 12th May 1821, in succession to Dickson, deceased.

Capt. Dunlop, Capt. Presgrave, and Capt. Morgan, are posted to 1st bat.

Capt. Watson, Capt. Day, and Lieut. Roberts, are posted to 2d bat.

June 6. Lieut. M'Bean to act as Interp. and Quart. Mast. to 2d bat. during the absence of Brev. Capt. Stewart, on sick leave.

28th Regt. May 19. Ens. A. H. Jellicoe to be Lieut., from 6th May 1821, vice Turner, deceased.

22. Lieut. A. H. Jellicoe is posted to 1st bat.

30th Regt. June 2. Ens. E. Morehead to be Lieut., vice Purvis, retired; date of com. 1st Jan. 1821.

9. Lieut. Dickson is posted to 1st, and Lieut. Morehead to 2d bat.

Local Corps, &c. May 12. Lieut. T. Frobisher, 29th regt., to do duty with the Nagpore Auxiliary Horse.

21. Lieut. A. Carnegy, 2d bat. 11th regt., to be Adj. to the Ramgurh Battalion, vice Frobisher.

28. Lieut. J. D. Syers to act as Adjut. to the Ramgurh Corps until the arrival of Lieut. Carnegy.

June 9. Ens. R. E. Kerr, 1st bat. 29th regt. N. I., to do duty with 1st Nusseree Battalion, and directed to join without delay.

Removals.
May 9. Ensign James Burney, from 2nd regt. to 1st regt., as junior Ensign, and posted to 2d bat. at Pootahgum.

12. Lieut. Col. C. Egan, from 1st bat. 19th to 1st bat. 24th.

Lieut. Col. T. Penson, from 1st bat. 24th to 1st bat. 19th.

Lieut. Col. Imlach, from 1st bat. 21st to 1st bat. 4th.

Lieut. Col. J. N. Smith, from 1st bat. 12th to 1st bat. 21st.

Lieut. Col. (Brigadier) Vanrenen, from 2d bat. 18th to 2d bat. 25th.

Lieut. Col. Shepland, from 2d bat. 25th to 2d bat. 13th.

June 4. Ensign T. Leight, from 6th to 7th regt., and posted to 2d bat.

9. Lieut. Col. J. R. Lumley, from 2d bat. 16th to 1st bat. 28th.

Ensigns Posted.

June 6. The undermentioned Ensigns having been reported by the Officer commanding the European Regiment, qualified to join Native Corps, they are accordingly directed to join their respective battalions without delay, with the exceptions hereafter notified.

Ensign W. F. Beatson, 1st bat. 25th regt., Loodcanah.

Ensign H. Compton, 2d bat. 16th regt., Assergum.

Ensign A. J. Fraser, 1st bat. 15th regt., Allighur.

Ensign Hugh Troup, 1st bat. 4th regt., Muttra.

Ensign P. Grant, 2d bat. 11th regt., Barrackpore.

Ensign W. G. J. Robe, 2d bat. 10th regt., Berhampore.

Ensign Colin Troup, 1st bat. 6th regt., Georgong.

Ensign R. Somerville, 2d bat. 21st regt., Lucknow.

With reference to the remote situations of their own Corps, the undermentioned will join and do duty with the Battalion's specified against their names until the 1st October, when they are to join their proper Battalions.

Ensign W. F. Beatson, 2d bat. 1st regt., Pootahgum.

Ensigns Hugh and Colin Troup, 1st bat. 11th regt., Berhars.

Ensign H. Compton, 2d bat. 23d regt., Dinapore.

COMMISSIONED AND ENSIGNS (RECENTLY ADMITTED AND PROMOTED) APPOINTED TO DO DUTY.

May 9. Ensign John Burney to do duty with the European Regiment at Ghazepore.

June 7. Cornets J. Mackenzie and H. Clayton, with 2d regt. to do duty at Bundelkund.

Cornets C. E. T. Oldfield, B. C. Phillips, and W. Benson, with 1st regt. to do duty at Pootahgum.

Ensigns J. Raley, H. Mackintosh, A. Chester, W. Hammer, B. Scott, A. E. M. Murdo, H. B. Smith, J. B. D. Gahan, W. Palmer, A. Watt, D. Balderston, R. Beatty, A. Charlton, O. W. Span, E. E. Laddlow, A. L. Durie, T. P. Ellis, John Clark, Robert McNair, Herace Basely, Robert Stewart, Hy. C. Boileau, Andrew Clarke, J. O. Oldham, S. Long, C. H. Cobbe, A. M. L. Maclean, G. Wilson, John W. James Maclean, E. J. Betts, James Gresham, Bulstrode Bygrave, John Russell, Wm. A. Smith, J. T. Lowe, and E. Caste with Hon. Comp. European Regiment at Ghazepore.

19. Ensign J. G. Gordon, ditto, ditto.

23. Ensign J. E. Dawes, with 2d bat. 30th regt. N. I., at Dacca.

25. Ensign Agnew, with European Regt. at Ghazepore.

27. Ensign Cobbe, with 1st bat. 10th N. I., instead of European Regt., at Ghazepore.

Ensigns J. Clarke and E. E. Laddlow, instead of joining European Regt., to proceed to Delhi, and place themselves under the orders of Maj.-Gen. Sir D. Ochterlony.

July 6. Ensign J. T. Lowe, instead of proceeding to Ghazepore, to repair to Kis-sungunge, and join 1st bat. 23d N. I.

ARTILLERY REGIMENT.

May 8. 1st-Lieut. R. C. Dickson is removed from 7th to 4th comp. 1st bat.

2d-Lieut. J. Scott from 4th comp. of 1st to 2d comp. of 3d bat.

June 2. Maj. James Almuty to be Lieut. Col., from 14th of Jan. 1821, in succession to Hill, deceased.

Capt. and Brev.-Major J. F. Dundas, to be Major, ditto.

1st-Lieut. G. N. G. Campbell, to be Captain of a Company, ditto.

2d-Lieut. J. W. Scott, to be 1st-Lieut. ditto ditto.

6. 2d-Lieut. McMorine is removed from 2d to 1st comp. 1st bat.

2d-Lieut. Lawrenson, from 20th comp. 4th bat., to 2d comp. 1st bat.

2d-Lieut. Campbell, from 5th comp. 3d bat., to 4th comp. 1st bat.

2d-Lieut. Garrett, from 2d comp. 2d bat., to 2d comp. 1st bat.

2d-Lieut. B. Williams, from 6th comp. 3d bat., to 6th comp. 1st bat.

2d-Lieut. R. Horsford, from 7th comp. 3d bat., to 6th comp. 2d bat.

2d-Lieut. Waddy, from 2d comp. to 7th comp. 2d bat.

27. 2d-Lieut. J. H. Morris is posted to 2d comp. 3d bat.

July 7. 1st-Lieut. Donald Macdonald, to be Captain of a company, vice R. C. Dickson, killed.

with rank from the 14th Jan. 1821, in succession to Dundas promoted.

1st Lieut. S. W. Barrett, 1st Lieut. from the same date, in succession to Macalister.

7. The commissions of Capt. G. N. C. Campbell, and 1st-Lieut. D. Ewart, of the Artillery regt., are antedated to the 18th Dec. 1820.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

June 9. Lieut. John Colvin to be Capt., from the 18th May 1821, vice Blane, deceased.

Ens. E. J. Smith to be Lieut., from the same date, vice Colvin, promoted.

ORDNANCE.

May 8. Dep. Assist. Com. D. Nash is removed to the Malwa Field Force, and directed to join the Depot at Jam without delay.

Dep. Assist. Com. Kembell to the Magazine at Futtyghur.

Conduct. Joyce to the Magazine at Agra.

Conduct. Hinton to the Magazine at Dinapore.

Conduct. Glassup to the Malwa Field Force.

Conduct. Claxton to the Sagor Field Force.

Conduct. Ovinger to the Magazine at Allahabad.

PIONEERS.

May 21. Lieut. P. C. Anderson, 6th regt. N.I., to do duty with the Corps of Pioneers or Sappers, vice Rideout, attached to the Nizam's Service.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

April 3. Hospital Assist. Surg. H. W. Voysey to be Assist. Surg. to 1st foot, vice T. Bolton, deceased, 30th March 1821.

May 15. Assist. Surg. M. Macleod is posted to 1st bat. 13th regt. N.I.

19. Assist. Surg. B. Hardman, M.D., to be Sub-Assist. in the Stud Institution in the Upper Provinces, under Capt. Wyatt.

25. Assist. Surg. Adam Napier to perform the Medical duties at the Civil Station of Purneah.

Assist. Surg. H. Newmarch to the Medical charge of the Lower Orphan School, vice Napier.

Surg. W. P. Muston to officiate as Garrison Surgeon, during the absence of Surg. Swinney, on sick certificate.

Second Garrison Assist. Surg. A. R. Jackson, M.D., to be 1st Garrison Assist. Surg., vice Newmarch; and Assist. Surg. R. M. M. Thomson, M.D., to be 2d Garrison Assist. Surg., vice Jackson.

June 2. Assist. Surg. Nisbet is appointed to the Medical charge of the Civil Station at Tipperah, vice Officiating Assist.

Surg. Robt. Harding relieved; to have effect from the 22d ult.

6. Assist. Surg. Johnston, 1st-Rohillah Cavalry, will proceed in Medical charge of the detachment to Cawnpore, where he will receive further orders from Maj.-Gen. Sir G. Martindell.

9. Officiating Assist. Surg. John Davidson to do duty with H.M.'s 8th drags.

12. Assist. Surg. J. C. Paterson, G. M. Paterson, and A. Pringle, are attached to the Presidency General Hospital.

Assist. Surg. J. Drever is attached to the 3d bat. of Artillery, and will join the head-quarters at Dum-Dum.

13. Surg. John Crawford is posted to 7th regt. N.I., from 25th ult., the date of his return to Fort William from furlough.

16. Sen. Assist. Surg. Jehosaphat Castell, to be Surgeon, from 10th June 1821, vice Impey, deceased.

18. Surg. J. Castell is posted to 6th N.I., and directed to continue with 1st bat. of the regt.

27. Assist. Surg. David Pullar is attached to the General Hospital at the Presidency until further orders.

July 6. Assist. Surg. J. C. Paterson is appointed to proceed in Medical charge of young Officers about to leave the Presidency for Ghazee pore; from which station he will continue his journey by water to Cawnpore, where he is to do duty under the orders of the Superintending Surgeon till otherwise disposed of.

Assist. Surg. Geo. Murray Paterson, now at the General Hospital, is appointed to do duty with the Artillery at Dum-Dum, under Surg. Mellis.

FURLONGHS.

May 12. Surg. Jas. Gibb, 2d Assist. to the Superintendent of the Stud, to proceed to the Mauritius for six months, for the benefit of his health.

Lieut. H. Carter, 14th, or Saugor Division, to ditto, for 12 months, for ditto.

19. Lieut. W. Sargent, 29th regt. N.I., to the Isle of France, for six months, for the benefit of his health.

June 13. Lieut. G. N. Johnstone, 13th regt. N.I., to China, for 12 months, for ditto.

16. Assist. Surg. W. Frazer, to Europe, for one year, without pay, on private affairs.

July 7. Capt. C. Peach, commanding Burdwan Prov. Bat., to the Cape of Good Hope, for 12 months, for his health.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court.

British Subjects.

A very important and interesting case has lately been argued before the Supreme Court. It was an appeal from the Pro-

vincial Court of Moorshedabad, Charles Reed, Esq, plaintiff, v. Byjuant Sing. The important point to be decided was, whether or not the plaintiff was entitled to the rights and privileges of a British subject? Mr. Fergusson made a very able speech on the part of the plaintiff, and was followed on the same side by Mr. Compton. After a reply from the King's Advocate General, the Court pronounced their judgment, as far as we could collect, to the following effect: "That, in this country, a person whose father is a British subject, but born, not in lawful wedlock, of a woman who is not a British subject, is, according to the uniform practice of the Courts, and the evident intention of the statutes that respect India, not considered as a British subject." The case is, we understand, to be appealed to England. The Bench recommended to the plaintiff to bring the subject to the notice of the Legislature, by a petition, in conjunction with all those who are placed in the same predicament.—*Mad. Cour.*

Supreme Court, July 3, 1821.

Trial of Natives for Forgery.

Four natives were put to the bar on a charge of forging a deed, and uttering it, knowing it to be forged. The document said to have been forged was a habi-namuh, or deed of gift, from Shaik Amoo to Ashoof Raw, his wife; and this deed, or a translation of it by Mr. Blacquiere, had been produced on the part of the plaintiff in a case formerly before the Court: the case of Mahmood Ally Khan v. Ram Cossim Sing. The chief circumstances that excited a suspicion of the forgery were, that there was affixed to the deed the name of a Cazee of Calcutta, who proves not to have been alive at the time; that the seal attached to it did not in the least resemble the real seal of the Cazee of that period; that Ashoof Raw, who was ejected from the property and thrown into gaol (where she died), never attempted to avail herself of that deed, which she undoubtedly would have done had she known that there was such a deed. Mr. Fergusson, counsel for the prisoners, argued, upon the general ground, that as an attorney is not bound to disclose any thing that has been communicated to him by his client, a translator, as being a confidential person employed by the attorney, must be considered as precisely in the same situation in this respect with the attorney himself. To this it was replied by the Advocate General, that the deed in question was given to Mr. Blacquiere, interpreter and translator to the Court, to be translated, for the purpose of being produced in Court. The Hon. Chief Justice expressed it to be his opinion, that whatever is communicated to an attorney confidentially, he cannot be called upon to disclose for the purpose of being introduced

in Court. Mr. Fergusson, with great submission, contested the latter point, urging that it would produce a necessity for inquiry on every occasion, what was communicated to the attorney for the purpose of being produced in Court, and what not: and would destroy entirely all confidence between attorney and client. The argument turning upon this point, whether the document in question had been given to Mr. Blacquiere for translation confidentially or not, or in his capacity of interpreter and translator to the Court,—Lewis Nemy being sworn, deposed, that he assists Mr. Blacquiere in translating papers; that he does not think himself warranted to disclose any thing that comes to his knowledge, in this manner, confidentially, through Mr. Blacquiere.—Mr. Blacquiere being sworn, deposed, a paper having been exhibited to him, that he translated the original from which it was taken. Questioned by Mr. Fergusson. In what capacity did you receive that paper from Mr. Denman? As an interpreter or translator generally. Were you employed by any other person than Mr. Denman, or in any other capacity but that of a translator? No. He deposed that he has been interpreter and translator of the Court since 1792; that when papers are given him by the Court to translate, he considers himself, in that case, as acting in the capacity of public translator to the Court; but when papers are given him by an attorney, he considers them the same as if received from any private individual, and to be produced or not, according to the pleasure of the party.—Mr. East argued, that as the same document had subsequently been produced in Court, and was then attested by Mr. Blacquiere to be an authentic document, the character of Mr. Blacquiere had undergone a change during the course of the proceedings: he ceased to be in the situation of a confidential attorney, and came to act in the character of a public officer of the Court.—The Chief Justice thought this a mere argument of fiction. If an attorney had any document given him confidentially by his client, which was afterwards publicly read in Court, the attorney might give evidence as to what he had heard in Court; but he would not be allowed to refresh his recollection by the perusal of any paper communicated to him confidentially. A case of Burzoughs was referred to by the counsel, in which a paper had been produced before a Grand Jury; yet it was decided, that the attorney could not be compelled to produce it. The Hon. the Chief Justice following this precedent, the prisoners were discharged, for want of evidence.—*Cal. Jour.*

At a Meeting held at the Assembly Rooms at Cawnpore, on Saturday the 19th

May 1821, pursuant to public notice, and agreeable to the proposal of Maj. Gen. Sir Gabriel Martinelli, K.C.B., to frame rules for the management of the Cawnpore Free-School: H. C. Christian, Esq.; W. W. Bird, Esq.; W. H. Valpy, Esq.; G. Reddie, Esq.; Maj. Watson, Dep. Adj. Gen.; Capt. Parke, Brigade Maj.; Capt. Jenkins, Barrack Master; and Rev. H. L. Williams, Chaplain, being present: it was resolved,

1st. That the Cawnpore School Association be regulated in its proceedings, with reference to the rules observed in other similar Institutions, subject to the control of a Committee, to be composed of persons, who may be best qualified to afford board and education to such children, the offspring of Europeans, who may have been left destitute in Cawnpore and its vicinity, and to provide the means of elementary instruction for children and adults (Christians and natives), within the same range.

2dly. That the instructions of the Christians in the school shall include reading of the Holy Scriptures, the Book of Common Prayer, Religious Tracts, and such works as are calculated to bring them to a knowledge of the religion they profess. That the instruction of the natives shall include reading, writing, and accounts, in the Hindoostanee and Persian languages; for which purpose books, such as have been introduced among native schools in and about Calcutta, be procured; and that the reading of the Bible, or other books inculcating Christian knowledge, be encouraged, but not required.

3dly. That instructions in English be extended to natives, only as the reward of proficiency.

4thly. That persons availing themselves of the advantages of the school be required, when able, to aid the Institution by a monthly contribution.

5thly. That a Committee, consisting of a President and five members, be elected half-yearly, to controul the details of the Institution, to report the progress of the scholars, and to lay before the General Meeting a statement of accounts, &c.

6thly. That a General Meeting of Subscribers and Benefactors, be held half yearly (of which due notice will be given), for the purpose of examining the pupils reading, and adopting the report of the Committee, discussing and regulating any new matters connected with the general objects of the Institution, and for electing a new Committee and officers.

7thly. That Major-General Sir Gabriel Martinelli, K.C.B., having projected and mainly contributed to form the present association, be elected Patron, and be re-

quested to accept the office of President of the Committee.

8thly. That the Rev. H. L. Williams, A.B., chaplain of Cawnpore, be elected a permanent member of the Committee, and be requested to become Secretary thereof.

9thly. That Messrs. Christian, Valpy, and Reddie, and Capt. Parke, be elected members of the present Committee, and that Capt. Bannerman be requested to act as Treasurer and Collector of the Institution.

10thly. That the Committee solicit the co-operation of some Lady or Ladies at Cawnpore, in the superintendence of the Female Department.

11th. That these Resolutions be copied and circulated, with the list of Benefactors, and that donations and subscriptions be solicited from corporate bodies and individuals for the support of the Institution.—*Cul. Gov. Gaz.*

WEATHER—DISEASE—CROPS, &c.

Extracts from Letters.

Cawnpore, July 21, 1821.—“Since the dispatch of my last, the rains have continued with regularity and moderation, until three days ago, when such a heavy and lasting fall of rain came on, as has seldom been experienced on this side of India. The whole face of the country appeared one sheet of water, from the effects of this, and one or two subsequent showers, and a corresponding and rapid rise in the Ganges was the result. Such however is the nature of the ground here, that the water very quickly disappeared from the cantonment, and the numerous ravines with which it is intersected, were seen filled with water, and ruming with a rapidity which resembled rather in appearance that of a mountain torrent, than the rivulets of a champaign country.

The change in the temperature of our atmosphere has made considerable alteration in the nature of the sickness which is constantly so prevalent at Cawnpore, without however having caused any great abatement of it.* Cholera Morbus is no longer heard of, and apoplexy appears satisfied with the numbers who have fallen victims to it: but in their place, two very successful rivals have made their appearance: the violent bilious, and brain fevers. These pests are not, like their predecessors, confined to the barracks of the soldiers, but extend equally among the other parts of our European community, attacking

* The number of sick in the Hospital of H. M. S. 24th, from the 1st of April to the 1st of June, was six. In the same period, the same Place, Messrs. of the 1st and 2nd Regiments of Foot, and of the 1st and 2nd Regiments of Cavalry, were attacked with the same disease, and seventy or eighty were cured.

like the man of temperate, free, and abstemious habits of life. The results, however, of the two latter diseases have not proved so frequently fatal as have those of the former; yet, in many instances, they have come on with a degree of rapidity and violence that has been truly alarming.

This very favourable commencement of the rainy season has put the native cultivators into very fine spirits; grain of every sort has become cheaper in our bazars, and abundantly rich crops are confidently looked for. The accounts from Lucknow, and other places in the vicinity, are equally favourable regarding the rains and anticipated plentiful harvest."

Allahabad, July 21, 1821.—"Yesterday, between three and four o'clock P.M., the inhabitants of this station were gratified by the appearance of a large water-spout, which formed in the Ganges opposite to the lines, and was wafted by the wind and current for a considerable space down the stream, when it burst opposite to the point at Darsa Gunge. It was one of the largest of these phenomena I remember to have seen; the column descended in a beautiful serpentine line from the clouds, and very evidently exhibited a spiral motion within its concavity, something similar to the circulation of the blood in a living animal. This idea was so firmly impressed upon the natives, that with their usual sapience, they explained the appearance, by declaring that an immense *leech* had ascended for the purpose of extracting the moisture of the skies. A thick black cloud charged with lightning and rain, poured over the station at the time this phenomenon occurred. Our rains have completely set in, but it is still very hot: the thermometer generally ranging between 88 and 96 deg."

Ghazepore, July 23, 1821.—"The state of the weather still holds out favourable to the troops in point of health, but the excessive heat is quite insupportable, notwithstanding the heavy fall of rain. The natives seem to be in tolerably good health and spirits, and are using every exertion to cultivate their respective lots of ground. Nothing of any importance has occurred since my last."

Mourshedabad, Aug. 6, 1821.—"Since my last, we have had a plentiful fall of rain, and I am happy to say the grain crops have a very promising appearance, and may now be safely calculated upon as being past the danger to be apprehended from heavy rains; but, notwithstanding the quantity of water that has fallen, the weather at present is intensely hot. As a proof of the excessive heat, I shall merely state the reply of a respectable native, when it was remarked by a gentleman, who had been long resident in India, that he had never experienced so hot a season: 'It is to be expected that you

will find it hot; but I, who am a native of this country, find the heat very oppressive. I am advanced in years, and do not recollect experiencing a similar season."

Madhobdea, Aug. 6, 1821.—"I set no remarks in your paper of the weather about Furrædpore, or the indigo plant, which is in the highest perfection, but the waters are so low there is no getting at it, and what does come in, having been ripe upwards of a month, is chiefly lifeless, and gives no produce from the slow rise of the Ganges. The churs that yearly used to be inundated and the plant damaged, answered better than ever known before; not a leaf has been lost, but the produce as usual from chur-plant, very poor; the general and chief complaint is want of produce. The weather has been stormy, and a good part of July very rainy. There will be a great deal of indigo made this year, three times the quantity of last year in this quarter."

DEATH OF A NATIVE AUTHOR.

We are deeply concerned to state, that Bruja-mohuna, the author of that excellent treatise against idolatry, lately reviewed in the "Friend of India," died about two months ago. This information we obtain from the preface to a translation of this valuable work, by our esteemed friend the Rev. Deocar Smith, which we lay before our readers in his own words:

"Bruja-mohun's father was a person of respectability, and was once employed as Dewan by Mr. Middleton, one of the late Residents at the Court of Lucknow. Bruja-mohuna was a good Bengalee scholar, and had some knowledge of Sanskrita. He had made considerable progress in the study of the English language, and was also well versed in astronomy; and at the time of his death was engaged in translating Fergusson's Astronomy into Bengalee for the School Book Society. He was a follower of the Vedanta doctrine, in so far as to believe God to be a pure spirit; but he denied that the human soul was an emanation from God, and he admired very much the morality of the New Testament. Being suddenly taken ill of a bilious fever on the 6th of April last, he begged his friend Ram-mohuna-rama to procure him the aid of a European physician, which request was immediately complied with; but it was too late: the medicine administered could not produce the desired effect, and he died the very same day, at 27 years of age."

We will not be surprised in perusing the true value of Indian literature, the present pecuniary condition of this valuable labourer in the same cause, to regret that he was spared to publish his

tract, which is so admirably calculated to subserve the interests of truth."—*Friend of India*.

LOSS OF THE LADY LUSHINGTON.

Calcutta, Aug. 27.—At a late hour yesterday evening we were favoured with the following melancholy details of the loss of the *Lady Lushington*, and from which we have learned, with extreme concern, that several persons have been lost. The account of the calamity is from one of the surviving sufferers, and we submit it nearly in his own language:—"We sailed from Madras on the 5th, and having four passengers to land at Coringa, saw the light-house at midnight on the 7th; tacked about, in hopes of being able to land the four passengers (above-mentioned) in the morning, but owing to the strong currents, we were considerably to leeward of the port by day-light; we endeavoured two days and a night to regain the windward, but finding we only lost ground, cast anchor on the northward of Coringa. The surf ran very high for two days, so we could have no communication with shore; we tried to weigh anchor, and drop down to Penticollah, but all endeavours were ineffectual, when the cable parted and night had come on. The Captain gave orders to stand out to sea until twelve o'clock at night, and then tack in to the land; the chief mate took the command of the deck at midnight, and thinking we had sailed so far from the land that we could not possibly reach it before day-break, the ship tacked—a breeze having sprung up, we were alarmed by the ship striking slightly on the sand about four o'clock in the morning. Nothing can paint the distressing scene: the high land was just perceptible, and every wave driving over the ship added to our horrible situation. In half an hour every mast was over the ship's side (to leeward); the ship had drifted into a tremendous surf, every boat was staved in the attempt to lower them, and the land half a mile on our lee; we had nothing to trust to but the waves, and to place our confidence in the Almighty. The scene of horror and distress then became indescribable. The cries of the females and children were heart-rending. It was said that the bottom had parted from the upper works: Every person was naked, and up to the middle in water, and the distress was increasing every moment. Three spars of wood were got over the side, on which six persons, including myself, propped themselves up, but we were so much exhausted, that had not the natives come to our assistance, the return of the surf would have carried us out again. We could see the shore sailor who had been washed overboard, to whom the safety of so many lives is owing: he fortunately

spoke the language, and succeeded in getting four catamarans from the shore to the assistance of the sufferers; a large boat was got off, but could get no nearer than one hundred yards, and with difficulty was kept above water. At eleven the ship parted across the centre, and all the crew and passengers were obliged to get on the masts, to have the ship as a breakwater, from which many were washed away, being so fatigued they could not hold on. The catamarans kept at work until two o'clock, when the wind increased so that they could not get near the wreck, and had afterwards to desist, finding it impossible to be of further use. A Frenchman, his wife, and two daughters, with two of the crew, were seen on the wreck; at four o'clock the stern parted, on which the French lady, with her eldest daughter, reached the shore; the father, with the other daughter, perished, as did the two sailors, one of whom was seen at dark sticking to the remains of the bows, which were held by the anchors. The shore for six miles, was strewn with the ship and cargo. The number lost was 22, among whom, we regret to state, were Captain Hampton, 7th Madras Native Infantry, Ensign Wright, Mr. Wilson, formerly purser in the country service, Mr. Rousseau and his daughter, and Mr. Lyster, 2d officer of the *Lushington*. The ship parted in two at 11 A.M. and before evening scarce a vestige of her was visible. Mrs. Rousseau, who was saved, was on the stern, and her unfortunate husband was on the stem when she parted. Major Weatherall and his lady are likewise safe, and Mr. Carpenter, only son of Col. Carpenter. The situation of the survivors is said to have been truly deplorable; all were nearly without clothes. The Commander is acquitted of all blame."—*India Gazette*.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.

From England: A. Hogue, Esq.; James Bagshaw, Esq., merchant; Messrs. R. Burt, A. Stenhouse and J. Dalrymple, assist. surg.; Messrs. E. Watson, R. C. Burnett, and J. MacDonald, cadets; Mrs. Harrison; Mr. Harrison, assist. surg.; Mr. Bankhead, missionary; Mr. MacKinnon, assist. surg.; Messrs. Struthers, Vansenen, Colquhoun and Gibb, cadets; Mr. Davidson, free merchant; Mr. Walker, John Dinney, Esq.

From Madras: Capt. Dwyer; Mr. McNamara, merchant; Mr. Beatson, free mariner; Mr. Griffiths, jun., merchant.

From Bombay: Capt. Bruce, H. C. Marine; J. Box, Esq., Bombay Civil Service.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

June 21. Ship *Almota*, Winter, from London, New South Wales, and Madras.

24. Ship Moffat, Aldham, from London, 28th Jan.

30. Ship Charles Mills, Mayland, from Bombay and Madras.

July 6. Ship Princess Charlotte, McLean, from Liverpool.

— Ship Cambrian, Weddel, from Bombay.

7. Ship Glenelg, Gover, from Bombay and Madras.

12. Ship Sarah, Norton, from England.

21. Ship Lonach, Pearson, from London, 9th March.

Aug. 13. Ship Ospray, McGill, from Greenock, 19th Feb.

14. Ship Marquis of Hastings, Edwards, from London 5th April.

Departures.

Aug. 6. Ship Charles Forbes, Brogden, to complete her cargo for China.

— Ship Cambrian, Weddel, ditto, for China.

13. Ship Lady Blackwood, for China.

BIRTHS.

June 9. At Meerut, the Lady of Capt. W. P. Cooke, Deputy Judge Advocate General, of a daughter.

12. At Nusseerabad, the Lady of Capt. A. Roberts, Assistant Superintendent of Public Buildings in the Upper Provinces, of a son.

15. At Howrah, Mrs. Wise, of a daughter.

18. The wife of Mr. C. F. Macnamara, of a son.

20. At Dacca, the Lady of R.H. Boddam, Esq., of a daughter.

21. At Cawnpore, the Lady of W.W. Bird, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, of a son.

23. The Lady of Robert Alexander, Esq., of a daughter.

27. At Benares, Mrs. William Rawstorne, of a daughter.

July 15. In Royd's Street, Chowringhee, Mrs. J. F. Sandys, of a son.

16. At Dum Dum, the Lady of Lieut. P. G. Matheson, Commissary of Ordnance, Delhi, of a son.

Aug. 3. At Chuprah, the Lady of W. Lowther, Esq., Judge and Magistrate of Zillah Sarun, of a son.

At Ghazeepore, the Lady of Robert Barlow, Esq., of the Civil Service, of a daughter.

— At Banda, the Lady of J. S. Boldero, Esq., of a son.

5. At Chuprah, the Lady of William Lowther, Esq., Judge and Magistrate of Zillah Sarun, of a son.

9. At Patna, the Lady of R.H. Tulloh, Esq., of the Civil Service, of a daughter.

10. At Cawnpore, the Lady of Lieut. H. Heyman, H.M.'s 8th or King's Royal Irish Regt. Dragoons, of a son and heir.

11. Mrs. J. R. Douglas, of a son.

At The Lady of E. Panioty, Esq., of a son.

At the 1st regt. N.I.,

of a daughter.

— At Hoogly, the Lady of J. M. Sinclair, Esq., of a daughter.

13. At Chinsurah, the Lady of Doctor Vos, of a son.

14. The Lady of Col. Sir Thomas McMahon, Bart., Adjutant General at His Majesty's Forces in India, of a son.

17. Mrs. N. L. Briant, of a son.

18. Mrs. W. Wallis, of a daughter.

19. The Lady of Mr. Wm. Robertson, of a son and heir.

— At his residence in Park Street, Chowringhee, the Lady of Charles Trower, Esq., of a son.

Lately. At the house of her father, the Rev. T. Thompson, the Lady of Capt. W. G. Stephen, of Engineers, of a daughter.

— Mrs. Emelia Rideout, of a son.

On Sunday last, Mrs. Eliza Awdal, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

May 31. At Ghazeepore, Mr. J. Purkis, Assist. Apoth. attached to the Garrison of Buxar, to Miss Charlotte Davie.

28. At Cawnpore, Mr. T. W. Collins, to Miss Eleanor Staines, the daughter of Mr. U. Staines, of Futty Ghur.

June 8. At Meerut, Mr. G. Lindford, to Miss Anne Sperrin.

12. At Muttra, Lieut. Wm. Mactier, 4th regt. L. C., to Miss Harriett Armstrong, youngest daughter of the late Wm. Armstrong, Esq.

23. At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. Jos. D'Silva, Jun. to Miss Elizabeth Gomes.

July 7. At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. John Wiseman, to Mrs. Sarah Outtram, widow of the late James Outtram, of the firm of Outtram and Frisby.

9. At St. John's Cathedral, Augustus Charles Floyer, Esq., of the Hon. Company's Civil Service, to Lily Anna Maria, second daughter of William Hogg, Esq., of Lisburn, County Antrim.

25. At the Roman Catholic Church, Par cherry, Mr. William Raulin, to Mrs. Catherine Pratt.

27. Mr. Thos. R. Wiltshire, to Miss Mary Ann Smith.

Aug. 2. At Serampore, Mr. J. Sharling, to Miss Mary Keymar.

20. At St. John's Cathedral, Lieut. T. H. Baylis, of H.M. 17th foot, to Miss Julia Dorothea Bartels.

Lately. At Serampore, John L. Echard, Esq., Indigo Planter, to Miss Julia Duplessy, daughter of the late Peter Duplessy, Esq., teacher of languages.

March 22. On board the Hon. Company's ship Lady Raffles, of advertisement.

Mrs. Stackhouse, relict of the late Thos. Stackhouse, Esq., Attorney-at-Law, Madras.

24. James Stewart, Esq., Surgeon of the ship Lady Raffles.

April 19. At Chittagong. Mrs. John Buchanan, most sincerely regretted.

May 5. At the same place, the infant daughter of Mr. J. Buchanan.

26. At Dinapore, Arthur Hugh, the infant son of Lieut. Pennefather, of his Majesty's 59th regt., aged three months.

May 7. At Muttra, Major C. Ryder, of the 3d Bengal L.C.

At Neemutch, Robert Henry, the infant son of Capt. Henry Hawtery, of the 4th regt. L.C., aged three months.

10. At the Presidency, after three days' fever, Robert George Hunter, the second son of Lieut. J. H. Grant, R.N., aged two years.

21. At Kishnaghur, Rich., the infant son of F. Tovey, Esq., aged eight months.

22. Capt. Charles Gould Morgan Cowcher, of the Country Service, aged 40.

Mr. William Hardie, aged 35.

25. Joseph Johnson, Esq., Attorney-at-Law, aged 44.

At the Presidency, after having suffered for five successive days, in child-bed, Mrs. Maria D'Egville, youngest daughter of the late Capt. J. Hannah, of the Country Service, aged 20.

In Chowringhee, after a few hours' sickness, Lieut. Col. George Hickson Fagan, President of the Board of Superintendence for improving the Breed of Cattle, and formerly Adj. General of the Bengal Army.

26. At the house of Dr. McCowan, J. C. Williams, Esq., aged 38.

27. Mr. Robert Strange, aged 26.

June 9. Mr. George Grounds, aged 26.

Mrs. Anne Pack, aged 26.

12. At Barrackpore, Lieut. John Bagnold, Interp. and Quart. Mast. 2d bat. 15th regt. N.I.

18. Lydia, the infant daughter of Mr. Francis Ward, aged two years, one month, and twenty-five days.

19. At Rungpore, Master Edw. Mills, aged six years, son of John Mills, Esq., merchant of the said place.

22. At Chuprah, Sarun, W. H. Smith, Esq., of the Civil Service; a young man of firm principles, strict integrity, a disposition mild and amiable, a heart warm and affectionate, a mind pious and benevolent.

25. At Banda, of the Cholera Morbus, after a few hours' illness, Brev. Capt. and Lieut. F. R. Baumgardt, of the 1st bat. 2d regt. N. I.

26. At Midnapore, of the Cholera Morbus, Mr. Valentine Silvester, Head Clerk to the Judge and Magistrate of that place.

27. Duncan Forbes Robertson, Esq., aged 27.

29. At Serampore, after a lingering illness, Mr. P. Ferris, leaving a widow and eight children, who have to lament the loss of the best and tenderest of husbands and fathers, aged 55.

— Miss Kitty Myers, aged 22.

30. Miss Eliza Forsyth, aged 19.

July 2. At the Presidency, Sub-Conduct. James Jarvis, of the Ordnance Commissariat.

18. At Allahabad, at his dwelling in the Garden of Causero, his Highness Prince Mirza Jehangeer, second son of the reigning Emperor of Delhi, departed this life, having been attacked by an apoplectic stroke. His Highness was about two and thirty years of age.

27. At Delhi, aged eight months, Harriet, the infant daughter of Capt. T. F. Hutchinson, Fort Adjutant.

29. At Allypore, Capt. James Hyde, Garrison Engineer and Executive Officer at that station,

Aug. 1. Miss Charlotte Sophia Lund, aged twelve years.

— At Gorruckpore, Eliza, the infant daughter of Joshua Carter, Esq., of the Civil Service, aged seventeen months.

4. At Cuttack, from the effects of teething, aged nine months, the infant son of Lieut. John B. Seely, of the Bombay Military Establishment.

5. At Kauxcallee Indigo Factory, Maria, the infant daughter of Clem. Johnson, Esq., aged six months.

7. At the Sand-Heads, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health, Lieut. Col. George Mason, C.B., of the Artillery regt., much and deservedly lamented.

9. At Bankipore, near Patna, Lieut. Col. Paris Bradshaw, of the 7th regt. N.I., and Resident at the Court of his Majesty the King of Oude. The remains of this much-lamented officer were interred at Dinapore, on the evening of the 19th, with the military honours due to his rank.

10. Aged 37, after a short illness, to which he submitted with great fortitude, John Lisboa, Esq., a native of Portugal.

— At Serampore, Master Wm. Griffiths, son of Lieut. Col. Griffiths, aged two years and two months.

— At Dacca, James Child, Esq., an old and respectable merchant of Luckipore, aged 57.

11. At Dacca, R. O. Wyme, Esq., 2d Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit, much and deservedly regretted.

12. At Cuttack, Agnes Honoria Theodora Plantagenet Field, aged nine months and eight days, only daughter of Major Kingsted Plantagenet Field, of the Hon. Company's Bengal Establishment.

15. Captain Thackeray Wetherell, Commander of the ship Hebe, aged 37.

17. The son of Mrs. M. D. Bonarney, aged three years.

18. Miss Magdalen Garce, aged 28.

and Mr. Chominglee, Catherine Sophia, aged one year and seven months, the infant daughter of Capt. Theophilus, lost to sea.

— See Long 20712 and 20713. —

OF THE DEATH OF

MADRAS

MISCELLANEOUS

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE DEATH OF

CAPT. NELTHROPP AND ENSIGN POWELL.

Since our last account in our last number of the unfortunate catastrophe at Chittledroog, we have seen two others in the Madras and Calcutta papers of the 3d and 9th Aug., the first of which gives the following account:

"Died on the morning of the 16th July, at Chittledroog, Captain Nelthropp and Ensign Powell, of the 2d bat. 14th N.I., by the accidental explosion of some damaged gunpowder, thrown into a cavern where these unfortunate gentlemen were amusing themselves, while on a party of pleasure up the hill. Thus was the Hon. Company's Service deprived of two valuable officers; a wife and infant of an affectionate husband and father; and their brother officers of two amiable members of society. Captain N. had always made it his study to acquaint himself with every portion of the duty of an officer, and his success is evinced by the important services he has generally been employed on.

Ensign Powell was a very young man, whom all in his corps admired, and from his natural good abilities it was extremely likely that he would have turned out an ornament to the service.

Captain N. as a father, a husband, and a friend, could hardly be surpassed."

The other account states that, "after breakfast the party separated, and took a ramble among the rocks, and that the two unfortunate gentlemen separated from the rest, and were returning to the tent with their servants; their path lay by a magazine of some damaged gunpowder, which had been emptied; near this was a cave into which the lascars, from idleness, and thinking no harm could arise, had thrown part of the powder, instead of depositing the whole in a well used for that purpose. Some of the party had segars, and it is supposed that an end was thrown into the cave by one of them, unconscious of any danger. The whole exploded, and these unfortunate officers, with two of their servants, were in an instant hurled into eternity. Poor fellows! they rose in the morning with all the happy gleam of happy mortals, anticipating a day of pleasure; we all intended to join them and to partake of their happiness. Join them indeed we did, but oh, under what circumstances! Instead of seeing the cheerful and joyous countenances, we beheld the mutilated and disfigured bodies of departed friends; instead of returning

home with songs as to the day in cheerfulness and conviviality, Providence ordained that we should follow them to their graves. Their day of pleasure was ended in death, and soon in tears and sorrow. Those who had known Capt. Nelthropp could best appreciate his many amiable and endearing qualities, in the various relations of husband, father, friend, and soldier; many may be his equals, but few his superiors. He has left a widow to bewail his loss, and an infant to learn in after years the fate of its unfortunate parent.

The friends of poor Powell have to lament his short but happy career. Heaven in its wisdom has deemed fit to deny him the time which would have nourished and brought to maturity the talents and excellent qualities with which he was gifted.

Peace to their remains! Their memory will be cherished with sorrowful affection by their brother officers; to the last hour of their lives."

It has often fallen to our lot to record worth, which is the only tribute we can offer here for the loss of two such valuable characters. In Capt Nelthropp was found every thing that could endear him to his friends, and render his life valuable; and we have seen accounts from private letters, which, in speaking of Mr. Powell, bestow upon him a character beautifully drawn, for correctness of principle, sweetness of disposition, excellent attainments, and promising talents.

NEW ROAD FROM BELGAUM TO MALWAN.

The road down the Ram Ghaut, leading from Belgaum, Shantpoor, to Goa, Banda, Warrie, Chouk, and Malwan, has been completed by the companies of the 2d bat. Madras Pioneers, under Capt. Richardson. The labour which it has cost is stupendous; in many places the line of road (which has been most judiciously selected) passes over deep ravines, which have been built up, and the course of the mountain torrents turned; in other places they have had to cut through the solid rock to a great depth, and for considerable distances. The length of the Ghaut is about four miles; and though in some places it is still very steep, loaded bandies with military stores, received by sea at Malwan, have gone up from thence to Belgaum.

The road is open for wheel-carriages, from the bottom of the Ghaut, also to Assanoora, where you embark for Goa, and as far as Banda, now on the route to Malwan. Before the end of the rains, it is supposed that the communication with Malwan will be completely open; after which the Pioneers will most probably be employed in opening another communication through the Ghauts, and the hills, leading from the Ghauts to Salankpur. These roads are of the greatest importance, both in a military and commercial point of

view; particularly the former, which traverses the Sawunt Warrie country. When Major General Sir W. G. Keir was employed in 1819, with a division of the Bombay Army, there was nothing beyond a footpath, hardly, through any part of that country, which rendered it difficult to carry on military operations; besides which, the cantonments of Chouk, near Malwan, the most southern station of the Bombay army, is by this road connected with the Madras most northern station on the western side of the peninsula. Those who are any way acquainted with the great trade of the Doab, in raw cotton and coarse cloths, to the coast, from whence they are exported to Bombay, Madagascar, and to the Eastern Islands, will be conscious how much the prosperity and tranquillity of these newly conquered provinces will be augmented by these judicious arrangements of Mr. Elphinstone. The following is a copy of Col. Pritzler's Division Order, after inspecting the work performed in the Ram Ghaut on the morning of the 13th.

"Col. Pritzler having inspected the road leading down the Ram Ghaut, considers that it has been planned with great judgment, and executed with infinite skill; and that it reflects the greatest possible credit upon Capts. Smithwaite and Richardson, and the 21st bat. of Pioneers, whose services appear equally valuable in peace as in war."—*Hurk.*

CHOLERA MORBUS.

Extracts from Letters.

Doorab.—"The cholera has paid the Doorab another visit, and swept off numbers of the inhabitants. I am happy, however, to be able to add, that it appears to be leaving this part of the country, as I have heard but of very few cases of late."

Kulladgee.—"The 2d reg. L. C. at Kulladgee seems to have suffered very considerably from the cholera. I regret to muster, amongst the deaths, Lieut. and Adj. Underwood, of that regt., two or three native officers, and several sepoy, and many followers. It is rather extraordinary, but worth remarking, that the 2d bat. 3d reg. and 2d bat. 19th regt. N. I. and Artillery, which are encamped within less than a half mile of the Cavalry, but are more sheltered from the westward, have escaped this dreadful disorder."

Darwar, Badanny, and Baggracottah.—"The effects of the epidemic have been severely felt at Darwar, Badanny, and Baggracottah. At Darwar, amongst the families and followers of the 2d bat. 4th regt. N. I. there has been a vast many casualties, though the sepoys have fortunately escaped generally."

Shapoor, Belgaum.—"The cholera has carried off several of the inhabitants of those places and the surrounding villages:

the deaths in Shapoor have not been so great, though they have been more than one to three in Belgaum; yet the troops in camp, close to the latter Pettah, have not had above half a dozen cases amongst them, none of which have proved fatal. The men of the detachment of his Majesty's 46th regt. have many sick in the hospital, which is attributed in a great measure, if not entirely, to a too free use of a description of country beer, which is made and sold clandestinely to them, to which the men seem very partial, though the use of it to an excess seldom fails to cause dysentery, of which many of them are said to have died in the most melancholy state it is possible to conceive."—*Cal. Jour.*

Berhampore, near Ganjam, June 21, 1821.—"I have heard from some of my friends of the 4th regt. N. I., they have suffered much with the epidemic cholera. On the 1st and 2d of June they halted at Luggenpett, where it first began, though there was no sign of it in the village. On the 5th, at Sonapett, the disease increasing, they were obliged to send off to Hyderabad for additional sick carriages. The weather, they say, is hot in the extreme; thermometer 115 to 120 degrees. On the 6th, they were at Tackmutta; the camp a scene of lamentation; the milk and magnesia had had a fair trial, and not a man was cured by it: brandy, calomel, and laudanum was afterwards resorted to, and it appears by the account I have before me to have succeeded in seven cases out of ten. This appears generally to be a very hot season: here last month the thermometer was at 3 P. M. 112 degrees in an open veranda. I went over to Jaggernaut the other day, and found the change delightful, the thermometer only ranging from 83 to 87 degrees."—*Mad. Cour.*

Bellary.—"The cholera has again broken out in different parts of the country, between Bajgapilly and Anantapoor (villages only three marches distant from each other); the 15th N. I. lost 84 sepoys by this dreadful plague at Kalludghee. Of 16 troopers of the 2d Cavalry attacked by it, but one has recovered. Though the disease is there more virulent in its effects it is less extensive in its operation."—*Hurkaru.*

DEATH OF AN OLD SOLDIER.

Died at Cannanore, on the 15th of July, Quart. master Matthew Steven, of his Majesty's 69th regiment, greatly and deservedly lamented by his brother officers and the corps at large. The remains of this brave and gallant soldier were attended to the grave by the whole of the regiment and the officers of the cantonment. He was the oldest soldier in the corps, having served 32 years faithfully and honourably in the four quarters of the globe, by sea

and land: he was in eleven general engagements, twice with the immortal Nelson; and on one occasion, when the St. Nicholas of 84 guns, and the St. Joseph of 112, were boarded by the crew of the Captain, he was the second who entered the stern windows of the latter, and the brave Commander Nelson was the third. He served at Toulon under Gen. O'Hara, in Corsica under General Stewart, on the Continent under his Royal Highness the Duke of York, and under various other commanders, and twice in the West Indies. He was at the attack of Marksme and Antwerp, and at the storming of Bergenopzoom in the year 1814, under General Sir T. Graham. He remained on the Continent until June 1815, and was at the glorious battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo. This good man's private virtues were not less eminently conspicuous to those who knew him than his public conduct was praiseworthy; he has left a widow and six children to deplore his loss.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS.

CADETS AND ASSIST.-SURGEONS ARRIVING FROM ENGLAND.

Bombay Castle, June 22, 1821.

In view to the accommodation of Cadets on their first arrival from Europe, and to obviate as far as practicable the many inconveniences and impositions to which they are often subjected, the Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to resolve, that an officer shall be appointed to receive charge of all Cadets immediately on landing, and retain command of them until they proceed under orders from His Exc. the Commander-in-chief to join a regt.

On the arrival of a ship from England it will be the duty of this Officer to ascertain the number of Cadets on board (if any), provide for their suitable reception, assist them in obtaining servants, and to protect them, as far as may be in his power, against impositions of native agents.

The Officer in charge is authorized immediately to provide mess and table furniture for 30 Cadets, at the expense of Government, which stock will hereafter be kept up at the expense of Cadets deriving benefit by the Establishment. He will also submit an estimate of the expense of maintaining permanently such mess servants as may be considered indispensably requisite, through the Commander-in-Chief, for the sanction of Government.

The Paymaster will be authorized to advance the Officer in charge 200 rupees on account of every Cadet who may join the mess, on producing a certificate of the date of his arrival from the Adjutant General, which advance will be separately accounted for to each individual; and any

balance that may remain in the hands of the Officer in charge, will be made over to the Cadet on his quitting the mess to join a battalion, the total advance being ultimately deducted, in monthly instalments of fifty rupees, by the Paymaster of the division in which he may be stationed.

It will be the duty of the Officer in charge to dine daily with the Cadets, and breakfast with them at least twice a week, in order to ensure regularity.

The mess accounts of each Cadet will be closed on his proceeding to join the battalion to which he may be appointed; and, in addition to the actual expense incurred, he will be charged 10 rupees, to form a fund to keep up the stock of mess articles.

When the Town Barracks are empty, the Cadets will be accommodated with quarters in them; but should troops be quartered there, the Quarter Master General will provide for the accommodation of the Cadets according to circumstances.

These arrangements having been established with the sole view of providing Cadets, on their first arrival, with quarters and a mess, and of guarding them against numerous impositions to which they are liable, it is left optional with those who have friends at the Presidency to join the mess or not, as they may judge advisable.

The monthly allowance to the Officer in charge of the Cadets is fixed at 200 rupees.

The Commander-in-Chief will be pleased to give such subsidiary orders relating to the Cadets as he may judge expedient.

Lieut. Campbell, of the 11th regt. N.I., to be superintending Officer of Cadets at Bombay.

Bombay Castle, July 26, 1821.

Assistant Surgeons, on their first arrival in the country, are admitted to the benefit of the arrangement made for the accommodation of Cadets, by the General Order dated the 22d of last month.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

July 18. Mr. Charles Shubrick to be Superintendent of Stamps.

Mr. William Henry Watken to be Secretary to Government, and Translator in the Department of Country Correspondence.

Mr. David Greenhill to be Acting Judge and Criminal Judge in the Southern Concan.

Mr. John Hector Cherry, Acting Sub-Collector of Sholapore.

Mr. Edward Grant to be Register to the Court of Sudder Adawlut and Sudder Foujdarry Adawlut.

Mr. George Lettsome Elliot, Acting First Register at Ahmedabad, and Acting Senior Assistant to the Criminal Judge.

Mr. John Vibart to be Acting Register

at Kaira, and Acting Senior Assistant to the Criminal Judge.

Mr. John Hornby Little, Acting First Assistant to the Political Agent at Sattara.

Mr. Richard Mills to be First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate in the Northern Concan.

Mr. John Pyne to be Second Register at Surat (Acting First Register at Surat), and Acting Senior Assistant to the Criminal Judge.

Mr. J. C. Mauro to be First Assistant to the Collector in the Southern Mahratta Country.

Er. Marry Borrodaile to be Second Register at Ahmedabad, and additional Senior Assistant to the Criminal Judge.

Mr. William Richard Morris to be Acting Second Assistant to the Political Agent at Sattara.

Mr. Edmund Holland to be Assistant to the Register in the Southern Concan, and Assistant to the Criminal Judge.

Mr. John Warden to be Assistant to the Collector in the Southern Mahratta Country.

Mr. J. H. Ravenshaw, ditto, ditto.

Mr. R. K. Pringle, ditto, ditto.

Mr. F. Franco to be Assistant to the Collector in the Southern Concan.

Mr. N. Hornby to be Assistant to the Collector of Kaira.

Mr. G. C. Wroughton to be Assistant to the Collector in Candeish.

Mr. William Willes to be Assistant to the Collector of Poona.

Mr. Edmund Montgomery to be Assistant to the Political Agent at Sattara.

Mr. J. W. Muspratt to be Assistant to the Collector of Ahmednuggur.

Mr. Henry R. Allan Harrison to be Assistant to the Collector of Kaira.

Mr. O. Hanson to be Assistant to the Register at Broach, and Assistant to the Criminal Judge.

Mr. R. T. Webb to be Assistant to the Collector of Broach.

Mr. J. H. Farquharson to be Assistant to the Register at Surat, and Assistant to the Criminal Judge.

Mr. H. Brown to be Assistant to the Register in the Northern Concan, and Assistant to the Criminal Judge.

Mr. Charles Gore Houlton to be Assistant to the Political Agent at Sattara.

Aug. 2. Capt. Archibald Robertson to be Collector and Magistrate of Surat.

Mr. Gilbert More to be Collector and Magistrate of Kaira.

Mr. William James Lumsden to be Acting Collector, and Magistrate of Surat.

Mr. William Gordon to be First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Broach.

Mr. Harry Borrodaile to be Acting First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Poona.

Mr. David Blane to be Acting Second Register to the Court of Adawlut at Ahmedabad, 6th August 1821.

Mr. Robert Eden, of the Madras Civil Service, to be Assistant to the Principal Collector and Political Agent in the Southern Mahratta Country.

Mr. J. A. Stevenson, ditto, ditto.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

STAFF AND OTHER GENERAL APPOINTMENTS.

June 21. Lieut. Col. Turner's appointment of Lieut. Otley, Brigade Quart. Mast., to receive charge of the Bazar, with the field detachment under his command, is confirmed.

26. James Henderson, Esq. is appointed Secretary to the Government in the Military Department.

July 3. Capt. E. H. Bellasis is appointed Military Secretary to the Hon. the Governor.

4. Capt. D. Wilson is appointed a Member of the Committee for the Distribution of the Concan Prize Money, in the room of Capt. Hutchinson.

5. Capt. Long is appointed to act for Lieut. Iredell as Assist. Com. at Surat, during the latter's absence on sick certificate.

6. Lieut. James Craig, Acting Adj. of 2d bat. 9th regt. N.I., is appointed to the situation of Fort Adjutant of Ahmednuggur, vacated by Capt. Gibbon.

9. The field force in Kattywar, lately under the command of Lieut. Col. the Hon. L. Stanhope, having been broken up, Lieut. Col. Barclay, of the 1st regt. of Lt. Cav., is appointed to command the detachment remaining in the province, until it shall be deemed requisite to reduce it to a permanent establishment, and permitted to draw the allowances of a Brigadier.

20. Brev. Capt. Wm. Black is appointed to succeed Capt. Barr as Secretary to the Military Fund, from 21st of May last.

31. Capt. Burrowes, H.M. 65th regt., is appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Hon. the Governor, from the date of the death of Capt. Marriott.

Aug. 2. Lieut. Col. the Hon. Lincoln Stanhope, H.M. 17th Drags., is appointed Inspector of Cavalry and also of Horse Artillery, so far as their Riding, Drill, and other Evolutions with Cavalry are concerned, under this Presidency, until further orders.

Lieut. Col. Stanhope will be guided by the instructions of his Ex. the Commander in Chief, in the execution of the duties of his appointment.

Lieut. Gordon, 4th regt. N.I., to be an Assistant under Maj. Sutherland, in the Survey of the Deekan.

9. Lieut. Campbell, attached to the Sur-

vey Department in the Deccan from 26th May 1820; is appointed to succeed to the vacancy occasioned by the transfer of Ens. Slight.

10. In consequence of Maj. Litchfield's promotion, he is relieved from the duties on which he is at present employed in the Persian Gulf; and Capt. Soillieux, of the 1st regt. of Lt. Cav., is appointed to succeed him.

Maj. Litchfield will, however, continue in the Gulf for a period of three months from the date of Capt. Soillieux's arrival there, the latter Officer acting under him during that time.

16. Lieut. H. C. Holland, Major of Brigade to the Troops at Bhooj, is removed to the same situation at Kairah, vacant by the appointment of Capt. Stamper to the Commissariat; and Lieut. Geo. Moore, of the 1st bat 9th regt. N.I., is nominated Major of Brigade to the Troops stationed at Bhooj.

LIGHT CAVALRY.

Aug. 13. Lieut. E. Sparrow, 1st regt. Lt. Cav., being reported qualified to perform the duties of Interp. in the Hindoostani language, is appointed Interp. and Quar. Mast. to that regt. from the 6th of this month.

NATIVE INFANTRY.

2d Regt. June 28. Lieut. Chas. Johnson, to act as Quar. Mast. to 2d bat.

4th Regt. July 10. Lieut. T. C. Parr, 1st bat., to act as Adj. to that bat. from 1st of May, until Brev. Capt. and Lieut. Graham can join.

20. Lieut. F. Walker having tendered the resignation of his Commission in the Hon. Company's Service, the Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to accept it.

7th Regt. June 26. Ens. S. C. Spence to be Lieut. vice Durie, deceased; date of rank 10th June 1821.

8th Regt. July 23. Lieut. B. Seton, 2d bat., is appointed to perform the duties of Quart. Mast.

9th Regt. July 6. Lieut. John Worthy, 2d bat., is appointed Adj. to that bat., in the room of Lieut. Craig; date of appointment 1st July 1821.

10th Regt. July 23. Capt. B. Gerrans, 2d bat., to be Interp. to that bat. from the 6th of this month, until further orders.

Aug. 18. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) John McIntire to be Capt., vice Perkins, deceased; date of rank 11th June 1821.

Lieut. A. Seymour to be Capt., vice Bamford, deceased; ditto 14th Aug. 1821.

12th Regt. July 31. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) W. Ogilvie to be Capt.; and Ens. Chas. Denton to be Lieut., in succession to Betts, deceased; date of rank 19th July 1821.

Removal.

July 3. Ens. Jas. Harvey is transferred, at his own request, from the Bombay Europ. regt. to the 9th regt. N.I., where he will rank as Junior Ensign next below Ens. H. Mačan; and Ens. W. S. Moncrieffe is transferred, at his own request, from the 9th to the Bombay Europ. regt., where he will rank as Junior Ensign next below Ens. Wm. Wade.

CADETS PERMANENTLY POSTED.

Aug. 18. The rank of the undermentioned Cadets having been received from the Hon. the Court of Directors, they are permanently posted to regiments, with dates of commissions assigned them, as Ensigns and Lieutenants, as follows:

John Swanson, to rank as Ens. 11th Feb. 1821, Lieut. 11th June 1821, posted to 10th regt. N.I.

Ralph Sillar, as Ens. 11th Feb. 1821, Lieut. 21st July 1821, to 4th do.

Fred. Ottey, as Ens. 11th Feb. 1821, as Lieut. 14th Aug. 1821, to 10th do.

M. Thackthwaite, do. do. 7th do.

Alex. Woodburn, do. do., 12th do.

Edw. Burgess, do. do., 12th do.

Geo. Candy, do. do., 2d do.

R. W. Honnor, do. do., 2d do.

J. B. Glennie, do. do., 4th do.

Thos. Candy, do. do., 10th do.

Alex. Livingston, do. do., 4th do.

Chas. Morley, as Ens. 13th Feb. 1821, Lieut. 14th Aug. 1821, to 10th do.

Dav. Carstairs, as Ens. 15th Feb. 1821, Lieut. 14th Aug. 1821, to 3d do. (not arrived).

John Beck, do. do., 11th do. (not arrived).

G. W. Oakes, as Ens. 20th Feb. 1821, Lieut. 14th Aug. 1821, to 7th do.

Herbet Mayo, do. do., 6th do.

Chas. Clutton, do. do., 11th do.

A. R. Wilson, do. do., 7th do.

Fred. Cox, do. do., Europ. Regt.

Benj. Crispin, do. do., 8th regt. N.I. (not arrived).

R. John Crozier, do. do., Europ. Regt.

R. T. Lancaster, as Ens. 21st Feb. 1821, Lieut. 14th Aug. 1821, to 5th regt. N.I.

Thos. Mitchell, do. do., 8th do.

Rd. Philipps, do. do., 1st do.

Rd. Sellwood, do. do., 6th do.

A. F. D. Frazer, do. do., 9th do.

John Kerr Gloag, do. do., 1st do.

T. B. Forster, do. do., 9th do.

R. J. Littlewood, do. do., 5th do.

Walter Maxwell, do. do., 3d do.

John Liddell, do. do., 12th do.

Walter Stewart, do. do., 12th do.

W. A. Wroughton, do. do., 2d do.

Philip Parkhouse, do. do., 2d do.

J. G. Thompson, do. do., 4th do.

High-Coverly, do. do., 10th do.

A. N. Macken, do. do., 4th do.

Geo. Thornton, do. do., 10th do.

ARTILLERY.

July 3. Lieut. J. Walker is appointed to act as Adj. and Quart.mas. to the Artillery in Guzerat.

6. Capt. Schuler, of the Artillery, with Lieut. Colonel Turner's Field detachment, is placed in charge of the Ordnance Store Department, on the allowance of 100 rupees per month, from the 13th of April last.

ENGINEERS.

July 12. Ens. Francis Outram, of Engineers, is appointed to the situation of Draftsman, vacated by the death of Ens. Dashwood; date of appointment 1st July 1821.

Aug. 2. Sub-Conduct. John Williams, of the Gun-carriage Manufactory, is appointed Overseer in the Engineer Department, on the pay and allowance of a Conductor.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

June 23. Assist. Surg. Anderson is appointed to the medical duties of the Hon. Company's cruiser Discovery, in the room of Assist. Surg. Downie, appointed Surgeon to the Court of Sadder Foudjaree Adawlut.

Mr. Assist. Surg. Davies appointed to H. C. cruiser Vestal is cancelled, and that officer is placed at the disposal of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief.

28. Mr. Fergusson, Sub. Assist Surg., in charge of the medical duties of the Antelope cruiser, is directed, on the arrival of that vessel at Mocha, to remain in medical charge of the Residency there until an Assist. Surg. can be permanently appointed.

July 26. Mr. Barra is appointed Surg. to the Residency at Mocha, and will proceed there at the opening of the season, continuing in the mean time to perform the duties of his present station.

FURLOUGHES.

June 28. Lieut. James Iredell, Assist. Commissary at Surat, to sea on sick certificate, for ten months.

July 4. Capt. H. R. Deschamps, 2d bat. 12th regt. N.I., to England, on urgent private affairs, for three years.

11. Surg. W. Gall, 8th regt. N.I., to ditto for three years, on sick certificate.

Lieut. G. F. Penley, 2d bat. 8th regt. N.I., ditto, ditto, ditto.

Aug. 9. Lieut. Robert Mignan, European Regiment, ditto, ditto, ditto.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JAIL AT AHMEDNUGGER.—ATTEMPTED ESCAPE OF THE PRISONERS.

Ahmednugger, Aug. 19, 1821.—“We had a free and gentle passage of arms here

last night. The civil prisoners got possession of the jail about five o'clock, after overpowering the guard, which consisted of 12 sepoys, and from 50 to 100 sebundies. They captured almost all the arms and ammunition of the latter, and 10 muskets, without cartridges or bayonets, of the former.

It had been the custom for the sepoys to go into the different cells with the jailor, to inspect the irons of the prisoners, about sunset, with bayonets in their hands, leaving their muskets in the area of the jail; and when thus divided, the prisoners (total 257 I hear) rushed out with loud shouts and seized the arms. They laid about them so manfully that the guard thought the best plan would be to secure the prisoners by running out and shutting the gate behind them, which they effected, but in the scuffle 1 sepoy and a few sebundies were shut in also.

At this time the troops were on parade, and heard the firing which forthwith commenced between the prisoners, sepoys, and sebundies. A couple of companies immediately marched to the place, but on their arrival it was found that nothing more could then be done than to surround the jail and prevent the escape of the insurgents. A consultation was held, and it having been resolved to blow open the gate and carry it by storm, a six pounder was sent for.

The day had now declined, and as the guns were all mounted on the works of the fort, it took a considerable time to lower one, remount it, and drag it to the Pettah. The energy of those on whom the labour devolved, however, overcame all difficulties. In the mean time, Mr. Pottinger and Major Staunton made arrangements for the attack, and some of the sepoys having mounted the wall by means of scaling ladders, the insurgents were kept in tolerable order by their fire.

They, however, occasionally returned it, and every now and then assailed us with a shower of stones, accompanied by a furious shout of Deen! Deen! as if they had made up their minds to escape or perish in the attempt. In the intervals of comparative silence, we could distinctly hear them striking off their fetters, which they were enabled to do from having got possession of a set of blacksmith's tools at the time of the assault.

Ten o'clock struck, and as the last stroke died on the breeze, the rattling of the gun through “the street” warned us that ere long many a proud spirit should bite the dust.

The six-pounder was instantly run up and fired at the gate, muzzle touching, but without effect. It was tried again and the folding doors opened slowly.

The scene which followed was truly magnificent.

The light company of the 2d extra battalion, backed by a party of the 1st bat. 8th reg. and 40 sebundies, well armed, rushed in, and at the same moment the jail-yard was splendidly illuminated with numerous flambeaux and blue lights. The gleaming of the sabres, the blue glittering of the bayonets, and the countenances of the men, the wild shrieks of the dying wounded, and the echo of musquetry employed in blowing open the inner doors, through the vaulted roof of the mosque now used as a jail, had at that hour of the night an effect which surpasses all description.

The slaughter soon ceased, and it was found that in the short space of five minutes between 30 and 40 of the insurgents were killed, and near 70 had been severely wounded, chiefly by the sabre and bayonet; some of the slain were equipped and accoutred in the spoil taken from the sebundies.

The coolness, and steady obedience to orders of all the troops, surpassed every thing I had seen before. All who asked quarter after the first rush were spared.

Our loss consists of, 1st bat. 8th regt., three privates wounded; 2d extra bat., one havildar, two naiks, four privates wounded; Sebundies, one jeinadar and a few men wounded.

The scopy and some of the sebundies who were shut in the jail we found alive, but one sebundie had been killed"—*Anonymous communication addressed to the Editor of the Bombay Courier.*

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Bombay Sessions.

On Saturday last (July 14) the third Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and jail delivery for this town and island, &c., commenced.

The Hon. the Recorder shortly recapitulated the nature of the several bills which would be laid before the Grand Jury: he said it was not necessary for him to say much to gentlemen so thoroughly acquainted with the nature of the duties they had to perform as the present Grand Jury, and concluded by recommending that the Grand Jury, or a deputation, should visit the Country Jail, as a measure which, on general principles, would be beneficial; for although he had no reason to suspect there was any cause of complaint existing, but on the contrary had reason to believe that good order and good management prevailed, yet these periodical visitings he considered as extremely useful and proper.

The Grand Jury having retired with the bills, the Court adjourned till Monday.

The Foreman of the Grand Jury, on presenting the last of the bills, stated to the Court, that in pursuance of his Lordship's recommendation, the jail had been visited; that the Jury had found the alterations which had been recommended some

time since, were in progress under the inspection of a committee appointed by the Government, and would very soon be completed. That the internal management and economy of the jail appeared to be conducted in a highly satisfactory manner; a remarkable proof of which, he mentioned, that amongst nearly 130 persons at present confined in it, there was not a single case of sickness.

There was nothing interesting in any of the cases tried, and we shall therefore confine our report to a bare enumeration of the verdicts and sentences.

1. John Mendes, true bill for murder; the man not being in custody, a bench warrant issued to apprehend him.

2. Bappoo Ballpoori Bhoi, true bill for stealing in a dwelling-house; found guilty, and sentenced to be transported for seven years.

3. Ballo Kessoe Coonjee, true bill for stealing in a dwelling-house; found guilty, and sentenced to transportation for life.

4. Shaik Mahomed Husson, true bill for stealing in a dwelling-house; found guilty, recommended to mercy, and sentenced to be transported for seven years.

5. Balloo Mahomed Issub Vasker, true bill for stealing in a dwelling house; pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to be transported for life.

6. Meer Futtay Ally Meer Bilab Ally, true bill for stealing in a dwelling-house; not guilty, and discharged.

7. Huzraz Tucker Lohana, true bill for burglary; found guilty, and sentenced to be transported for life.

8. Shaik Jewan, Abboo Rama, Raja Es-mailj and Gocul Poonjea, true bill for larceny; and against Dossa Tyehjee for receiving the stolen goods.

Shaik Jewan and Gocul Poonjea were found guilty, the former sentenced to seven years' transportation, and the latter, on account of his youth, to a private whipping in the jail. The others were found not guilty, and with the prisoners against whom no bills had been preferred or found, were discharged by proclamation.

9. A true bill was found against Sullamon Cassim, the syrang of the grab ship Bombay Merchant, Captain Hyland, and 14 others of the crew, for a conspiracy. Sullamon Cassim and another pleaded not guilty, and traversed the indictment till next Sessions. The others not being in custody, nor under recognizance, a bench warrant was issued for their apprehension. The trials of the prisoners being completed on Tuesday, and the jail delivered, the Court adjourned the Sessions from day to day till further orders.—*Bombay Cour.* July 21.

MURDER OF THE RAJAH OF KOLAPOOR.

Accounts from Dharwar, dated the 21st July, mention the murder of the Rajah of

Kolapour, who was shot in his palace with a pistol on the 16th July by a silledar of the name of Syajee Bajee Moblie. His Highness was shot about three o'clock and died about nine in the evening, in the 23d year of his age.

The perpetration of this atrocious act is ascribed to motives of private revenge, although it is not improbable the murderer may have been urged on to the completion of his purpose by the instigations of several disaffected characters in the neighbourhood of Kolapour. It appears that about 16 years ago the village of Sampgan was granted to the silledar on service tenure. This grant was resumed some months ago. The silledar, in order to get his village restored, and to obtain also some arrears of pay, had been for some time an unsuccessful suitor at the Rajah's durbar. Upon the rejection of his claims, he seems to have resolved to murder the Rajah, and he accomplished his design with the assistance of his relations. The Rajah has left a son, an infant of two years and a half old, and the Government is now carried on under the superintendence of the late Rajah's mother and the high priest, who formerly ruled the country during the late Rajah's minority.—*Bombay Cour.* Aug. 4.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

In a letter from the Rev. Henry Davies to the Assistant Secretary of the Church Missionary Society, dated Bombay, June 2, 1821, an affecting account is given of the ravages, in that place, of the malady which has proved so fatal in many parts of India. He writes: "My spirits have been greatly depressed, for some days past, by the awful ravages of the cholera morbus. This dreadful disease has been, for some weeks, raging in all directions; but it did not appear in Bombay till about a fortnight ago; and, on the 28th of last month, it entered the barracks in which the Bombay European Regiment is quartered, and in three days I followed to the grave thirty-two persons: five more were buried yesterday, and the work of death is still going on.

"I have seen every case which has been admitted into the Hospital. Never have I witnessed any thing more heart-rending. Young men, stout and healthy, brought in in the morning, and dead in the evening! One can hardly conceive any thing more dreadful, than the awful realities of eternity developing themselves, in such an unexpected manner, to numbers, who thought, if they thought on the subject at all, that the period was far distant.

"The disease has been such, as, in by far the greater number of instances, completely to defy every human effort. The remedies applied, though the most powerful that can be imagined, have entirely

failed. One circumstance is very striking, that, with the exception of two cases, the men were, to all appearance, in perfect health, the moment before they were attacked: some of them were taken ill while on parade, and some while lying on their beds; several of them having eaten hearty breakfasts at eight o'clock, have been screaming in agony, and brought to death's door, by ten or eleven.

"The remedies used are, first, copious bleeding, till the patient nearly faints.—Secondly, twenty grains of calomel are administered, and washed down with 100 or 120 drops of laudanum, in a glass of brandy. If this dose remains, two ounces of pure brandy and four ounces of Madeira wine are given every hour. These, with the hot-bath, the water so heated as almost to scald, are the means on which the only hope of restoration depends: but sometimes, in what are called the cold cases, it is impossible, even by the application of the most powerful stimulants, to produce any thing like re-action. The pulse ceases, almost as soon as the disease appears; the most dreadful spasms in the legs, arms, thighs, and bowels, accompany the attack. I have seen men held down by six others, with great difficulty.

"One thing has comforted me greatly: I have found them, with a very few exceptions, sensible to the last; and this has afforded me an opportunity, watching a momentary interval of rest, to whisper the offers of mercy through the precious blood of Christ to many of these poor creatures."—*Mission. Reg.*

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.

From England: Lieut. T. Chambers; Mr. Dick; Messrs. Pouterdent, Prescott, Sweedland, Harvey, Fraser, Thompson, Brett, and Ore, cadets; Mr. Crispin and Mr. Hale, civil service; Mrs. Hale and two children; Mr. C. Morley, cadet; and Mr. C. Boyce, volunteer for marine service.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

July 18. Ship Hoogly, Robson, from Calcutta.

— Ship Lowjee Family, Seton, from China.

22. Ship Waterloo, Alsager, from London and St. Helena

Aug. 10. Ship Orpheus (free-trader), Finlay, from London 20th Feb.

21. Ship Cadmus (free-trader), Appleby, from the Downs 6th April.

Departures.

July 15. Ships Farquharson, Cruickshanks; Inglis, Borradaile; Caroline, Crawford; and Royal Charlotte, Howell, for China.

— Ship Britannia, Snoball, for Madras.

1822 Ship Volunteer, Waterman, for Calcutta; Ship Charlotte, Stevenson, for China. 29. Ships Charles Grant, Scott; Marquis Camden, Larkins; and Kent, Cobb; for China.

— Ship Bombay Castle, Hutchinson, for Madras and Calcutta.

Aug. 23. Ship Waterloo, Alsager, for China.—*Passengers*: Lieut. Rose and Mr. Pitcairn, H. C. marine; Lieut. Webb, H. C. artillery.

BIRTHS.

June 27. The lady of the Rev. Jas. Clow, Minister of the Scotch Church, of a daughter.

July 5. At Storm Hall, the lady of Benj. Phillips, Esq., 1st Member of the Marine Board, of a daughter.

24. In Rampart Row, the lady of Wm. Fenwick, Esq., of a daughter.

27. The lady of J. Farish, Esq., Secretary to Government, of a still-born child.

Aug. 2. At Surat, the lady of the late John Morison, Esq., of a son.

4. At Cambala, the Hon. Mrs. Bucharian, of a son.

5. The lady of Dr. Conwell, of this Establishment, of a daughter.

8. At Fort Victoria, the lady of Capt. Morse, of a son.

9. The lady of Alex. Bell, Esq., of Tannah, of a son.

13. At Poonah, the wife of Mr. Conductor R. E. Willock, of the Commissariat Department, of a daughter.

14. In Rampart Row, the lady of Aratoon Apar, Esq., of a son.

Lately. The lady of Archibald Inglis, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

June 10. On board the Sir Stephen Lushington, Capt. Wm. Perkins, of the 10th regt. N. I.

11. At Anjar, the infant daughter of Capt. Thomas Morgan, 4th regt. N. I., aged three months.

17. At Hyderabad, of the Cholera, Robert Palmer, Esq., of Ingeram, nephew of Wm. Palmer, Esq., of Hyderabad.

July 18. At Surat, Capt. Nathaniel Betts, of the 12th regt. and commanding the 1st extra battalion of Nat. Inf. "Death brings all distinctions to the same level," and the most correct eulogy which can be offered to the memory of a soldier, as well as the most satisfactory consolation to his relations and friends upon so melancholy an occasion, is to record the sentiments of that circle of acquaintance, in whose society the deceased passed the greatest part of his life, with the feelings of those men over whom he presided. In doing so, it may

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be asserted without the imputation of flattery, that few men have fallen in the prime of life, more sincerely and universally regretted than Capt. Betts. To the most unaffected manners and a warm heart, were combined in him those sterling virtues, which, while they at once stamped him as one of his Maker's "noblest works," secured to him at the same time the respect and love of his superiors and equals; and in no case has the attachment of Sepoys been more strongly or affectingly evinced than in the present instance; for no sooner had the report of his being dangerously ill reached the lines of the battalion that he commanded, than not only every native officer off duty, but many Sepoys with their families, flocked to his quarters; and when they saw that form, to which they were accustomed to look up for protection, a lifeless corpse, their honest feelings could be no longer restrained, but burst forth in a manner that would have done honour to the most civilized society. Every possible respect was paid to his remains; and the sense entertained of the loss which the service, and society in general, have sustained in this excellent officer, was but too truly marked in the countenances of the numerous spectators.

19. At Surat, after a short but painful illness, John Morison, Esq., Collector of that Zillah, in the 38th year of his age, and after having filled the above situation upwards of seventeen years. By the death of this truly worthy man, his family have sustained an irreparable loss; for in him they possessed all that constitutes the affectionate husband and father, the tried and steady friend. In society, the character of Mr. Morison was marked by the strictest integrity, and by a peculiar and uniform urbanity of manners, which secured him the confidence and esteem of all who knew him; and the regard in which he was held in his official capacity, amongst all classes of the natives, was affectingly evinced by a general suspension of business, and the almost incalculable number assembled to pay a last tribute of respect as his remains passed to the grave.

28. Thos. Norris, Esq., of this Presidency.

Aug. 2. Anna Louisa, the infant daughter of Lieut. G. W. Blachley, 7th N. I., of a lingering illness.

4. At Broach, Charles, the infant son of Capt. Campbell, Commissary of Stores, aged 11 months.

— Thos. Lawrie, infant son of the late Capt. Jas. Lawrie, of the H. C. Military Service, aged 3 years.

5. Jas. Lithgow, son of the late Lieut. Col. Jas. Lithgow, H. C. Military Service, aged about 12 years.

— Of the hooping cough, Emily Sophia, infant daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Henry William and Mrs. Sophia Sealy, aged one year and eleven days.

13. Capt. J. S. Bamford, of the 2d bat.
10th regt. N. I.

14. Mr. John Hart.

CEYLON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court, Colombo, July 9, 1821.

Fines for Non-attendance on Juries.

The Chief Justice.—“It may be remembered, that at the last criminal session it was thought necessary to summon a jury of Europeans.

As the Europeans in this settlement are principally the gentlemen filling offices under Government, who have other highly important duties to discharge, the Court (unless in cases where the charter imperatively requires such a Jury) has hitherto been very sparing in calling for their attendance.

Accordingly, in the course of ten years, which have occurred since the establishment of Juries in this island, there have been but two instances in which such a Jury has been summoned, unless for the trial of Europeans.

In the first of these instances, this course was adopted on the application of the public prosecutor, in an instance where the Cutcherry of an out-station had been robbed to a great extent, under suspicious circumstances; and a very minute investigation, by an intelligent and unbiassed Jury, was found to be necessary.

In the last case, the character of a magistrate was at stake; his secretary had made a charge against him of disgraceful peculation, in consequence of which he was deprived of his office; the secretary was in his turn accused of conspiracy, and the prosecutor and prisoner were so extensively connected amongst all the Burgher inhabitants of Colombo, that it would have been impossible from that class to select a jury of which the members would not be liable to imputation on the one side or the other; in such a case, the Court felt it right to exercise its power of appointing an European jury, as most likely to do strict justice between the parties.

The result was, that the character of the magistrate was, after a full and accurate investigation, by the verdict of a most respectable and highly intelligent jury, completely vindicated.

It is to shew that the Court has not vexatiously or wantonly required the attendance of those gentlemen, that these two cases, the only cases in which it has exercised this power, have been mentioned; but taking all the cases in which the services of Europeans have been required at Colombo, since the year 1811, they amount to fifteen in ten years, requiring

on an average, an attendance of ~~one~~ hours, in one day, once in eight ~~days~~.

Yet this is a service from which gentlemen seem to shrink as from a labour almost degrading to them; and, narrow is the number from which an European jury can be selected, still narrower would it be, were all the evasions and excuses offered to have effect.

The number of Europeans in Colombo, capable of serving on juries, appears by the official return to be thirty-two; the accidental presence of two gentlemen from the out-stations, increased it on the last occasion to thirty-four.

Out of this number ten gentlemen (nearly one-third) failed to attend; the Court did not exercise the power given to it by the charter, of immediately fining them, but reserved the subject to this term, to give opportunities of making such excuses as they might be able to offer.

Neither would it willingly resort to the more severe measure of punishing this neglect by imprisonment, although power to do so is entrusted to it by charter.

There seems to be a remarkable anxiety in some of these gentlemen, to establish a title to exemption from this duty.—We can acknowledge none, the law does not sanction, nor do circumstances allow them; in the instance of Members of Council indeed, the courtesy of the Judges has hitherto prevented their being called upon, and in that of the Deputy Secretary of Government, a becoming attention to the convenience of the Governor, near whose person that officer is constantly required, has dispensed with his attendance.

But in no other instance, though various efforts have been made to establish them, have any exemptions been admitted, nor by law could they be admitted by the Court.

Reduced by these circumstances to the number of thirty-four, and by the neglect of attendance to twenty-four, there remained on the occasion of which I now speak but that number, out of whom thirteen jurors were to be elected by lot. Were this disinclination encouraged by the easiness of the Court, it is obvious, that the non-attendance of a few more, and the exercise of the prisoner's right of absolutely challenging five would fritter down the election by lot, into the mockery of putting in thirteen names (if so many were pleased to attend) into the urn to draw out the same names as the jurors to be sworn.

But it is not in the particular instance of Europeans themselves, that the inconvenience is most severely felt; it is in the very bad example which is thus set to the natives; it is in the eagerness with which that bad example is imitated: the natives see the exemption from juries sought as a privilege by these gentlemen, and instead

1822/3 as they ought, and as a proper obedience to the law in their of fors, would shew them, that it is a privilege to be permitted to sit upon juries, by strain every nerve to escape this terrible duty, and we are wearied every session with excuses and applications, from the least occupied people in existence endeavouring to avoid this sacrifice of their precious time. Nay, the very lounging idler who saunters all day in our verandas, disturbing the Court with his silly gabble, will, when called to exercise this duty, approach with all the earnestness of a person anxious to escape a heavy penalty; and if he can by any fraud or contrivance impose upon the Court so as to be spared his attendance, turn to his companions with the exultation of one who had established a valuable claim, and return to his idle uselessness with gratified vanity.

And why will English gentlemen set an example so unworthy of English feelings; why will they not rather uphold with anxious reverence this inestimable privilege? where else can they look with such unmixed confidence for protection and security to life or honour, as to the trial by jury?

It has been suggested, but I cannot believe it, that some of these gentlemen imagining that an attendance on this Court lessens the respect in which they wish to be held by the natives; if there be a person capable of such egregious folly he is an object of pity; if there be one who would for such feelings surrender the right of trial by jury, (and it may be destroyed by neglect or contempt, as effectually as by violence), he is a wretched calculator, miserable man, who would sell his birthright for the paltry mess administered to his vanity, in the stupid wonder of ignorance and servility.

I trust that we shall not again have to make observations of this kind, and that it is only necessary to awaken the more respectable feelings of our countrymen to put an end to this very bad practice; in the hope that this may occur, and in proof of our anxiety to avoid harsh measures, as long as possible, we do now remit all the fines of the last criminal session."—*Ceylon Gaz.*

TIGER DESTROYED.

We are happy to state, that a tiger was destroyed near Gallee, on the 26th ult. which is supposed to be the same animal, whose visits to that neighbourhood have previously been attended with fatal consequences. This object, however, we are sorry to add, was not affected before further destruction of human life: a man named Polonewillegey Adrian having been killed by a tiger on the 24th instant, in

his garden, at the village of Ettellogodde, distant about two miles from the Cutcherry; and a girl named Pasquallilegay Babehamy, at the house of her mother, in the village of Holawagodde, on the very morning the animal was destroyed.

A party of villagers, under the direction of the Cutcherry Modeliar, traced the tiger in the course of the day, to a tree in the jungles, in which he had taken up his station, leaving the mangled body of the girl at the foot of it; he was hunted from that position, and in a short time killed. The animal was brought to the Cutcherry in the evening, and being opened, was found to contain two of the fingers and the hair of the unfortunate girl that had been carried off that morning.—*Ceylon Paper*, July 7.

LOSS OF THE SHIP FATTALVAHOOD.

We regret to state, that the country ship Fattalvahood, of 400 tons, commanded by Mr. W. Richardson, has foundered off the eastern coast of the island, near Ambelapokene, a village in the Wannu. The only particulars that have reached us of this occurrence are contained in a report of the circumstance made to the Collector of Trincomalee, by the sitting Magistrate at Molletivoe, who proceeded to the spot as soon as he heard of the wreck, with the view of rendering every assistance to the unfortunate sufferers, and of saving as much as was practicable of the vessel, and the cargo she had on board.

The Fattalvahood is stated to have sailed from Bombay on the 3d June, bound to Madras; and that when she had passed Trincomalee, she sprung a leak, which admitted water into the vessel so freely, as to leave no chance of keeping her afloat, until she could be brought into Trincomalee, the nearest harbour. Her Commander consequently determined to run the ship on shore, in order to save the crew, and in the expectation of preserving a part of her cargo; the wind however, veering round soon after, and blowing off the land with some violence, this object was not effected, and the ship sunk at eleven a. m., on the 25th, in six fathom water, and about six miles from the shore, off Ambelapokene, where she remains in nearly an erect position, with the water almost over her lower mast's heads. Every soul on board was safely landed at the village in the boats belonging to the ship, but at the time this report was made, no part of her cargo had been saved.—*Ceylon Gov. Gaz.*

BIRTH.

July 17. At Jaffna, the lady of Chas. Edward Layard, Esq., his Majesty's Civil Service, of a son.

DEATH.

June 14. At Trincomalee, after a short illness, Mr. George R. Ewbank, Chief Clerk in the Storekeeper's Office of his Majesty's Naval Yard, at that port: a young man of an amiable disposition, and of great abilities, deeply regretted and much lamented by all who knew him; by whose death the Crown has lost a most valuable and faithful servant.

NICOBAR ISLANDS.

REPORTED SEIZURE OF A BRITISH VESSEL.—
SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER OF AN ENGLISH
RESIDENT IN THE ISLAND OF NONCOWRY.

Penang, May 16, 1821.—A report prevailed here some time since that a ship had been cut off at the Nicobar Islands, with no further accounts: the following letter, favoured us by Capt. Brisley, commander of the Covelong, recently arrived from Rangoon, we regret to say, confirms the fact of such an occurrence; and we give it at length, as it contains information which will be found useful and interesting to those navigating in the Bay of Bengal, and who are in the habit of touching at the Nicobars for refreshments:—

“I am sorry to say, that the report we had here some time ago of a vessel having been cut off at the Nicobars is confirmed beyond a doubt. Capt. De Souza, who came a passenger with me from Rangoon, has given me the following particulars, and which I send to you for publication.

Capt. De Souza was at Bompoka, one of the Nicobar Islands, in December last, and learnt from an Englishman residing there, that a ship from Bengal had been cut off, and all hands massacred by the natives of Noncowry, another of the Nicobar Islands. He is perfectly satisfied as to the truth of this report, as he had been an eye witness to the Noncowry boats coming to the Island he was at, with silk piece goods, dooriahs, rice, sugar, &c., bartering with the natives of Bompoka for tobacco and dollars, and at such a price which leaves no doubt as to their being the produce of rapine and plunder.

The above is the substance of the account I have obtained from Capt. De Souza, on that subject; but it has often been a matter of surprise and astonishment to me that the inhabitants of Noncowry should so much differ from the natives of the other Nicobar Islands, particularly those of the Car Nicobar, at which Island I have frequently touched, and have had opportunities of observing and knowing them to be of a character most hospitable and inoffensive. It is however my opinion that the natives of Noncowry are not naturally bad, but are led and in-

stigated to the commission of crimes. The depredations by one or two Caffree have been long residing at Noncowry, were originally transported from the quebar, when the Danes had a settlement on the Island. There appear to be strong grounds for this suspicion, and whilst they remain there, they will render the approach of vessels to the Island for refreshments very unsafe. I am further confirmed in my suspicions against the Caffrees, by the circumstance of its not being the first instance of vessels having been cut off at that place. About twelve years ago, a brig, whose name I do not recollect, but I believe belonging to Madras, was cut off, and all hands, with the exception of one or two men, were killed. There was also another brig belonging to Madras, with the commander of which, Capt. Price, I was acquainted, who, on his arrival at Rangoon, informed me that he had very narrowly escaped losing his brig and all their lives through the beforementioned Caffrees.

There appears, in my opinion, a great deal of suspicion attached to the Englishman who resides at Bompoka. The account he gave of himself to Capt. De Souza, is as follows: That he had deserted from an English Ship which touched at Noncowry for water, and that the natives refused to let him leave the Island unless he gave them something by way of ransom. Capt. De Souza then remarked to him, that he was not now at Noncowry, but at Bompoka, and that the inhabitants of the latter Island would not prevent his leaving it, and even if they did, it was not difficult for him to go on board the brig, and that he (Capt. De Souza) would be very happy to take him away. This man declined taking advantage of the offer, but remained at Bompoka when Capt. De Souza sailed.

These circumstances lead me to suggest that it would be very satisfactory to those concerned, if it could be ascertained what ship it is which has thus been cut off, and if possible, some measures taken to deter the Noncowrans from committing any future depredations, and to secure the safety of vessels touching at their Island in distress or for refreshments.

A ship which sailed from Bengal last year for the Persian Gulf is missing, and no account whatever has yet been received of her; it is therefore very probable that the ship alluded to by Capt. De Souza may be her; and although it may be observed that a vessel bound to the Persian Gulf can have no business at Noncowry, many instances have occurred of greater improbabilities happening to shipping.

This account I should think will be of service to persons navigating in the Bay of Bengal, as it will be a caution to them

1822 act, should they be obliged to of that Noncowry."—*Cal. Paper.*

Chief Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.

SIR: I observed in your Paper of Saturday, that it was supposed a ship had been cut off at the Nicobar Islands: for further and stronger proofs regarding the character of the Englishman that resides there, I beg to state the following circumstances, for the information of Commanders who may be passing that way. In the month of December 1820, the ship *Indiana*, Capt. J. Pearl, passed the Nicobars on her way from Penang to this place. When off the Island of Terressa, about six P.M., they were suddenly surprised by the approach of a boat containing about fourteen men, who very dexterously rowed alongside, and came on board. One of them spoke a little English, and was the bearer of a letter from an Englishman, dated April 1820, stating that he was very poor and distressed. The letter was directed to any English ships that should happen to pass that way, begging them to take him away, and also requesting them to send him some old clothes, as he was destitute of almost all the necessaries of life. His name is Wm. Worthington, but the natives call him John. This letter excited the attention of Capt. Pearl, the Hon. John Macallister, and several other gentlemen, passengers; who immediately dispatched the boat with a large quantity of clothing and a note from Capt. Pearl, stating that he would wait for him off Bompoka, or Pomboke, the island upon which he resided.

The ship was accordingly hove to off the Island, and continued to burn Marooning lights every hour during the night; and a gun was fired every four hours. At six A.M. several boats came alongside, among which was the one that had been dispatched for the European. The people stated that he could not come so far out, but requested that the ship would come into the harbour, and anchor; and he would supply her with all the different productions of the Islands. Many of the boats contained old copper and nails, which they reported to have been taken from a ship that had been wrecked there. The prices they demanded for their articles were beyond measure exorbitant; but they said that they dared not take less, as that was the price fixed by the European, unless the ship came to anchor. By one of the boats we learned that he had been in the habit of sending this petition to every ship that passed, in order to profit by trading with them. The Island of Bompoka, or Pomboke, is a very delightful place; the natives have something of the Malay countenance, and are remarkably stout, and well made. They appear an open, hospitable, and inoffensive people.

At seven, the *Indiana* filled and made all sail, leaving the natives to enjoy the fruits of their labour for their pains, as we could purchase nothing of them excepting a few bird's nests. While off the Island of Noncowry, several boats came off containing old sheet copper, bolts, and nails; but we could not learn from them whence they procured them. In one of the boats there was a Portuguese looking man, decently dressed in the European style.

I am, Sir,

C. D. MURPHY,

Late 1st Officer of the *Indiana*.

SINGAPORE.

Private accounts from Singapore represent that infant colony as in a very promising state, and the writers are sanguine in their expectations, with regard to its future prosperity. Its advantages are highly appreciated by those who visit it, and the idea of giving it up to the Dutch is deprecated generally. Rumours, however, prevailed there, at the date of these accounts, having an entirely opposite complexion. By their latest communications from Batavia, it was understood that the Dutch intended to withdraw their claim on Singapore, but this intelligence is weakened by the reports with which it is coupled, that they were also inclined to give up Rhio, and even to abandon Banca to the British. Such measures would be directly contrary to the system of policy on which they have acted since their return to India, and are unlikely to take place, even on the supposition that they have found these settlements to be uselessly burdensome and expensive. They may find it ruinous to persist in their extensive plans for preserving an absolute ascendancy in their eastern seas, but their characteristic jealousy would deter them from giving a preponderance to British influence in that quarter by a transfer of possessions which would lead to that result.—*Cal. Paper* of July 23.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

We have received Sydney Gazettes to the 11th Aug., inclusive. Governor Macquarie had returned to Sydney about the middle of July, from a visit of inspection to Van Dieman's Land, and an official account of the present state of that colony was published in the Sydney Gazette soon after his arrival. We believe it has already been made public in this country, but a brief sketch of its contents may not be uninteresting. The Governor notices, in appropriate terms of commendation, the numerous most essential improvements which had taken place at Hobart's Town and other parts, since his previous visit in 1811.

The number of well-built houses in Hobart's Town are stated at 421, and the population at 2,700 souls. He particularly notices the erection of a government-house, handsome church, a commodious military barrack, a strong gaol, a well constructed hospital, and roomy barrack for convicts. There was also considerable progress made in the building of a substantial pier at Sullivan's Cove, which, combined with the natural facilities of the place, will it is alleged, render it one of the best and safest anchorages in the world. He passes an apparently well merited encomium on the industry and spirit of enterprise manifested by the inhabitants of Hobart's Town, and gives due share of praise to Lieut. Governor Sobell, for his wise regulations and judicious arrangements, as having excited and fostered that disposition, on the part of the inhabitants, from which all the improvements enumerated have resulted. The Governor makes an equally favourable report with regard to the advancing state of the settlements at Port Dalrymple, Launceston, George Town, &c. &c. Three lines of roads are in the course of formation from the capital to various parts of the island, one of them extending to the distance of 120 miles. The general population of Van Dieman's Land is stated at 6,372 souls, exclusive of the civil and military officers; and it contains 28,838 head of horned cattle, 182,468 sheep, 421 horses, and 10,683 acres of land in cultivation. By the introduction of the Merino breed of sheep, the quality of wool grown in the colony was rapidly improving, and it was expected that it would soon obtain such a degree of perfection as to render it a most valuable export to the mother country. The detachments of the 1st Royal Scots, the 24th, 30th, 34th, 45th, 53d, 82d, and 89th Regts., stationed for some time in New South Wales, had embarked at Sydney, and were to sail on the 16th of August to join their respective regiments in India. It appears from these papers, that the crime of forging upon the New South Wales Bank had already made its appearance in this colony. On the 6th of August no less than six men had been tried before the Supreme Court for forging and uttering, knowing to be forged, £10 notes. Four of them were found guilty.—*London paper.*

CHINA.

Extract of a letter received from China by the Maitland, dated the 5th April.

"I thank you for the information respecting cotton: had I been enabled to say any thing in its favour, I should have answered you long since; but from the time you received our letter, it has gradually declined in price to this moment, and it is now so

desperately depressed as renders it unpleasant subject. I have already said much upon it to my friends most anxious to engage in it, as renders it an irksome task to give my real opinion: but with the hope that it may save you from any concern in it, I will briefly state, that we have 90 bales of Bombay and Bengal unsold to the proper people who manufacture it. The Lowjee's cargo, lately arrived from Bombay (fine Europe market), has sold for about 13 tales, payment in each 508,00 drs. and the remainder in sugar. The Maitland (by which I now write) has been here four or five months, and her cargo is not yet sold; 11-3 has been the highest offer, and I suppose 10-5 could not be obtained just now.

The cultivation of Nankeen cotton has so much increased, as has enabled them to send it here in large quantities, and sell it at 14 tales; the fineness of its quality precludes the possibility of that of India competing with it, till the latter is reduced to 8 or 10 tales; any that may arrive from Bengal will not probably exceed these limits, it will therefore be a desperate attempt to send any till the prices in India are proportionally reduced; though I suppose we may expect 152 m. bales! How it may be disposed of, the future must determine: I apprehend much mischief.

Opium has been as high as 2,500 for Company's, and 1,800 for Malwa; in consequence of so small an importation last year. It is, since the brig Culvo Tramily's arrival, falling, and may now be quoted at 2,000 for Company's, and 1,600 for Malwa and Turkey; but all will fall to the prices of last year, as soon as the expected importations appear; say to 13 or 1400, and the speculators will probably repent having bought so dear at the sales in Calcutta.—*Hurk.*

SIBERIA.

FORMATION OF BIBLE SOCIETIES.

Extracts from Dr. Henderson's Letters from St. Petersburg to the British and Foreign Bible Society:

May 5, 1820. "The representative of his Imperial Majesty in Asia, the Governor-General of Siberia, not only affords every necessary support to such as are carrying on the operations of the Bible Society in those vast and uncultivated regions, but is himself acting as a zealous and most successful agent of the Institution. Having lately undertaken a journey into the most distant parts of Asiatic Russia, he makes it a point, among other important measures which he adopts, to establish Bible Societies at the different places which he visits in his progress; I mentioned some time ago, that he had formed an important Auxiliary at Irkutsk. I have now the pleasure of adding, that, visiting the mines

1822, Chinsk, near the frontier of China, of the numbers of poor criminals are con- sidered to wear out the dregs of a wretched race, His Excellency had no sooner returned from their subterranean regions, than he established a Bible Association, principally with a view to their benefit, and not less than 2,100 rubles were subscribed on the spot. Nor has his zeal in the good cause stopped here: from yesterday's Gazette, I perceive, that, on the 17th of February, His Excellency formed a Bible Institution at Kiatcha, the frontier town between Russia and China, where the two nations meet for the purposes of trade. Almost all the public officers and merchants assisted at the solemnity, which was opened by a speech delivered by the principal clergyman; after which, the Governor-General himself expatiated on the object and utility of Bible Societies. The sum subscribed amounted to 4,020 rubles."

June 19, 1820. "The Committee were yesterday much gratified, by accounts transmitted by the Irkutsk Committee and the Governor-General of Siberia, respecting the rapid progress of the cause in those remote regions of the Eastern world. The Bible Association at Kiatcha, on the Chinese frontier, has collected not less than 5,463 rubles, in little more than one month; of which sum, 700 rubles were subscribed by the invalids, cossacks, and other military persons. At Nertschinsk, famous for its mines, 2,434 rubles were collected in the course of three days. His Excellency the Governor-General, by whom, as I informed you in a former letter, these Societies were formed, seems fully determined that no inhabited part of his vast Government shall long remain destitute of the words of Eternal Life. It is now his intention to establish a Bible Society in the town of Yakutsk, on the river Lena, the operations of which will extend to the most distant shores of the Arctic Ocean. Ochotsk and Kamtschatka will follow next; and I have no doubt that, in less than another year, we shall be delighted with accounts of the formation of a Bible Society for the Aleutian Islands; and soon shall be fulfilled the words of the prophet: *From the uttermost parts of the earth have we heard songs, even glory to the righteous.*"

October 6, 1820. "In a former communication, I mentioned that the Governor-General of Siberia was taking measures for effecting the formation of an Auxiliary in the town of Yakutsk. It is now in my power to inform you, that his exertions have been crowned with success, a Society having actually been established in that remote and chilly region, which we may consider as our most advanced post in Asiatic Russia."

Of this Society at Yakutsk, Dr. Pinkerton writes:

"A Bible Association, in connection with the Irkutsk Auxiliary, has been formed in Yakutsk, which is situated on the banks of the Lena, under the sixty-second degree of north latitude, with about 3,000 inhabitants. No less than 649 rubles and 50 copecks were subscribed at the establishment of this Society by the inhabitants of those northern regions."—*Mission. Reg.*

CENTRAL ASIA.

We have been favoured with the following news from the north-west. About a year ago, Shah Moorad, the son of the Ameer of Kundoos, a province lying between Balkh and Budukshan, collected a large force, chiefly of Usbek Tartars, and subdued the following countries in the space of eight months: Budukshan, Balkh, Kertageen Koolah, the district of the Hazarehs, dependents on Khoelm; Inderab and Khoos, dependencies on Cabul, and Chatteral, which is also known by the name of Little Kashkar. This extraordinary conqueror has adopted the policy of transplanting his new subjects from their native seats to other subjugated provinces, the inhabitants of which are in like manner transferred to those vacated by the removal.

We understand that the brother of Shooja, the ex-King of Cabul, has transferred the throne of Cabul to Ghizni. Shah Mahmood and his son Kamran are at Heraut. —*Cal. Gov. Gaz., May. 24.*

PERSIA.

Letters from Persia mention the safe arrival of Colonel Doyle, and his companion, Dr. Cragie, at Ispahan. They had met with every attention from the Governors and persons in authority on the way, and their journey had been on the whole agreeable, but less expeditious and more expensive than had been anticipated. A Persian Ambassador had arrived at Gombroon on his way to Bombay. The heat had been as great in the Persian Gulf apparently as in India, and at Kishma, where the station of the Bombay troops was fixed, all the surgeons, and five of the officers of this small establishment were sick. —*Cal. Jour. Aug. 11.*

PERSIAN GULF.

Muscat.—Letters from Muscat Cove, dated 9th July, mention the arrival there of the Francis Warden, after a long, tedious, and boisterous passage of 53 days from this port. The H.C. cruiser Ternate arrived at the same time, having suffered some little damage in her masts and yards from the bad weather. The H. C. cruiser

Teignmouth was to be dispatched with packets, &c. to Boshire.

On the 8th July, a very superb sword from the Governor-General was presented to the Imam of Muscat by Mr. Jukes, our envoy to the Persian Court. His Highness expressed himself much gratified with the present, and the manner of its presentation.—*Bom. Paper, July 14.*

Kishme.—At Kishme all was quiet; but we are sorry to learn that most of our offi-

cers were sickly, and the majority at sea on board the H. C. cruisers.
July 21:

ARABIAN GULF.

From Mocha, we learn that the Dola insists that the clause in the Treaty respecting British ships does not extend to Native vessels wearing the British flag.—*Bom. Cour., June 20.*

African Intelligence.

MAURITIUS.

PROCLAMATION.

In the Name of His Majesty George IV., of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland

KING,

His Excellency ROBERT TOWNSEND FARQUHAR, Esq., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Mauritius and Dependencies, Capt.-General, Vice-Admiral, &c. &c. &c.

Whereas by His Majesty's Order in Council, under date the 12th of July 1820, the Order in Council of the 28th of May 1819, for regulating the trade of the Island of Mauritius with foreign States in amity with His Majesty, has been repealed.

And whereas the regulations with respect to the trade of this island with States in amity with His Majesty must now be made conformable to the Order in Council of the 12th of July 1820.

The Order in Council of the 28th of May 1819, and the Proclamation which was published in this Colony on the 17th of July 1820, have consequently ceased to be in force.

His Exc. the Governor having found himself under the necessity of referring to

His Majesty's ministers the several doubts and difficulties that have arisen relative to the manner in which the Order in Council of the 12th of July 1820 should be made to apply to States, Settlements, and Countries situated to the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, and within the limits of the Charter of the East-India Company, it has become necessary to direct that, until the decision of the Government at home on this subject shall be known, the provisions of the Proclamation of the 31st of October 1814, which has received the limited approbation of Government, in so far as it tends to regulate the inter-colonial trade between the Island of Mauritius and the ports, places, and countries situated within the limits of the Company's charter, shall continue in force and full effect, with the subsequent modifications and ad-

ditions which may have been made, particularly to the 14th and 19th articles of the said Proclamation.

With a view of securing the due collection of the additional duty established by the Order in Council of the 12th July 1820, in every case in which it should be payable, in order to preserve that just reciprocity which is the basis and the essential condition of the new commercial arrangements, authorized by the said Order in Council; it is decreed and ordered that all articles, goods, and merchandize, being the growth, produce, and manufacture of the Island of Mauritius and Dependencies, which may be exported on board vessels under foreign colours, bound to any ports, places, and countries to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, and within the limits of the Charter of the East-India Company, shall be subject to the payment of such additional duty as is established by the Order in Council of the 12th July 1820.

The Island of Bourbon being situated to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, and within the limits of the Charter of the East-India Company, the produce of the Island of Bourbon may be imported from the said Island into the Mauritius, according to the conditions contained in the Proclamation of the 31st October 1814, as modified by the succeeding article of the present Proclamation; but wine and brandy, the produce of France, which shall have been reshipped at Bourbon, and from thence legally imported into the Island of Mauritius, shall come within the privilege of the Entrepôt pursuant to the Proclamation of the 12th Sept. 1820, in precisely the same manner as if these articles had been imported into the Island of Mauritius direct from the Westward of the Cape of Good Hope.

The French coasting vessels coming from and going to Bourbon shall pay the same duties at Mauritius as the English coasters of the latter Island are now, or may hereafter be subject to.

All articles, goods and merchandize being the growth, produce, and manufacture

of the Island of Mauritius and dependencies, when they shall be exported from this Island into that of Bourbon, of whatever nation may be the vessel on board which they are shipped, shall pay the same duties as are established by the Order in Council of the 12th July 1820, on the produce of the Island of Mauritius and dependencies, when exported on board French vessels to the ports of France.

With respect to private and local charges, distinguished under the head of port duties, anchorage, pilotage, and others of the same nature, the foreign vessels admitted into the ports of the island of Mauritius, conformably to the laws and regulations which regulate the commerce of this colony, shall not, in future, be made subject to any other, nor to any higher duties, than those paid by vessels under British colours; derogating, in such particulars, from all previous regulations to the contrary, especially from the 11th chap. of the Decree of the 30th Fructidor, 12th year, and from the provisions in this regard contained in the Proclamation of the 29th of August 1817.

All the various dispositions of the Proclamation of the 19th of Sept. 1820, which was published in consequence of the Order in Council of the 28th May 1819, are maintained, and will continue in force accordingly, in order to secure and extend the happy effects of the Order in Council of the 12th of July 1820, in favour of the commerce of this colony.

The import duty on all goods legally imported into the island of Mauritius, on board British vessels, remains generally fixed at 6 per cent. on their value, according to the valuation which may be made; in consequence, the provisions contained in the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th articles of the 1st chap. of the Decree of the 30th Fructidor, 12th year, as also the Tarif of import duties annexed to the said Decree, remain annulled, and are of no further effect.

The present Proclamation shall be read, published, and entered on the Records of the Courts and Tribunals of this Colony, and a copy thereof transmitted to his Honor the Chief Judge and Commissary of Justice.

R. T. FARQUHAR.

Port-Louis, 19th May 1821.

ISLE OF BOURBON.

VOLCANO.

Extract of a letter, dated Isle of Bourbon, March 31, 1821 :—"About the beginning of this month the volcano on this island, after having displayed above the crater all the magnificent horrors of its fires, terminated it by an abundant eruption, which was so rapid, that the lava was

not more, on the 9th, than 50 or 60 poles from the highway, which it could not fail to reach in a short time. A severe shock of an earthquake was experienced on the 14th, at St. Rosa, but so sudden, that they could not discover its direction. We have not heard what has been felt in other quarters. A letter from St. Rosa, of the 26th March, announces, that for several days the communication between that place and St. Joseph has been interrupted, and that the lava rushes into the sea with a dreadful noise. The heavy rains for some days past have hindered the couriers from passing, and prevented us from giving a more detailed account of that event; but we hope soon to be able to give a complete account of this eruption."

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

NEW SETTLEMENT ESTABLISHED BY THE OFFICERS OF THE LATE ROYAL AFRICAN CORPS.

Extract of a letter, dated Albany, Cape of Good Hope, Sept. 15, 1821 :—"I think my last informed you of the establishment of a new settlement, in advance, by the Officers of the late Royal Africans, recently disbanded. Its site is between the Great Fish and Beka rivers: a country hitherto considered as neutral, but which term is now restricted to the territory between the latter and Keiskamma rivers. The conditions on which the new Colonists have located are very advantageous; they have each a grant of 4,000 acres; two town lots, in a beautiful village which they have established; 40 acres in its immediate neighbourhood; with the privilege of selecting from their late regiment several men as servants, at a low rate of wages, whom Government agree to ration for the first year. A few other individuals have been admitted to the same advantages, as well as several of the non-commissioned officers of the above corps. The result of these terms has been an amazingly rapid progress in the erection of their new town, to which the name of Frederickburgh has been given, in honour of the Commander-in-Chief. I rode over last week to see the country, and was surprised to find, in the space of about six weeks, full 40 houses completed, or in progress. The buildings are mostly constructed of turf, and plastered; many gardens are made, and several acres of wheat and potatoes in cultivation. The situation of the town is most beautiful and romantic: it is placed in a valley of easy access, and watered by the river Gualana, which there runs over a bed of rocks, and empties itself into the sea, about seven miles distant. The population is, at present, about 200, of which there is a military guard (occupying a barrack) of 30 Hottentots and

an Officer. It has been generally reported that the land to the eastward of the Great Fish River is more fertile, and in every respect superior, and the appearance certainly confirms the assertion; you scarcely pass over a mile on the opposite side of the river before you discover the most astonishing difference: the eye is no longer offended by the frequent masses of stone which continually crop out to the surface at the foot of the ravines more seldom occur; the declivities of those met with are less abrupt, and the hills on either side of them, instead of meeting at an acute angle, have generally broad and well watered vallies intervening: the soil is less sandy; it appears to consist chiefly of a red clay, with much black mould, said to be very rich; the grass is reported to be sweet, and consequently good for sheep, which do not answer with us, at least at the same distance from the sea; our grass is sour. Several Dutch farmers have visited the new settlement, and pronounced it to be a good grazing and corn country; two advantages seldom united here; they have expressed a great desire to be allowed to settle in it. The greatest part of the country consists of extensive flats; the water, however, is found in the hollows, which I have before said are not deep; there are many ponds (or flags, as they are called) on the levels, but whether continually full or not is yet unknown; the majority of those with us are not permanent. Timber is scarce; a distance of seven or ten miles are the nearest points to the town where it is procurable; this is an advantage we possess, as with us it is plentiful and various. The beauty of the scenery in the new settlement is not, however, impaired by this want, as it is fully supplied by bush, boasting some of the most beautiful shrubs. The roads at present are by Trumpeters' drift, for waggons, and by the ford under the military post of Caffrees' drift, as yet only for foot or horse passengers; both of these are bad until the height of the opposite side is

attained: the latter is cut through a thick wood, below which, at the distance of full 300 feet, the river runs; in many places, on both sides, it is nearly precipitous. The ford is wide, and rather deep. A waggon road is ordered to be cut by this pass immediately, but to succeed it must be very circuitous. A third road is projected at the mouth of the river, by a ferry; a small boat for foot passengers and goods only, is already there; a larger one for waggons and oxen is shortly expected. This will be the best communication, as the banks on either side, at this point, slope very gradually. The neighbourhood of the Caffrees has been objected against the settlement, but little fear seems to be entertained by the adventurers. The Keiskamma, which is the boundary river, between them, is forty miles distant, on which is a strong fort, with a considerable garrison. A new post is to be immediately established within five miles of the town, for about 160 men, and the Hottentot detachment, with their own servants (disciplined men), render alarm unnecessary. Should any attempt, however, be made by these barbarians, it will be visited on the part of the Colonial Government with the greatest severity, of which the Chief (Gaika) has been apprized by an embassy (if communication with such a people may be thus dignified), expressing, at the same time, a sincere inclination to continue on friendly terms. All intercourse between them and the settlers has been hitherto strictly prohibited, but a better policy is to be now followed, by permitting a communication for barter at stated periods. The experiment of a fair is to be shortly made, and I should think it is likely to be followed by very beneficial results; it is the best and only means of introducing a desire of possessing the real enjoyments of life, and of civilizing a people of great natural talent, but wanting proper excitation to draw them from barbarism and gross superstition."—*London Paper*.

Home Intelligence.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

GRANT TO MR. J. H. PELLY, OF THE BOMBAY CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

Jan 9. A ballot was taken for the purpose of determining the following question, viz.:

"That this Court confirm their Resolution of the 26th September last, approving the Resolution of the Court of Directors of the 5th of that month, granting to Mr. John Hinde Pelly, of the Bom-

bay Civil Establishment, the sum of £2,000 upon the grounds therein stated."

At six o'clock the glasses were closed and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported the question to be carried in the affirmative.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

The latest advices from Bengal state that the new 6 per cent. loan was at 5 per cent.

premium, and the remittable loans at from 11 to 12 per cent. premium.

The Exchange on London remained at 2s. 1d.; and the rate obtainable in London for Bills on Calcutta is about 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d. per sicca rupee.

EMBARKATION OF TROOPS FOR INDIA.

Monday (Dec. 31) nearly 300 men, enlisted into the service of the East-India Company, embarked on board the Berwickshire East-Indiamen, at Gravesend, for the East-Indies: the whole of them marched from Chatham to Gravesend to go on board. They appeared to be all fine young men, and were in good health and spirits. Nearly 200 of them enlisted in London, and the remainder came from Ireland and Scotland.—*London Paper*.

COLONIAL EMIGRATION.

Memorandum.

Inquiries and application having been addressed to the Colonial Department respecting emigration to his Majesty's Foreign Possessions, it has been deemed convenient, with a view to the information and guidance of individuals interested in this subject, to state that:

1stly. Persons are not provided with passages, at the public expense, to any of His Majesty's Settlements.

2dly. Persons proceeding at their own expense to North America and to the Cape of Good Hope, and desirous of settling there, require no previous authority from His Majesty's Secretary of State to enable them to obtain grants of Land, the Governors of those Settlements being fully empowered to assign Lands to Applicants, proportioned to the means which they actually possess for bringing them into a state of cultivation. The extent of those grants must depend upon their quality, position, and other circumstances which can only be ascertained in the Colony.

3dly. Persons desirous of settling in New South Wales or Van Dieman's Land, must be provided with the sanction of His Majesty's Secretary of State; and this can only be obtained upon written application, accompanied by references to two or more respectable persons, as to the character of the Applicant, and the extent of his capital, which must amount to Five Hundred Pounds at the least.

Colonial Department, London,
January, 1822.

TESTIMONIAL OF RESPECT TO CAPT. OWEN, OF THE SHIP PILOT.

*Ship Pilot, Cape of Good Hope,
28th July 1819.*

Dear Sir: I am desired by my brother officers, and the other passengers on board

your ship, to return you our cordial thanks for your unvaried attention to us during the voyage, the interest you have taken in all things regarding our comfort and accommodation, and to assure you of the confidence we have in your professional abilities. We beg to present you with a Silver Cup, in token of our regard, and unite in wishing you every happiness. I take this opportunity of expressing my approbation of your conduct with regard to the troops on board, and the exertions you have made to ensure their health.

I am, Dear Sir,

Your faithful and obedient Servant,

ANDREW HAMILTON,

Lieut. Col., and A. D. C. to Maj. Gen.

Sir Edw. Barnes.

To Capt. Owen, &c. &c. &c.

Agreed, that the following inscription be on the Cup, *viz.* "Presented to Captain Samuel Owen, of the ship Pilot, by his passengers from London to the Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, and Madras, in 1819, as a testimony of their gratitude for his unremitted attention to their comfort and happiness." On the reverse the names of the subscribers, *viz.*

Lieut. Col. Hamilton,

Capt. Campbell, H.M. 88d regt.

Lieut. Rutherford, R.E.

Lieut. Hunt, R.E.

Lieut. Pettingale, R.E.

Lieut. Hope, R.E.

Lieut. Yale, R.E.

Lieut. Schonfeldt, H.M. 45th regt.

Ensign Smith, H.M. 79d regt.

Mr. H. Killeit, cadet.

INDIA SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

Dec. 28. Gravesend, ship Fort William, Glass, from Batavia.

Jan. 4. Ditto, ship Caledonia, Gillies, from Bengal.

18. Ditto, ship England, Reay, from Bombay and Liverpool.

19. Ditto, ship Regalia, Dixon, from New South Wales.

23. Ditto, ship Hebe, Maitland (late Wetherall), from Bengal 25th Aug., and Cape of Good Hope 15th Nov.

24. Ditto, ship Bombay Merchant, Clarkson, from Bombay 28th Aug.—*Passengers:* Major General Huskisson, Capt. Hoare, 67th regt.; Miss Hoare; Capt. Maughan, Bombay marine; Capt. and Mrs. Deschamp, and three children; Lieuts. Pinley and Mignow, Nat. Inf.; Ensign Wood, 63th regt.; Rev. Mr. Fletcher; Surg. Gibson and child; Surg. Gall; Messrs. Ritchie, Mayo, and Bell, free merchants; Master Hall.

Departures.

Dec. 29. Gravesend, ship Berwickshire, Shepherd, for Bombay and China.

30. Deal, ship Nestor, Theaker, for Mauritius and Bombay.

— Deal, ship Mary Ann, Warrington, for New South Wales.

— Deal, ship Sir David Scott, Hunter, for Bengal and China.

— Deal, ship William Fairlie, Smith, for Madras and China.

— Deal, ship Globe, Cuzens, for Mauritius and Ceylon.

Jan. 1. Gravesend, ship Duke of York, Campbell, for Bombay and China.

2. Ditto, ship Brailsford, Spring, for Bombay.

6. Deal, ship Dunira, Hamilton, for Bombay and China.

— Portsmouth, ship Phoenix, Weatherhead, for New South Wales.

— Ditto, ship Denmark Hill, Foreman, for Van Dieman's Land.

— Ditto, H.M. ship Tees, for Ceylon and Bengal.

13. Gravesend, ship Nancy, Thompson, for Madras and Bengal.

16. Deal, ship Swallow, Ross, for Bombay.

19. Gravesend, ship Duchess of Athol, Daniell, for Bengal and China.

20. Gravesend, ship Orwell, Sanders, for St. Helena, Bombay, and China.

21. Deal, ship Golconda, Edwards, for Madras and Bengal.

— Deal, ship Macqueen, for St. Helena and Bombay.

24. Gravesend, ship Northumbrian, Lawson, for Batavia.

BIRTH.

Jan. 4. At Lisbon, the lady of Colonel Geo. White, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 1. At Mary-le-Bone Church, St. John Boyle French, Esq., of the Hon. India

Company's Madras Military Establishment, to Louisa Jane, youngest daughter of the late Geo. Rose, Esq., of Crookham, near Newbury.

3. At Aha, Ireland, Harrietta, daughter of the late Mich. Carter, Esq., of Carter Hill, and widow of Philip Monkton, Esq., late Judge and Magistrate of Goruckpore, East-Indies.

10. At St. George's Church, by the very Rev. the Dean of Carlisle, Peter Hunter, Esq., to Henrietta Anne, only child of the late Thos. Fred. Bevan, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Establishment.

22. At St. Martin's, Birmingham, Wm. Johns, M.D., Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and late Surgeon at Calcutta, to Mary, daughter of the late E. Blakemore, Esq., of Belmont-row, Birmingham.

DEATHS.

Nov. 10, 1821. At Malta, Ensign Hesse Maxwell Gordon, of the 85th regt., youngest son of Wm. Hesse Gordon, Esq., late of the Civil Service, Madras.

Dec. 1. On board the La Belle Alliance, in the Downs, Matilda Frances Susan, eldest daughter of Capt. H. Dowden, 19th regt. N.I., aged two years and five months.

3. At Barbadoes, after an illness of only a few days, Assist. Com. General Basnett, third son of the late Mr. Nathan. Basnett, of the East-India House, and of Camberwell.

Jan. 4, 1822. At Hayes, Middlesex, after a long and painful illness, Henry, eldest son of H. Hedges, Esq., late of the East-India House.

16. At his lodgings in Vere-street, Cavendish-square, Thos. Robertson, Esq. of George-street, Edinburgh, and late Captain in the Naval Service of the Hon. East-India Company.

20. Aged 25, Isabella, wife of Mr. Henry Garling, of Little James-street, Bedford-row.

SHIPS LOADING FOR INDIA.

Ships' Names.	Tons.	Captains.	Where to.
Larkins - - -	700	Wilkinson -	Madras and Bengal.
William Money -	800	Jackson -	Ditto.
Moura - - -	650	Hornblow -	Ditto.
Agincourt - - -	500	Maiton -	Ditto.
David Scott - - -	800	- - -	Ditto.
Hope - - -	500	Flint - - -	Ditto.
Providence - - -	700	Owen - - -	Ditto.
Clyde - - -	800	Driver - - -	Ditto.
Lotus - - -	600	Doveton -	Bengal.
Bengal Merchant	500	Brown - - -	Ditto.
General Palmer -	800	Truscott -	Madras.
Bombay Merchant	480	Clarkson -	Bombay.
Britannia - - -	550	Living - - -	Ditto.

A
LIST OF THE DIRECTORS
OF THE
UNITED COMPANY OF MERCHANTS OF ENGLAND,
TRADING TO THE EAST-INDIES,
FOR THE YEAR 1821.

[illegible]

THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN ARE OUT BY ROTATION:

William Astell, Esq. M.P. 4, *Portland Place.*

Chas. Grant, Esq. 40, *Russell Square.*

Campbell Marjoribanks, Esq. 3, *Upper Wimpole Street.*

Chas. Elton Prescott, Esq. *Colney Hatch,
Finchley, Middlesex.*

Geo. Smith, Esq. M. P. 1, *Upper Hurley*
Street.

Sweny Toone, Esq. 44, Mortimer Street.

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT
THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 5 February—Prompt 26 April.

Private Trade.—Bandannoes—Mullums—Blue Cloth—Nankeens—Blue Nankeens—Bandanno Handkerchiefs—Madras Handkerchiefs—Twilled Silk—Black Silk Handkerchiefs—Grapes—Crape Shawls—Crape Scarfs—Surat Piece Goods.

For Sale 8 February—Prompt 10 May.

For Sale 8 February.—Prompt 15 May.
Company's and Licensed.—Cotton Wool.

For Sale 11 February—Prompt 10 May

Company's.—Cinnamon—Mace—Nutmegs—
Black Pepper—Oil of Mace.

Licensed.—Ginger—Cloves Pepper—Saltpetre.

For Sale 13 February—Prompt 10 May.

Licensed.—Camphor—Musk—Myrrh—Nux
Vomica—Assafoetida—Gum Arabic—Benjamin—
Cardemoms—Senna—Safflower—Munjeet—Lac
Dye—Castor Oil.

For Sale 15 February—Prompt 10 May.

Licensed.—Cornelian Stones—Tortoiseshell—
Buffalo Horns—Rattans.

For Sale 5 March—Prompt 31 May.

Tea.—Buhea, 1,000,000 lbs.; Congou, 4,765,000 lbs.; Campoi, 40,000 lbs.; Souchong, 45,000 lbs.; Twankay, 1,125,000 lbs.; Hyson Skin, 75,000 lbs.; Hyson, 250,000 lbs.—Total, including Private Trade, 7,300,000 lbs.

For Sale 12 March—Prompt 7 June.

Company's.—Bengal and Coast Piece Goods.

	L. s. d.	L. s. d.		L. s. d.	L. s. d.
Cochineal.....lb.	0 4 3	to 0 4 6	Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.		
Coffee, Java.....cwt.			Turmeric, Bengal.....cwt.	0 10 0	to 0 12 6
— Cheribon.....cwt.	5 7 0	— 5 12 0	— China.....cwt.	1 5 0	— 1 10 0
— Bourbon.....cwt.			Zedoary.....cwt.		
— Mocha.....cwt.	13 0 0	— 20 0 0	Galls, in Sorts.....cwt.	10 0 0	— 11 0 0
Cotton, Surat.....lb.	0 0 6	— 0 0 8	— Blue.....cwt.	11 0 0	— 12 0 0
— Madras.....cwt.	0 0 7	— 0 0 8	Indigo, Blue.....lb.		
— Bengal.....cwt.	0 0 5	— 0 0 6	— Blue and Violet.....lb.		
— Bourbon.....cwt.	0 0 11	— 0 1 5	— Purple and Violet.....lb.		
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.			— Fine Violet.....lb.		
Aloes, Epatica.....cwt.	2 0 0	— 5 5 0	— Good Ditto.....lb.		
Aniseeds, Star.....cwt.	2 4 0	— 2 5 0	— Middling Ditto.....lb.		
Borax, Refined.....cwt.	2 5 0	— 2 10 0	— Fine Violet & Copper.....lb.		
— Unrefined, or Tincal.....cwt.	1 14 0	— 1 18 0	— Good Ditto.....lb.		
Camphire unrefined.....cwt.	7 0 0	— 8 5 0	— Fine & Good Copper.....lb.		
Cardamoms, Malabar.....lb.	0 2 3	— 0 3 3	— Ordinary.....lb.		
— Ceylon.....cwt.	0 1 3	— 0 1 4	— Fine Madras.....lb.		
Cassia Buds.....cwt.	18 0 0	— 19 0 0	— Manilla.....cwt.		
— Lignea.....cwt.	6 10 0	— 8 10 0	Rice.....cwt.	0 10 0	— 0 12 0
Castor Oil.....lb.	0 0 8	— 0 1 6	Safflower.....cwt.	15 0 0	— 25 0 0
China Root.....cwt.	1 0 0	— 1 6 0	Sago.....cwt.	0 6 0	— 1 5 0
Coculus Indicus.....cwt.	0 15 0	— 1 0 0	Saltpetre, Refined.....cwt.	1 8 0	— 1 10 0
Columbo Root.....cwt.			Silk, Bengal Skein.....lb.	0 14 0	— 0 17 0
Dragon's Blood.....cwt.	18 0 0	— 36 0 0	— Nov.....lb.	0 15 7	— 1 7 0
Gum Ammoniac, lump.....cwt.	3 0 0	— 5 0 0	— Ditto White.....lb.		
— Arabic.....cwt.	3 10 0	— 4 10 0	— China.....cwt.	0 17 3	— 1 1 0
— Assafetida.....cwt.	3 0 0	— 15 0 0	— Orgazine.....cwt.	1 16 0	— 2 2 0
— Benjamin.....cwt.	3 0 0	— 58 0 0	Spices, Cinnamon.....lb.	0 5 3	— 0 8 0
— Animi.....cwt.	2 10 0	— 9 0 0	— Cloves.....cwt.	0 3 9	— 0 6 0
— Galbanum.....cwt.	26 0 0	— 30 0 0	— Bourbon.....cwt.		
— Gambogium.....cwt.	10 0 0	— 12 0 0	— Mace.....cwt.	0 5 2	— 0 6 0
— Myrrh.....cwt.	5 0 0	— 15 0 0	— Nutmegs.....cwt.	0 2 6	— 0 3 10
— Olibanum.....cwt.	1 10 0	— 3 0 0	— Ginger.....cwt.	0 10 6	— 0 11 0
Lac Lake.....lb.	0 0 9	— 0 0 6	— Pepper, Black.....lb.	0 0 7	— 0 0 8
— Dye.....cwt.	0 2 3	— 0 4 3	— Privilege.....cwt.	0 0 7	— 0 0 8
— Shell, Black.....cwt.	1 0 0	— 2 5 0	— White.....cwt.	0 1 3	— 0 1 6
— Shivered.....cwt.	1 5 0	— 3 10 0	Sugar, Yellow.....cwt.	1 4 0	— 1 6 0
— Stick.....cwt.	0 15 0	— 1 5 0	— White.....cwt.	1 9 0	— 1 17 0
Musk, China.....oz.	0 8 0	— 0 16 0	— Brown.....cwt.	0 14 0	— 0 16 0
Nux Vomica.....cwt.	0 10 0	— 0 16 0	Tea, Bohea.....lb.	0 2 7	— 0 3 6
Oil Cassia.....oz.	0 0 6	— 0 0 7	— Congou.....cwt.	0 2 8	— 0 3 6
— Cinnamon.....cwt.	0 18 0	— 1 1 0	— Souchong.....cwt.	0 4 0	— 0 4 6
— Cloves.....cwt.			— Campoi.....cwt.	0 3 8	— 0 4 0
— Mace.....cwt.			— Twankay.....cwt.	0 3 3	— 0 3 5
— Nutmegs.....cwt.	0 2 6	— 0 3 11	— Pekoe.....cwt.	0 3 9	— 0 4 11
Opium.....lb.			— Hyson Skin.....cwt.	0 3 2	— 0 3 6
Rhubarb.....cwt.	0 1 6	— 0 5 0	— Hyson.....cwt.	0 4 1	— 0 6 0
Sal Ammoniac.....cwt.			— Gunpowder.....cwt.	0 5 0	— 0 5 4
Senna.....lb.	0 0 6	— 0 2 0	Tortoiseshell.....cwt.	1 8 0	— 2 2 0
Turmeric, Java.....cwt.			Wood, Saunders Red.....ton	7 0 0	— 7 10 0

LONDON MARKETS.

Friday, Jan. 25, 1822.

Cotton.—The market has been very heavy, chiefly on account of the sale declared by the East-India Company 8th proximo, which is expected to be increased to 15,000 bags. Several considerable holders have evinced a great disposition to sell Bengal and Surat Cottons, and in consequence extensive parcels are reported to be sold privately at a small reduction in the prices. Letters from Liverpool this morning state the Cotton market exceedingly heavy on account of the extensive public sales advertised for this day.

Sugar.—The demand for Muscovades has been steady throughout the week, the purchases are not however extensive; full prices have been realized for good Sugars, which continue scarce. In foreign Sugars no sales are reported.

Coffee.—There continues to be a general demand for Coffee, but very few parcels offer either by public sale or private contract; Jamaica, Demarara, or other sorts suitable for home consumption, sell readily at very high prices.

East-India Sale 23d inst.—Sugar, 7,500 bags; Bourbon, brown, 16s. a 20s.; yellow, 21s. a 25s.; Siam, fine white, 40s. a 41s. 6d. Coffee, 666 bags; Samarang, 103s. a 105s.; Bourbon, resembling Mocha, 125s. a 140s.; pale, 161s.

Indigo.—The sale at the India House finished on Friday last; it consisted of 3,096 chests, of which only about 400 were taken in for the proprietors. Fine Indigo sold 2s., good, good mid-

dling, and consuming, 1s. 3d. a 2s. Higher than last sale: the low squares only realised the previous India sale prices—Good blue and violet, 11s. a 11s. 4d.; Good and middling blue and violet, 10s. 6d. a 11s.;

6d.; Middling d violet and copp copper, 8s. 6d. per (good M and SRS) 8s. a 8s. 2d.; ordinary and low, 5s. 6d. a 7s.; very bad, 3s. 10d. a 5s.; consuming qualities, 9s. a 10s.; Madras, few lots, extra fine, 9s. 6d. a 9s. 11d.; fine, 8s. 6d. a 9s.; good middling and middling, 7s. a 7s. 10d.; ordinary, 6s. a 6s. 6d.

Spices.—There is little alteration to notice in East India Spices, and it is probable that the market will remain without interest until the result of the sale 11th proximo.

Cinnamon, 1st quality, 500 bales, taxed at 7s. per lb.
2d .. 450 6s.
3d .. 550 5s.
Nutmegs .. 500 casks 3s. 6d.
Mace, 2d quality 200 5s.

There is more demand for Pepper. Pimento continues in demand.

Silk.—There have been extensive purchases at the India House.

Silk.—The sale has finished at the India House; the fine sold 10 per cent. lower than last sale, the coarser kinds 5 per cent. higher: the general average is very nearly the same as the preceding sale.

Daily Prices of Stocks from the 26th of December 1821 to the 25th of January 1822.

1821. Dec. 29 31	1822. Jan. 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent. Comp. 1750.	5 p. Cent. Navy.	Long Annuities.	Irish 5 p. Cent.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	Omaha.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	Govt. 3 p. Cent. Annuities.	New Bills.	4 p. Cent. India Bonds.	2d per Day Exchange Bills.	Consols. for Account.	Lottery Tickets.	1821. Dec. 29 31
25 7/6	25 7/6	134	95 1/2	95 1/2	108 1/2	19 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66	1.3p	77 1/2	19 18	1821. Dec. 29 31
76 1/6	76 1/6	—	95 1/2	95 1/2	108 1/2	19 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68	1.2p	76 1/2	—	—
76 1/6	76 1/6	—	95 1/2	95 1/2	108 1/2	19 1/2	—	76 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3p	77 1/2	—	1822. Jan. 2
76 1/6	76 1/6	—	95 1/2	95 1/2	108 1/2	19 1/2	—	76 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3p	77 1/2	—	3
76 1/6	76 1/6	—	95 1/2	95 1/2	108 1/2	19 1/2	—	76 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.5p	77 1/2	—	4
76 1/6	76 1/6	—	95 1/2	95 1/2	108 1/2	19 1/2	—	76 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	6p	77 1/2	—	5
76 1/6	76 1/6	—	95 1/2	95 1/2	108 1/2	19 1/2	—	76 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	74 1/2p	4.6p	77 1/2	—	6
76 1/6	76 1/6	—	95 1/2	95 1/2	108 1/2	19 1/2	—	76 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	75 1/2p	4.6p	77 1/2	—	7
76 1/6	76 1/6	—	95 1/2	95 1/2	108 1/2	19 1/2	—	76 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	76 1/2p	4.6p	77 1/2	—	8
76 1/6	76 1/6	—	95 1/2	95 1/2	108 1/2	19 1/2	—	76 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	76 1/2p	4.6p	77 1/2	—	9
76 1/6	76 1/6	—	95 1/2	95 1/2	108 1/2	19 1/2	—	76 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	76 1/2p	4.6p	77 1/2	—	10
76 1/6	76 1/6	—	95 1/2	95 1/2	108 1/2	19 1/2	—	76 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	76 1/2p	4.6p	77 1/2	—	11
76 1/6	76 1/6	—	95 1/2	95 1/2	108 1/2	19 1/2	—	76 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	76 1/2p	4.6p	77 1/2	—	12
76 1/6	76 1/6	—	95 1/2	95 1/2	108 1/2	19 1/2	—	76 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	76 1/2p	4.6p	77 1/2	—	13
76 1/6	76 1/6	—	95 1/2	95 1/2	108 1/2	19 1/2	—	76 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	76 1/2p	4.6p	77 1/2	—	14
76 1/6	76 1/6	—	95 1/2	95 1/2	108 1/2	19 1/2	—	76 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	76 1/2p	4.6p	77 1/2	—	15
76 1/6	76 1/6	—	95 1/2	95 1/2	108 1/2	19 1/2	—	76 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	76 1/2p	4.6p	77 1/2	—	16
76 1/6	76 1/6	—	95 1/2	95 1/2	108 1/2	19 1/2	—	76 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	76 1/2p	4.6p	77 1/2	—	17
76 1/6	76 1/6	—	95 1/2	95 1/2	108 1/2	19 1/2	—	76 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	76 1/2p	4.6p	77 1/2	—	18
76 1/6	76 1/6	—	95 1/2	95 1/2	108 1/2	19 1/2	—	76 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	76 1/2p	4.6p	77 1/2	—	19
76 1/6	76 1/6	—	95 1/2	95 1/2	108 1/2	19 1/2	—	76 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	76 1/2p	4.6p	77 1/2	—	20
76 1/6	76 1/6	—	95 1/2	95 1/2	108 1/2	19 1/2	—	76 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	76 1/2p	4.6p	77 1/2	—	21
76 1/6	76 1/6	—	95 1/2	95 1/2	108 1/2	19 1/2	—	76 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	76 1/2p	4.6p	77 1/2	—	22
76 1/6	76 1/6	—	95 1/2	95 1/2	108 1/2	19 1/2	—	76 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	76 1/2p	4.6p	77 1/2	—	23
76 1/6	76 1/6	—	95 1/2	95 1/2	108 1/2	19 1/2	—	76 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	76 1/2p	4.6p	77 1/2	—	24

E. EYTON, Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill, and Lombard Street.

THE ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR
MARCH, 1822.

Original Communications,

&c. &c. &c.

A SUCCINCT HISTORICAL NARRATIVE OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S ENDEAVOURS TO FORM SETTLEMENTS AND TO EXTEND AND ENCOURAGE TRADE IN THE EAST, AND OF THE CAUSES BY WHICH THOSE ENDEAVOURS HAVE BEEN FRUSTRATED.

(Concluded from page 118.)

SECTION IV.

China, concluded.

THE Tartar Viceroy of Canton, having invited the English to settle a factory there, the Presidency of Bantam, adverting to the example of the Dutch, who had been allured in the same way to Hockchew, and treacherously treated, manifested an unwillingness to accept it. The Court (1681) commend their circumspection, and give them a discretionary power of sending one of the Company's ships to Canton, provided a sufficient chop can be obtained from the Viceroy to protest the Company's servants and property; and that it do not displease the Chinese at Amoy.

The following year, the obstructions to trade at Canton are represented as continuing. The Portuguese agreed to pay the Governor 24,000 tael (about £8,000) annually, which was the amount of custom the merchants used to pay, on condition that the Canton merchants be excluded from traffic with strangers. Instructions were this year given to the Supracargoes of the China Merchant to ne-

gociate with the Mandarins at Canton for the settlement of a factory there; and the Supracargoes of that ship and the Tywan afterwards apprise the Court, that unless this point be carried, their expectations from the China trade will be disappointed.

On the arrival of these two vessels at Macao (Aug. 1, 1682) being known at Canton, they were beset by Tartar war-boats, which not only impeded commerce, but cut off the supply of provisions. The China Merchant was therefore despatched for Madras with such articles as they could procure, consisting only of small quantities of raw silk and gold, with 458 peculs of tutenague. Woollens properly assorted were in no demand; the market being already so glutted, that the Supracargoes of a former trader were indebted to the influence of a "considerable pann on board," for the fulfilment of the contracts which the Chinese merchants had concluded with them. The Tartar Admiral sent a message to the Supracargoes of the Tywan, importing that the Portuguese had petitioned him to exclude all

strangers from the harbour; and desiring the British to depart to some other place, where he proposed to put them on board, to be sent to Canton. The Tywan returned to Tempa Cabrado. On the 24th Dec. the Tywan had not sold any goods, nor made any investments.

On the arrival of the Company's ship *Caroline* at Tempa Cabrado, next year (June 21), the Supracargo, with much difficulty, was permitted to land from the *Caroline*. The Captain, *Gov. de Souza*, is officer of the place, and would not permit them to trade without an order from the Viceroy of Goa; and that the Chinese merchants at Macao were too poor to buy a tenth part of their cargo. After the *Caroline* had lain at Tempa Cabrado two or three days, five Tartar war-boats, with Mandarins on board, visited the ship, and inquired their business. The Supracargo had some difficulty in persuading the messenger, that they were English; the Portuguese, having represented to the Governor of Canton, that the stranger was a Dutch vessel, and desired him to force her away. Next day, the Supracargo sent a present to the Portuguese General at Macao: the bearers of it (including the Captain) were not at first suffered to land, nor afterwards to enter the city. The General accepted and returned thanks for the present; but stated that, by a treaty with the Emperor, for which they had paid a considerable sum, no trade was permitted with any other European nation, and that therefore they must depart. This measure was the next day enforced by the arrival of fifteen war-boats, with an order of the Emperor for their immediate departure. On the 31st Jan. the *Caroline* left Tempa Cabrado for Lanton (Lanton). Three days previous to their

arrival, the Tartars had burnt a large Chinese junk in that harbour, bound for Japan, and killed her crew, consisting of a hundred and twenty six men. Some trifling barter took place; but the Tartar war-boats still annoyed them; and on the 18th, some Mandarins arrived from Canton, who informed the Supracargo, that the Emperor had placed the trade under the management of four degrees of Mandarins in each great city, on purpose to exclude all strangers; and that no European would be suffered to enter any of their cities. After holding out fallacious hopes of trade, and forcing the vessel from Lanton to Tempa Cabrado, and back again, the *Caroline* weighed on the 17th Sept. for Batavia, where she remained till the 1st December. The Supracargo's letter to the Court is to the following effect: "We have endeavoured to glean a little after others, being forced to take what we could get, and not at liberty to pick and choose goods, as if we had a settlement or a free trade. These private Chinese merchants cannot take goods, because it is not a clandestine trade, and imports pay 10 per cent at Canton; but we have made great shift to put off thirty pieces of fine cloths with some other small matters specified in the accounts."

The following year the Company's ship, *Delight*, anchored near Macao, when the Supracargo was informed by the great Mandarin of Macao that the Portuguese General had desired him "to put them on shore upon attempting to deliver a present to the General, they met an accident, reception, and shortly after sailed to Amoy."

Upon their arrival at that place (20th May 1684) the Supracargo being summoned before the Mandarins, stated that they came in the invitation of the Tartar Viceroy of Fawlaing (Chinkung). After various alterations, the Supracargo and others were forced to deliver the great part of their warlike stores as presents to the Emperor; thereupon obtaining

were given liberty to settle at Amoy and Tswaluyea Chunksong descended to pardon the misadventure at Tywan; as he called their connections with the late Sovereign there. Shortly after, they were suffered to occupy the Company's old factory under a guard of soldiers and on payment of 1,100 tael. Upon the arrival of a Dutch vessel, their prospects, indifferent as they were, changed for the worse; the Supracargoes were ordered to re-ship their goods and re-embark; and they understood that the English factory-house was to be given to the Dutch. After fresh presents being demanded, and being forced to violate their contracts with several merchants, and sell their pepper to a Mandarin at his own price, they were informed that it was not the Emperor's pleasure they should stay that year, and that they must depart in ten days. On the 29th December the Delight sailed for Swat, being obliged to take back a quantity of Europe commodities, and having disbursed for presents £2,000.

The next year the China Merchant anchored off Amoy. Having obtained a chop for liberty of trade, the Supracargoes were subjected to similar annoyances as those before described. The Hoppo (or Cong-po, as he was here called) required them to pay custom on all goods on board, whether sold or not; and soon afterwards a chop was affixed to the walls of the house they occupied, signifying that they must sell no goods without the presence of the Chinese linguists, who had absented themselves because the Factors had refused to make large presents to several Mandarins.

Upon the arrival of the Royal Adventure the same year (25th Aug.), Mr. Giddian addressed a letter to Ma Chunksong referring to the negotiations for a factory at Amoy, and requesting permission to settle there. A most flattering answer was returned by this officer, who gave hopes not merely of settlement at Amoy and Hocketew, but of extend-

ing from thence to Canton. The Embassy to the Emperor, the officers proceeded altogether illusory. During the vessels' stay, she was robbed by the natives; full duties were exacted on unsold and damaged goods; and large bribes were extorted by the General and Mandarins, on account of a man being shot by the Adventure's people, between whom and the Chinese several quarrels took place.

In the year 1687 two vessels (the New London and Worcester) arrived at Amoy from Madras, and two (the St. George and Moulford) from Bombay. Custom on goods unsold was no longer insisted upon; but in lieu a charge was to be paid according to measurement of each ship. The rate was not specified; and it proved to be entirely arbitrary. Presents were, as usual, exacted for all the Mandarins, the Hoppo (or Cong-po), and his deputy, the Tunchay and Hibbong. Subsequently the trade at Amoy sustained many new and intolerable injuries. Supracargoes were imprisoned; improbable fictions were made the grounds of unusual demands and arbitrary actions. In 1690, a Private Trader, bringing out from England a vast stock of goods, and selling them at any price, totally ruined the trade at Amoy; observing, that "he did not expect to come any more, and did not care what became of the trade in future."

The Company's ship Defence, in 1689, having anchored fifteen leagues from Macao, endeavoured to open a communication with Canton. A chop was at first promised, but the merchants bribed the Hoppo to keep the vessel below, and to suffer only two or three to trade, and at their own rates. This attempt, and others, at extortion were evaded; but, on the 6th March 1689, as the ship was about to sail, a serious affair occurred through the violent and obstinate conduct of the Commander.

About three P.M. Capt. Heath went on shore with two boats manned, to demand of

the Chinese the mast, which had been hauled on shore, broke in the Hoppo's chop of order; but as there was an article under the Chumpein's superintendence, the latter treated the chop with contempt, and threw it away; whereupon the Chinese, in a contest took place, in which the Captain's party were victorious; and the mast being fastened to the long-boat, the Captain and crew went on board the pinnae. The Chinese began to pour showers of stones into the boats; and the Captain ordering the seamen to fire, one Chinese was killed and another wounded. The boat then put off, under a volley of stones from the Chinese, and a broadside from their boat, which wounded the black pilot in the pinnae. The mast being cut away, both boats made off, leaving on shore, in the confusion, the surgeon of the ship, the third and fifth mates, and seven other Englishmen; the former of whom was miserably cut down in their fight. The body of the Chinese was carried round the town to exasperate the inhabitants; and the poor surgeon, who was mortally wounded, was dragged into the Chinese wall-house, where he lay chained off the ground, with the patient body beside him. The other Englishmen (except the two mates who were sheltered by the Portuguese) were confined in the same place. The Chumpein's people ransacked the town, searching for Englishmen, breaking open the Captain's house, and threatening to murder the Portuguese for not firing upon the English. At the instance of the former, Mr. Wall, the secretary, went on shore to accommodate the affair. He offered 2,000 taels (1666); the mandarins insisted on 5,000 taels, which being refused, Mr. Wall determined, and did not call on the town without arms. Consequently, in this period, the Company's affairs at home were disordered by the arguments of the merchants; and by the exertions of a rival company, under the authority of Parliament.

trade with China seems to have been so burdened by the arbitrary exactions of the Government, as to be almost worthless, not merely to Europeans, but to Eastern traders. In 1694, Abdungapore, a Moorish merchant of Surat, sent a ship to Canton, and experienced injurious exactions without obtaining a third part of a cargo. The Signatures of three ships, in 1702, having declined to offer a chop to their factory door till they were acquainted with the contents, their linguist was bamboozed, and a guard was stationed at the factory, until 3,000 tael was paid to the Hoppo. It was noticed this year that there existed no demand for Europe goods; and that woollens imported three years previous remained unsold. The Company, especially at this period, continued to urge their servants to extend the sale of British commodities, more for the sake of benefiting the nation than themselves, as is witnessed by the following passage in the Instructions of the Company to the Signatures of various ships, and to the China Council, between the years 1696 and 1701:

"You will observe by the invoice that our woollen goods, &c. are rated at only their real cost and charges, without any advance, which we have done to encourage the consumption in China; aiming rather at a great sale of, than at great profit upon, our woollen manufactures.

"You are, as much as in you lies, to promote the vent of our British woollen manufactures; and other the product of this nation; and take notice that we buy all our woollen cloth, and other goods, with present money, and at the most proper seasonably which means, and the great quantities we purchase, we get them at least ten per cent. cheaper than they are usually bought, and we rate them in the invoice at no more than their true cost."

"We are very intent upon promoting and increasing the vent of our English woollen manufactures; and

therefore use all your endeavours, to bring it into esteem with that people." Mr. Gough tells us that the sending of English manufactures or other European commodities will not turn us to commerce; however, we must endeavour to keep on that trade, and to promote their vent as much as possible, because the more we send out, the more acceptable it will be for the nation," &c. &c.

On the 11th Oct. 1700, President Catchpole (who was sent out by the English Company, with the combined character of President of such factory as he could establish in China, and his Majesty's Consul there), arrived at the Island of Chusan, and entered into a treaty for trade. After encountering many obstacles, he succeeded, and a factory was established. The scene soon changed; and after many vexations, the President and Council received, on the 10th January 1701-2, an order from the Government to withdraw from Chusan. This order was rescinded in consequence of their agreeing to purchase of the Chumpein his Japan earthenware. Notwithstanding this agreement, a second order was received on the 27th, when the Chumpein again permitted them to remain, in consideration of a present of 4,000 tael, with another of 300 to his mother, and of their taking goods of him to the amount of 14,000 tael. Their motives for submitting to these and other exactions, amounting to the sum of £10,000, were not merely to preserve their footing in Chusan, but to recover an outstanding debt, and to provide for four ships which the Court had intimated would be sent the approaching season. This second agreement was however disturbed by the interference of the Mandarin of Justice, who, in combination with the merchants, after several arbitrary and violent acts, commanded the whole factories to depart. Accordingly, the Council and factors (with the exception of Supracargo Gough and Capt. Roberts, left to recover the old debt)

repaired on board the Eaton frigate in such confusion, that they left their private effects behind. Meanwhile the factory decayed, and some goods stolen; and the Mandarin of Justice took possession of all the Company's property.

It afterwards appeared that the clandestine conduct of Gough and Roberts had incited the Chinese to these acts of outrage; and the next year the Mandarin of Justice offered to permit a factory to remain; but it was considered unsafe to trust the Company's treasure on shore, without a ship remaining to defend it. In some subsequent transactions, the merchants behaved so ill, that the factors unanimously determined to leave the port. Whereupon 10,000 tael was demanded for custom, and paid; and the Hoppo permitted them to re-lade their goods. The General then, pretending they had violated the laws, filled the factory with soldiers; and the Hoppo refused to fulfil the chop he had previously granted, and extorted thereby a loan of 6,000 tael. The under-Mandarin demanded the guns, sails, and rudders of the ships, and were induced to forego the demand only by presents.

Besides the exactions and insults of the officers, the dishonesty of the merchants, and the ever fluctuating regulations of the port, the taste of the people was represented as so capricious and whimsical, that whilst woollens and European merchandize were despised, a Supracargo named Dolben paid the entire mensurage of his ship, by a great Irish dog.

In the year 1709, the Supracargoes of the ship Rochester, bound to Chusan, were instructed to resist the impositions at that port, and to proceed to Amoy, or to Lippo,* if likely to prove more advantageous. At Amoy they were to represent that the ex-

* This place is differently called Lippo Hoppo, Lippo, and Lippo, it is a dit in the Portuguese, and is a very friendly of their merchandise. It had a very advantageous settlement here, which they lost, as well as other commercial advantages, by their outrageous and insolent practices.

actions and injurious treatment the Company had met with, had kept them from that port and Canton, and would force them to abandon the China trade altogether. They were to endeavour to obtain a debt of 90,000 tael due from Anqua, a merchant, formerly residing at Amoy, but then at Chusan. The instructions further observe: "it will be a national advantage if large quantities of English or any other European commodities would vend in China; wherefore do you make diligent inquiry what sorts, colours, and quantities of woollen goods, and other English products, will sell at Chusan, or elsewhere in China, yearly, and at what rates." Upon the vessel's touching at Amoy (August, 1710) they were pressed to stay and trade; but better information determined them to proceed to Chusan. Here their reception was also civil at first, but eventually they suffered the same exactions and violence as before. Presents were extorted by the Mandarins for allowing contracts to be fulfilled; they obtained a share of the profits on all purchases, even the most trifling, made by the Supracargoes; and finally, by forcing them to advance money, the vessel lost her passage, and was detained till January 1711-12.

On the arrival of the *Streatham* and *Hermes* at Macao, in 1712, the Supracargoes procured from the Hoppo of Canton a chop granting them the freedom of the port; liberty to trade with whom they pleased; authority over their linguist and servants; permission to haul their ships on shore, and purchase stores; and the sole right of punishing their own people. The Hoppo also kindly recommended them to two merchants (Anqua and Anqua), which recommendation they soon found was of the nature of a *couge d'écire*, for they were compelled to deal with them, and no other. A negotiation had taken place the year before, and 10,000 taels was agreed to be paid a great Hoppo, to abolish the extraordinary duty of 2 per cent, and

to have a stone placed in the custom house, declaring the duty to be sanctioned by the Emperor.

About the year 1716 an occurrence took place, which demonstrated the policy of adopting vigorous and prompt measures in retaliation of the injustice sustained from the Chinese merchants and authorities. In consequence of some injuries received at Amoy, a private ship of Madras (the *Ann*) seized at Canton a junk belonging to the former port, valued at 80,000 taels. The affair reaching the ears of the Emperor, a special inquiry was instituted, and the Emperor visited the officers at Amoy, whose duty it was to see justice done the Madras merchants, with severe punishment, obliging them to make satisfaction for their injury, and confiscating the remainder of their estates. This act of severity, or rather of justice, proved very beneficial to the concerns of English traders, and caused them for years afterwards to experience better treatment.

This period is remarkable for the formation of a society of merchants at the port of Canton, which seems to have been the origin of the *Hong* and *Security Merchants*. In the years 1719 and 1720 the Court first received information of an association being formed by the merchants of Canton, under the auspices of the Mandarin, for trading with Europeans, which was soon found to be attended with pernicious consequences. The Hoppo, who with the Tituck was connected with this society, prohibited information merchants from trading with Europeans, and undertook to oblige merchants, not belonging to the society, to pay heavy duties on goods sold by them. Upon application to the *Tsong-too* (Viceroy) he dissolved the society, and the usual customs duties were resumed. But subsequently, the artifices and efforts of the merchants, and some of the latter were solicited and

beaten, and the factory was surrounded with soldiers, without any cause being assigned. The same year these occurrences took place (1722), the gunner's mate of a private ship from Bombay accidentally shot a boy. This affair was not compromised without much trouble, and the payment of 350 tael to the boy's parents, and 1,650 tael to the Mandarins.

The next year, a practice which had been increasing for some time, of the Mandarins dealing in various articles, to the exclusion of other merchants, grew to such a pitch, that the factory prepared to leave Canton. The Tsong-tos and other great Mandarins engrossed the whole trade, obliging the merchants to take large sums of money from them, at exorbitant interest, to relinquish the best part of their profits, and to take tea at their own prices. The Poyceet, contrary to agreement, insisted on searching the ship *Walpole* for arms and ammunition, until the Tsong-tos interfered. The extortion and oppressions of the Mandarins drove many of the traders to Amoy, and the Canton Consultations, dated 22d April, 1727, notice, that the factory was about to remove to the same place; whither a deputation was sent by the Secret Committee, with instructions to renew a trade at that port. This measure was relinquished at the request of the Poyceet of Canton, who pledged himself to issue a chop and shew the English great favour if they would remain there. These privileges, so liberally promised, were the next year obtained with difficulty; and combinations among the Chinese merchants, and other impediments to trade, are represented as still continuing. Disputes arose (1729) with the chief Mandarins, from their threatening to levy by their own authority, and afterwards imposing upon the merchants, an additional ten per cent. and allowing no goods to be shipped except in the hands of chief merchants. Great efforts were made to get this duty removed, without success; and in 1731,

the trade was stopped in consequence of repeating them. The next year a joint representation of the English, French, and Dutch was made against the ten per cent. duty, and also that of six per cent., which was a customary charge, in addition to the Emperor's duty. No relief however was obtained, and an attempt was made to oblige Europeans to receive and discharge cargoes at Macao instead of Whampoa. The two following years the factors tried what intimidation would effect, and threatened to remove the trade to Amoy unless the duty was repealed. The threat proved unavailing, and another effort was consequently made to establish a factory at that island, whither the Mandarins professed themselves anxious they should return. Upon anchoring in the outer harbour, the Supracargoes received a favourable message and fair promises. On further intercourse, however, great difficulty occurred in adjusting the Emperor's duty, and the demands of the Hoppo. The covid, too, by which the ship's measurage was to be taken, they discovered to be only 11½ inches instead of 14½. The fair amount of measurage was not accepted till a present was made equal to 20 per cent. on the amount. The Hoppo, contrary to the paper of privileges he had agreed to, sent a person to reside in the factory, to take an account of goods, &c. The guns, sails, and powder were required to be delivered into the custody of the Chinese, and custom on goods was demanded, in violation of the agreement. Only two or three merchants were allowed to deal with them, and their turns were so extravagant, and the deceit and chicanery of the Hoppo so injurious, that the Supracargoes were in the end forced to depart without trading. Similar success attended an effort made the ensuing year, which failed, owing to the high prices, enormous duties, and fraudulent practices in regard to weights and measures, on the part of the natives, whose boys

were suffered to insult the English; and at length the factory quitted Amoy for Canton.*

Upon the failure of the consignment from England to Amoy in 1734, the merchants of Canton refused to relinquish, according to agreement, the sum of 1,950 tael for presents to the authorities, for measurage of each ship. This is an advantage which it is invariably the custom of the country to take; and to cheat if he can, is considered to be a privilege attached to the character of a merchant. The same year some silks not proving equal to contract, the Chinese merchants refused to make any abatement; and the Supracargoes were obstructed in their efforts to bring their complaints before the Viceroy, by soldiers as well as the merchants; and when a grand Mandarin was at length sent to hear their case, he directed an inadequate compensation to be given them, and desired never to be troubled again on "such trifling occasions."

In 1736, the new Emperor, Kien Long, revoked the duty of 10 per cent., which had caused so much dissatisfaction, and which it was discovered had been imposed at the instance of the Emperor's servants, who represented it to him as a voluntary contribution of the European merchants. The Viceroy claimed 30,000 tael (£10,000) for obtaining the edict, which was read in his hall of audience, the English being required to kneel, but unanimously refusing. Addresses of thanks were transmitted by the English to the Emperor, through the Viceroy, and the removal of other burthens solicited by them. It is observed at this time that no audience could be obtained of the Viceroy without kneeling.

These burthens on trade still subsisting at Canton, the Company in

1736 renewed their attempt to establish an intercourse with Limpo. The Supracargoes were at first civilly treated, and permitted to pass Chusan and proceed to Limpo. The usual system of violence and injustice soon commenced; they were detained some time under military guard, ordered to land their arms and stores, and subjected to heavy duties. The Tay or Chief considered the trade beneath his notice, because he could not make above 4,000 tael by it. The merchants required five months' notice to procure goods, and the necessary sums to be advanced and placed in the hands of the Tays of Limpo and Chusan. In short, from the jealousy of the merchants of Limpo, who traded with Batavia, and feared their profits might be diminished, the heavy duties and extortions of the Chinese authorities, and their arbitrary and haughty conduct towards the Supracargoes, the attempt was given up.

The Company's China trade was now necessarily restricted to the port of Canton. Here scarcely a season passed without some offensive regulation being devised, and new exactions invented. In 1740, the Foyeen revoked the order of his predecessor for allowing some of the Supracargoes to remain at Canton; and the next season a new Foyeen arriving, the Hop-po was removed, and the privileges of Europeans were so reduced, that they all agreed to cease trading till the measure was given up. In 1743-4, duty was demanded on some goods destroyed by fire, and during the discussions, the grand chop for the sailing of the ships was delayed for several days. Trade was stopped in the year 1748, because an officer was not delivered up to the Tsong-too, to receive such punishment as he thought fit, for refusing to allow his hend scritoire to be examined by the Hop-po's people. The conduct of the Chinese merchants was represented as so bad, that without some redress, trade would be impracticable to Europeans.

* The only subsequent attempt at trade with Amoy was made by the ship *Hardwick*, in 1744-5, when after spending much time in fruitless discussions and endeavours to prevail upon the Chinese to trade, she was compelled to quit Amoy, and proceed to Bengal for a cargo.

Mr. Flint having procured an address to the Hoppo in 1753-4, to be translated into Chinese, representing various grievances (among others the practice of affixing chops in the public streets, accusing the English of horrible crimes, to which the insults they received from the people were imputed), the Hoppo ordered the translator to be taken up* if he could be found, adding, "I know best what is fit for the English." The next year an attempt was made to get rid of the practice of the English finding security merchants: in consequence of which, merchants of credit would not trade with them; and they were therefore on a worse footing than other nations who traded at the port. The chief evil of the practice was, that the securities were liable to find, at their own cost, the *curiosities* presented annually at Pekin, amounting to 30,000 tael. The merchants were in consequence compelled by the Hoppo to become security for the English ships, with an understanding that the charge for curiosities should be borne by the whole Hong.

An ineffectual attempt was made, in concert with the French, Dutch, Swedish and Prussian Supracargoes, in the year 1755, to break through the monopoly of the Hong, and to get permission to trade with shopkeepers to the best advantage. The Supracargoes waited seven hours for an audience of the Viceroy, who evaded the object of their petition, by allowing them to deal with shopkeepers for *small matters*, but not for Company's imports or exports; and thus remains the regulation to the present day. The same year Mr. Harrison obtained a favourable reception at Limpo and Chusan; and next year two additional Supracargoes were sent out on the Earl of Holderness, with instructions

to open a trade at those places, and to make such inquiries with regard to the import of British commodities, "as might facilitate the Company's endeavours to introduce them into the Chinese empire, in as large quantities as can possibly be taken off."

In a letter dated 1757, the Supracargoes say, that trade at the port of Limpo they hope is settled; though several of the articles of agreement were not fulfilled by the Chinese, and they were subjected to vexatious regulations. On quitting the port they received an edict, making the duties, which had been comparatively low, equal to those at Canton. It was suspected that the Tsong-too of Canton interfered to their prejudice here; and subsequently, by means of a bribe of 20,000 tael paid by the officers and merchants of Canton to the Mandarins at Court, an order was obtained from the Emperor, prohibiting all trade with Limpo, and confining it to Canton. Nevertheless, Mr. Flint proceeded to Limpo next year: when the Tsong-too declared that if they would not leave the port by fair means they should by foul, for they should not have provisions or any thing else. The Viceroy of Canton, greatly offended at their proceeding, declared, in answer to a memorial from the English, that "if they are further troublesome he will punish them." Mr. Flint was forced from Limpo against the monsoon, and went to the mouth of the Pekin river, where, by bribes, he conveyed a petition to the Emperor, upon which he was permitted to accompany a Ta-gin* overland to Canton, and certain grievances both here and at Canton were redressed. Another attempt made by the same person to trade at Limpo, in the year 1761-2 was unsuccessful; he was banished to Macao for three years, by the Emperor's order, but was released after close confinement, 30 Oct. 1762, on condition of never coming to the

* In 1776, a Chinese schoolmaster who was instructing two English gentlemen in the language, was intimidated from pursuing his office, and informed that it might tend to the complaints of Europeans reaching and troubling the Court.

* Ta-gin, a title denoting a person of rank; literally, it signifies a great man.

country again. Hopeless as the case appeared, the Court kept up their endeavours to recover it there by every legal and equitable means. I directed the Supracargoes to keep an eye on the trade, and to keep an eye on the people.

The Company's policy was to employ the Court to establish a trade with the Chinese empire, which was to be carried on by the employment of the Chinese nation, the articles of barter. Numberless instructions and directions were issued by the Court to their servants, which it would be tedious to quote, impressing upon them the necessity of "increasing the consumption of our own manufactures" there; of selling them at any prices "without real loss to the Company;" considering not the profits, but the "national benefit." The following extract from the Court's letter to the Supracargoes at Canton, dated 10th January 1759, was incorporated into the code of instructions from the Court, called "Standing Rules and Orders," which was afterwards printed, and a copy of it annually forwarded to the Supracargoes for their guidance:

"Although you are to dispose of all the consignments to you in general to the best advantage, yet we must particularly recommend to your care and attention, that part consisting of woollen goods, which are to be sold in such manner as, according to the best of your judgment, will be found to be most advantageous. You are also to use your endeavours to promote the future import of them, to the greatest extent the China market can bear. In order thereto, you must make such inquiries, remarks, and observations, and enter the same on your diary for our information, as will assist us in the prosecution of this national branch of commerce, to the greatest length it can be carried."

In the year 1765, trade was stopped

at Canton, in consequence of the refusal of Captain Allcock, of his Majesty's ship *Argo*, to allow the ship to be measured; and in 1772, the same step was resorted to, until the Viceroy was satisfied that some Chinese were out of danger who had been wounded in an affray with some Europeans. It seems the policy of the Government to hold all Europeans responsible for the acts of individuals. Thus, in 1781, the Captain of a private ship and letter of marque, stopped a Spanish sloop going from Macao to Manilla, for which he was fined and imprisoned. He afterwards seized a Dutch ship at Whampoa, and refused to resign his prize. The Supracargoes were ordered to compel obedience, and threatened with fine and imprisonment. The matter was compromised by the Captain's dividing the booty with the Chinese, who then treated him with great attention, but continued their insolence towards the Supracargoes to such a degree, as to make them meditate withdrawing on board their ships. The next year the Supracargoes were held answerable to the Hoppo, because a private ship sailed without a full lading, and were informed they should be imprisoned for not arresting and delivering up the Captain.

In 1782 and 1783 various vexations and impositions were sustained at Canton by the English. The trade was stopped till exorbitant demands were complied with; additional duties were levied; chops were refused on the most absurd pretences; and arbitrary prices affixed by the Hoppo on goods imported and exported. In 1784, a dispute with the Government occurred through the wounding of three Chinese, by firing a salute from the *Lady Hughes*, a country ship, at Whampoa. Mr. Smith, the Supracargo of the ship *Trader*, was decoyed into the power of the Chinese, and marched under guard into Canton, and was not liberated till the unfortunate gunner, who had absconded, was found and delivered into their hands. Meanwhile all com-

mercial transactions were suspended. The farmers and merchants fled; the Hongs were deserted; and the intercourse between Canton and Whampoa was interdicted by order of the Hoppo. The Court, who had also been informed of the conduct of the Company, repeated experience shews the utter impossibility of avoiding the inconveniences to which we are constantly subject from the imprudence or wilful misconduct of Private Traders." A further evidence of this occurred the following year, when the Bellona, private ship, attempted to quit the river without paying port charges. The vessel was detained by the Company's ships, and the charges paid, in consequence of the Hoppo's threats to "stop the trade," if they were not satisfied.

In the year 1789 the Company directed their attention to the export of English tin to China, upon a larger scale than formerly. In this, as well as their other speculations in British produce, their object was avowedly to benefit the nation, and in this case the county of Cornwall in particular, rather than to reap any considerable advantage themselves. Their letter to Canton, dated 27th March, concludes, "we again repeat what we have so often done on former occasions, that we are as much desirous of benefiting the manufactures of this country, by an extensive vend of British exports, as of seeking our own immediate advantage in point of profits." Their contract next year was for 775 tons of Cornish tin.

In the year 1800, the irregularities of British seamen at Canton created great embarrassments to the Supracargoes. Difficulties also occurred from the accidental wounding of a Chinese by one of the crew of his Majesty's schooner Providence. The Supracargoes again urged in vain to the Viceroy, who had a partiality for the English, the injustice of holding them responsible for the acts of persons not under their orders. The next year trade

was stopped for some time, through disputes, occasioned by Security Merchants being made answerable for damages. The conduct of Private Traders, beginning of October 1808, a total stop was put to the Company's trade, which was not renewed till the 26th Dec. This interruption was occasioned by the landing of British troops upon the island of Macao: a measure of precaution which had been adopted by the British Government in India, with reference to the then state of the French and Portuguese nations in Europe. The most malicious representations were made to Pekin on the subject; supplies of provision were stopped; and the trade was not restored till six days after the troops had been withdrawn.

In the year 1809, an attempt was made to prevent English ships from coming up the river, and trading till a report of their arrival had been made at Pekin; and a modification of this measure was not obtained till after a tedious correspondence between the Viceroy and the Supracargoes. In all communications and interviews, which, in consequence of repeated attempts at imposition increased, presents were indispensable; and the Supracargoes complained to the Court (10th January, 1812) of the magnitude of this species of expenditure; and they observe, that besides the usual complimentary presents, a distribution of small sums of money was found desirable, to conciliate the lesser Mandarins and attendants.

In 1814, the linguist Agew was seized by the Government for carrying the Prince Regent's portrait to Pekin, and for his general attachment to the English. The Supracargoes addressed the Viceroy, but their letter was returned unopened. The trade was stopped, as usual in cases of difference or dispute, and Mr. Staunton was deputed to adjust the affair. Some concessions were reluctantly made by the Chinese, and the ships were permitted

to protect the Wharves. The conduct of the Supracargoes was disapproved of by the other Europeans at Canton, and the former request the Court to apply to Parliament for powers to prevent this interference and disputes, resulting from the behaviour of persons at this port, over whom the Company's Supracargoes had no controul. Several very offensive measures were adopted by the Viceroy towards the Supracargoes in this and the preceding year. Their attendants were, with-
drawn; the natives were prohibited from communicating with them; their linguist was seized and imprisoned; and their representations returned unopened. Moreover, they were prohibited, by an edict, from presenting statements to the Government, and threatened with severe punishment upon any future attempt to do so.

We shall not prolong this narrative further, than by observing, that the vexatious disposition of the Chinese, which breaks out upon the most trivial occasions, still keeps the Company's trade and connection with the country in a constant state of insecurity. In

1816, the ship General Bennett was detained by the Authorities at Canton; which led to the well known squand-ter between the Chinese forts and his Majesty's ship Albatross and in 1817 the Chinese assaulted the boats of the Orlando, and in 1818, did also de-
clare their determination to search country ships, and in 1819, did also de-
clare it proper also for us to remember, that the Company have incurred very considerable expenses for two embas-
sies to the Court of Peking upon a scale of imposing magnitude, the first under the Earl of Macartney, and the last within a few years under Lord Amherst, the details of both of which are sufficiently known, and which exhibit in their results, not only a blind unbiassed by prejudice or hypothesis, ample evidence of the difficulties to which the China trade has been, and continues to be exposed, from the inveterate prejudices which pervade the mass of the people, the uncom-
plying temper of the Government, and the deceit, treachery, and venality of all its ministers.

ON THE HINDOO LAWS RESPECTING THE BURNING OF WIDOWS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR, The cremation of wretched and helpless Hindoo widows on the funeral piles of their deceased husbands has always excited equal horror and disgust throughout the civilized world; and general sorrow for so inhuman and cruel a custom has not been alleviated by the slightest hope of its termination. No efforts have been wanting on the part of the civil and military servants of the East India Company, to dissuade the natives from continuing a practice so wicked and atrocious. Where self-interest and superstitious fanaticism are fully and powerfully combined in support of this execrable delusion, rea-soning and argument have proved

nugatory and unavailing. Intimidation has been prevented by the judicious interference of the executive power, but self-destruction, in the dreadful form of perishing in the flames, under the guidance and pretended sanction of the religion of the country, being, at least apparently, a voluntary act of the infatuated victim, restrictive means have been deemed ineligible. The offering rewards would but increase the frequency of the crime, as superstitious phrenzy would be thus stimulated into greater exertion, while little could be expected from feelings of covetise, powerfully opposed by the disgrace arising from yielding to its dictates. The anthropophagi of Seneca

devout practitioners of war and public entertainments in the service of the Company actuated by motives of humanity, have in many instances refused to buy off unfortunate orphans destined for this fate; and have debarred of any thing in the semblance of religion, eagerly accepted of what would supply want, and procure articles otherwise unattainable. It was, however, soon ascertained, that this well-intended exercise of philanthropy amounted to a positive bounty on immolation. Nothing can cure these Bhakta-savages of this propensity, to least on each other publicly, but the introduction of civilization through the progress of time. The Legislature of this country has recently turned its attention to the subject of this atrocious destruction of, probably, not less than a thousand of these miserable females annually; but no remedy of any available description was proposed. A tax on the practice, amounting to a prohibition, would irritate the bigotted and weak Hindoo mind to madness, and create a spirit of discontent leading to the most serious consequences. This remedy has been abandoned, on discussion, under a sense of the danger of its application.

Is there, then, no resource that can be had recourse to, for, if not the total abolition, at least the reduction in a great measure of this dreadful evil, without alienating the native mind from a Government to which it is attached from a just sense of security of person and property under a regular and mild administration of justice? We think there is, and that it consists, paradoxical as it may appear, in a strict enforcement of the law of burning, according to its very letter. To explain, so, seemingly contradictory a position, it is necessary to take a brief view of the Hindoo traditions (and allowed authorities) under which so many innocent women are induced, by artful Brahmins and interested relatives, to sacrifice themselves in a

manner unknown to the letter of the laws under which they suffer. It is particularly incumbent on us to search into the matter to the uttermost, as it is a fact beyond contradiction, that almost all of the poor females who are insidiously translated to promote the views of priestcraft and self-interest, are previously *drugged and intoxicated by drugs*, and do not offer themselves a willing sacrifice. Besides, many eminent pundits and scholars, have lately proved, in a manner equally clear and conclusive, that these barbarous murders are directly contrary to Hindoo law. In the name of all the mothers and daughters among a population of a hundred millions; and in the name of numberless orphans made, or to be made such by folly and cruelty; we call on all who are in sustaining innocence, to feel an effectual interest in the suppression of farther criminality. Ramahar Ruy, an elegant Hindoo scholar, has clearly established that the Hindoo shastra by no means sanction the custom. Opposed to him are four Hindoo writers, *Ungeera, Pura-sara, Hareeta, and Ganga*, who all only recommend the practice, promising the widow a conjugal happiness of thirty-five millions of years in Heaven; forgiveness for the most licentious course of life in the world; and the purification of all the members of her family. The next authority is *Kishnoo Harast*, who prescribes to a widow to dedicate herself to Brumhacharya, that is, to lead a life of self-denial and austerity. He describes this course of austerity as so exceedingly severe, that no widow can conform to it; in which case, she has no chance of ultimate salvation, without ascending a funeral pile with some article which her husband possessed. The act, however, to be efficient, must be voluntary on her part. He exempts the widows of Brahmins from burning, though he demands these conditions were extended to them.

This great legislator Munoo does not recommend burning, but contents himself with prescribing the life of mortification, and austerity. He says that "women, after their husbands' death, should spend the remainder of their lives in *Brumhachya*," that is, in austerity. The Hindoos have it, that any moral precept contrary to the inculcations of Munoo are unworthy of praise.

The Brahmins endeavour to do away the above positive precept of Munoo, the acknowledged chief of Hindoo legislature, by urging, that the recommendations for burning given by the other authorities, ought, on account of their number, to outweigh the injunction of even Munoo. This is completely to beg the question. But let us hear the words of the VEDA, in ample confirmation of Munoo's rational doctrine. "As by means of living, still the duties usual and occasional can be performed to purify the mind, and as by hearing of, and fixing on minds, and devoting our souls to *Brumhah*, or the supreme spirit, we can attain it (final beatitude, or absorption in *Brumhah*); no woman should, therefore, spend her life, [that is, suffer death,] in hopes of attaining *Sarga*, or bliss in heaven." The Hindoo system of rewards and punishments consists in a certain duration of these proportioned to moral conduct, after which, according to their absurd metempsychosis, the soul again returns to the earth; to undergo vicissitudes of transmigrations, till at length it becomes so pure as to attain absorption into *Brumhah*. A woman who burns herself is equally liable to pass through such transmigrations; and, therefore, the best Hindoo writers maintain, that final beatitude ought rather to be obtained by a life of abstinence and correctness, as she has the undeniable choice of burning, or of living in austerity, according to the recommendation. The principal argument used by the Hindoo writers and commentators, in order to show the necessity of burning,

is, that women, from their nature, and from the structure of their minds, are not qualified to go through the rigid course of austerity of life required to attain beatitude in heaven. On this account they urge them to be hurried with their husbands, on with some article that belonged to him, as their only chance of obtaining happiness; at least for a period of thirty-five millions of years. The writers on the other side argue against such a doctrine, as founded on the improper motives of cupidity and ambition on the part of the widow, whose glory ought, on the contrary, to consist in leading a life of penance, purity, and self-denial, according to the VEDA, and the sacred tenets of Munoo. *Hareeta* lays it down that, "until a widow burns in the fire she cannot get rid of her feminine body." This change would take place at the conclusion of the thirty-five millions of years, when the soul must again go through various transmigrations, leaving but a slender hope of final beatitude in an absorption into *Brumhah*. The great sacred lawgiver, Munoo, promises this at once to a life of abstinence and virtue, without doubting of the competency of the female to fulfil the required conditions. These Brahminical writers must entertain a most debasing and degrading opinion of the mothers, sisters, and daughters of Hindoostan, in supposing them so utterly destitute of honour as to be incapable of leading a virtuous life; and in prescribing their sacrificing themselves on a funeral pile, as the only chance of arriving at heavenly happiness. Thus, it appears, that unfortunate, weak, and unprotected females are burnt alive to prevent a life of future misconduct and impurity. With infinitely more justice ought surviving husbands to be sacrificed, as all experience evinces that the incorrigibility of men is to that of women at least in the proportion of a hundred to ten, and that even these ten are originally corrupted by a sex boasting

of more strength of mind than virtue of the description alluded to.

The advocates for and against the question equally admit that the *Shastras* prescribe that the woman shall mount the burning pile. But Human nature was found unequal to this deliberate act of dreadful resolution; and therefore the Brahmins, unauthorized by Hindu law, direct the woman to be tied to the dead body of the husband, and that the pile shall not be kindled previously to this prevention of escape. It was also found that the writhings of the wretched being in the agonies of extreme torture, or the action of the fire, occasioned a rupture of the ligatures, and in this natural effort to escape from a shocking death, the inhuman monsters around the pile drove her back into the flames with long bamboos, holding her down in the fire till exhaustion and the last degree of painful suffering put an end to all farther attempt at saving life. All this procedure being directly contrary to the law of the case, which prescribes: "a voluntary ascent to a burning pile," a cunning expedient creating less horror in the minds of the spectators was resorted to: it consisted in a strong frame covered with heavy billets of wood, and suspended horizontally over the position of the victim reclined and tied down on the funeral pile. When the pile is set fire to, and when the horrific cries of suffering begin to be heard, hired ruffians, furnished with drums and dissonant wind instruments, drown all hearing of the expression of agony by artificial noises, still farther increased by hideous yells. At this moment four miscreants (one at each angle of the pile) cut the cords suspending the ponderous frame, and thus let it fall on the tortured sufferer below; its weight and pressure prevent every possibility of escape, while, as a refinement of cruelty, it descends through too small a space to occasion to the victim any injury beyond severe contusions. The whole of this barbarous

process is utterly sanctioned by law, which (it is repeated) directs "that the widow shall, of her own free will and accord, mount a burning pile." By the law the woman must pronounce the *Sankhya* in these words, "I will mount the burning pile." To be within the scope of this indispensable law, the Brahmins direct a few twigs of the pile to be lighted, just before the widow is laid on it and secured, which is but the operation of a few moments. The *Vishnoo Moonhee* has it; "Let the wife embrace either a life of abstinence and chastity, or mount the burning pile." By the *Niryuga-Sindhoo*, no bandages, bamboos, or wood, must be used in preventing escape from the pile. The *Soodhee-kootmoodee* says, "Let the mother enter the fire, after the son has kindled it around his father's corpse; but to the father's corpse, and to the mother, let him not set fire. If the son set fire to the LIVING mother, he has on him the guilt of murdering both a woman and a mother." The *Julua-malavelas*, and *Shastras*, and the *Vedanta*, attack the unworthy motives of cupidity to burning, and in preference recommend a life of chastity and abstinence. The *Sankhya* states this alone to be lawful; while the *Meermanusha* allows the choice of either. There are nearly twenty other authorities that might be quoted to the same purport; and they state that "no blame whatever is attached to those who prevent a woman's burning;" and also, "that all who dissuade her from burning act laudably." Should the widow recoil at the sight of the flames, the fine is only a *kashna* of cowries, not quite half-a-crown. In this case, the law requires that "she should be treated by her neighbours precisely as before." *Vishnoo Moonoo* forbids burning; and his precept, "be thou a companion of thy husband in life and in death," the Pundits allow to mean, that the widow should lead the correct life he prescribes, as that would lead to her future happiness with her husband. *Arindoonjaya* says, that all

which, by the practice near the
 many months, preventing the destruc-
 tion of life to the strongest of the
 Hindoo nation. But all that has been
 said, which the general impression of
 the law is evident from the compara-
 tively few who turn themselves. The
 whole population may be taken at a
 hundred millions. Supposing one in
 fifty to die annually, and that half the
 number must, of course, be women, we
 should have one million of female
 deaths. Deduct the half for women
 not Hindoos, it would appear that out
 of five hundred thousand women who
 die, only one thousand burn them-
 selves, according to the most accurate
 accounts. The unfortunate females of
 Hindoostan, helpless, innocent, and
 fatally misguided and deluded; call on
 the British nation to rescue them from
 a cruel and unmerited death of tor-
 ture, at once illegal and unjust; and it
 is satisfactory and gratifying to under-
 stand that the prevention of the crime
 lies in the very enforcement of the rigour
 of the law. When once it is ordered,
 that a widow, having, of her own free
 will and accord, resolved to ascend a
funeral pile in flames, shall ac-
 tually, willingly, and publicly do this,
 when not stupified by intoxication, it is
 not in human nature to suppose that
any five out of the thousand will en-
 counter death in this tremendous form.
 That their senses are stupified is a fact
 well known; and the writer of these
 remarks is acquainted with an instance
 of an escape, where the poor female
 was found in this state. Useful and
 valuable, Mr. Editor, as your much-
 valued publication deservedly is, it will
 never render a greater service to man-
 kind, than by siding to terminate a
 revolting practice, whose continuance
 must, under all concomitant circum-
 stances, reflect indecible disgrace on
 the British nation. I proceed now to
 state the easy, practicable, and efficient
 means of accomplishing this desirable
 object.

To secure the success of this hu-
 man measure, it would prove essen-

tially necessary to give the prin-
 cipal Brahmins by consulting with
 on them; without exciting their reli-
 gious jealousy. A judicious quotation
 of their own law, with its corruption
 by modern interpolation, would be in
 effecting this important point; and
 from his highly conciliating manners,
 and acknowledged powers of mind,
 where can be found any person more
 eminently qualified to discharge this
 delicate duty, than the very distin-
 guished nobleman who, by a wisdom
 and energy consistent with sound po-
 litical principles, has nearly doubled
 the extent of our Oriental Posses-
 sions? Never will the Court of Di-
 rectors, however anxious they may be
 to abolish this atrocious system of mur-
 der, have a fairer opportunity of ac-
 complishing the great moral object
 constantly before them, than during
 the administration of the Marquess of
 Hastings. The salvation of the thou-
 sand females who perish annually, con-
 trary to the law of the country, will
 constitute the brightest and most pro-
 minent feature in the future history of
 India.

Should the Brahmins oppose every
 argument of persuasion and reason,
 and resist all other means resorted to,
 no other remedy remains but to insist
 on a rigid execution of the laws, by
 seeing that every miserable female de-
 luded to self-destruction, shall, *intoxi-
 cated and unstupified by drugs*,
mount the funeral pile in full previous
inflammation. It is safely presumed,
 that few, in their sober senses, will
 agree to perish in this manner. The
 frame, ligatures, and the bamboos, are
 all illegal, and must be dispensed with;
 leaving the few, if any, who will dare
 pain and death in so dreadful a form,
 to precipitate themselves into the fire,
 burning fiercely and ready to consume
 them in agonies. Powerful must be
 the superstitious feeling which can sus-
 tain human nature under such a trial.
 It is true that Christianity, in a right
 faith, has carried martyrs through this
 fiery trial; but be it recollected, that

ambition and cupidities least strong motives, enticing these ignorant families. All previous persuasion is illegal, as well as force and intoxication. In having the law enforced, the magistrates of the district will make it their careful duty, as it must be their inclination, to make strict previous inquiry into all these circumstances. Timely intimation of a *Suttee*, or burning, must be given (under heavy penalties for omission) to the magistrate, to enable him to be certain that the above conditions, conformably to the law of the case, are strictly complied with. This procedure, faithfully followed, cannot well fail to be attended with the happiest consequences, and this without any danger of arming the religious prejudices of the country against us; it being much more probable, that so just, humane, and correct a conduct will receive the approbation of the general body of the natives, and of that sex, in particular, who have so great an influence in every country.

Thus we are reduced to the necessity, in the absence of all moral feeling in minds debased by the most absurd and object superstitious, founded on cruelty, apparently to sanction crime, as the only means of preventing it; till the diffusion of the knowledge of our language and literature extensively throughout India introduces civilization productive of the light of information, and the blessings of true religion. The scenes of depravity and gross vice prevalent in their very temples, and participated in by their very priests, will not bear description. That human sacrifices, of both sexes, are offered up before their idols, has been long known; and the number of your publication for December contains farther evidence of this lamentable truth. The laxity of moral principle furnishes so many palliatives and unworthy subterfuges, to weak minds, trained up studiously in error, and whose only wisdom is low cunning, that the sanctity of an oath has little weight with the natives, who

however, are very ready to take it, in order to render perjury subservient to their purposes. Falsehood is so familiar to the native, that in common conversation a differing in opinion is generally expressed by hoarding the lie from mouth to mouth. Murder would be as prevalent among them, as it is too frequent among the uneducated in Europe, if the fear of loss of caste, by the deprivation of life, did not restrain them. All this aggregate of immorality and vice is known to those who, like me, have resided long in that country; and near thirty years I have endeavoured to reason, and write on the absolute necessity of a general introduction of the English language, and of instruction in the arts, sciences, and public policy of European nations. Though all must approve of the translation of the Bible into all languages, and of the pious and unremitting labours of the meritorious missionary, contending against almost insuperable difficulties, yet it is evident that education, on a very general and extensive scale, can alone lead to civilization, and the ultimate introduction of Christianity. It is justly reckoned a most happy and auspicious circumstance, that so discerning, so learned, and so good a man as the excellent Bishop of Calcutta, should have been sent, as it were, by Providence, to that country, to judge by investigation, and from experience, on the spot, and to give us his weighty and well-weighed sentiments on this momentous subject. This eminent prelate, highly conversant in sacred and profane history, saw that the Romans inculcated on the minds of the natives of the provinces subdued by their arms a knowledge of their language, arts, and literature, preparing them thus for receiving their mythology, and becoming a component part of the Roman empire. To this we may ascribe the rapidity and durability of the conquest of this brave and wise people, holding out an instructive lesson, by which, modified by times and circumstances,

it becomes us to profit. There are some persons who, in the face of experience and fact, reason against general education, as if God intended that this blessing should be confined to a select and favoured few, in order to rule the more easily over a majority unjustly retained in brutal ignorance ever prone to crime. It is in vain to point out to the selfish, who disregard fact, and are guided only by opinion, the happy effects of education in Scotland; the melancholy consequences of the want of it in Ireland; the comparative happiness of the portion of the English peasantry who can read their Bible; and, above all, the state of gross ignorance in which are found ninety out of a hundred of the criminals whom Ignorance, the parent of vice, has, at an early age, conducted to the scaffold. On whatever this perverse mode of thinking may lean, it is not supported by any thing we read of, by any thing we hear of, or by any thing passing before us.

To return from this digression: it is incumbent on us to pay a just tribute of praise to the constituted authorities and British inhabitants of India, for their beneficent exertions in educating some of the half-caste children, and lower order of natives. This is a good beginning: but it goes but a little way in achieving the mighty object; so forcibly and luminously recommended by the deep-thinking and zealous Bishop of Calcutta, whose duties are too great, and who ought to be Archbishop of Calcutta, with a Bishop of Madras, and Bishop of Bombay subject to his hierarchy. The Court of Directors, ever attentive to the welfare of India, as well as the Government, are maturely considering the plan of education submitted to them; and there being but one opinion as to what is best calculated to maintain the permanence and stability of the British Empire in India; as to what must, ere long, destroy a pernicious

superstition, and promote the happiness of one hundred millions gradually led through civilization to Christianity, the execution of this sublime plan of amelioration of the native mind will take place at no very distant period. It is evident, that to render it efficient for every wise purpose proposed, it cannot be confined to mere reading and writing; the natives of a superior description would not be contented with this degree of education, and would naturally enough aspire at the knowledge of science characterizing well-educated Europeans. Without this, the object in view would not be attained, as the mind would not be sufficiently expanded by science and *belles-lettres*, to give into a course of inquiry and study effecting a total change in habits and character, and finally productive of conversion to Christianity. It must be quite manifest, that a common description of schoolmasters would prove inadequate to such an undertaking; and that young men, to be duly qualified for the task in view must previously be liberally educated at the College of Haileybury, leaving nothing to be learnt in India but the language of the province or district intended as the scene of their important avocations.

If, Mr. Editor, we regard the subject in a religious as well as a moral point of view, we cannot but mark the hand of Providence in the extent and wonderful rapidity of recent conquest. While the philosopher sees the opportunity of extending the boundaries of human knowledge, and while the statesman contemplates political and commercial benefit, the theologian observes the fulfilment of prophecy;—"the Sons of Japhet dwelling in the tents of Shem."

JOHN MACDONALD.

Summerland Place, Exeter,
Dec. 9, 1821.

HINTS FOR THE FORMATION OF A GENERAL INDIA CLUB IN THIS COUNTRY.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—I am extremely friendly to the institution of clubs, having for their object the promotion of social intercourse among persons united by feelings of common interest or pursuit; and lately looking over the list of those established in London, without finding one connected with the service in India, it suggested the thought of proposing publicly, through the medium of your Journal, the establishment of a General India Club, for the consideration of your numerous Readers, who are interested in such an object.

There is certainly no set of people who meet together on more easy and friendly terms than Indians, either in England or in the East: and none to whom an establishment of this nature could be more desirable. The constant intercourse that now takes place throughout India, between the members of all the different Presidencies, creates a general acquaintance and cordiality, that would be improved to mutual advantage by some common point of meeting at home, and renders such a facility the more called for. The great body of gentlemen connected with the Service, who are settled at home, with those constantly arriving on temporary absence, would afford ample numbers for the support of the Institution; and I am persuaded that the majority would join heartily in the cause, if undertaken by a few persons, whose rank and character

might add weight to the proposal. I will just subjoin my humble opinion of the general principles on which it should be founded, and carried into effect, and then leave the subject to its own merits.

I propose, then, that it should be designated **THE GENERAL INDIA CLUB.**

That the members consist of gentlemen belonging, or who have belonged to the Hon. Company's Service in India, either civil, military, or marine; and that all ranks be equally eligible.

That there be two classes of subscribers: the first to be limited in number, who are alone to have any concern in the management; a second class, unlimited in number, who shall have the common use of a coffee-room.

Officers of his Majesty's naval and military services to be admitted **honorary members.**

To commence the undertaking, I should recommend a place being immediately appointed, for names to be entered by those wishing to promote the object; and, after a competent number are obtained, to fix a day for a general meeting, when detailed plans might be produced, and a committee formed for general management.

I remain, Sir,

One of your constant readers,

AN OLD INDIAN.

London, Jan. 24, 1822.

PASSAGE MONEY TO SUBALTERN OFFICERS RETURNING ON SICK LEAVE FROM INDIA.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—It is probable that some of the Subaltern Officers interested in the subject that bears the above title who peruse your Journal, and who came

from India during the period when only 1,000 rupees were allowed for the passage of Subalterns coming home on sick leave, may not be aware that

the Hon. Company, with that generous feeling which is ever characteristic of their public administration, upwards of four years since rescinded that regulation, and increased the allowance, making it 1,500 rupees instead of 1,000. If your extensive readership should be the means of bringing the circumstance to the observation of any of our brother Subs., who only received the 1,000, it will of course be truly interesting; as on application at the India House, if at home, or to the respective Presidency Paymaster, if re-

turned to, "India's credit claim," the difference (500 rupees) will be granted. I have received the difference in consequence of the Court's order being retrospective, and I trust that all to whom this subject may still have reference may now, through this channel, become acquainted with the favourable circumstance.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,
A LIEUTENANT OF THE BENGAL ARMY.

London, Jan. 12th, 1822.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE LATE LITERARY CONTROVERSIES IN THE ASIATIC JOURNAL.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—It is with regret that I have seen so many pages of your valuable Journal occupied by the useless controversy of Gulchin, Munsif, and Professor Stewart. Discussions on literary or political subjects, such as are indeed worthy of speculative inquiry, ever tend to the development of truth, the diffusion of knowledge, and the benefit of society; but this petty difference concerning the translation of a little Persian story cannot ultimately prove of any utility, either to the literary world or the Students of the East-India College.

I am ignorant of the views which could have induced Gulchin to commence this paper war; but, as a Briton, I am indignant at his unprovoked attack on an unoffending individual. A spirit of misanthropy, or a fit of the spleen, seems to have stimulated, in his retirement, this self-nominated judge of translation to an unwonted exertion of boldness, under the secure appellation of Gulchin. His philosophy assimilates to that which regulates a

generated colouring. I grant that some of the flaws which Gulchin has been at such pains to pick out in Professor Stewart's translation, appear to me really to be such; yet, as Gulchin confesses, "there is no perfection under the sun;" and as the Major was more diffident of his intellectual strength than his opponent, he never aspired to that unattainable nonentity; and consequently, if his production fell short of it, he cannot, like Gulchin, be laughed at for failing in his aspirations, but simply because he failed to make the attempt. The fact is, there was no need for the Professor to give himself such unnecessary trouble; the two senior terms, for whose use the book was particularly dedicated, were supposed in the course of a year to have acquired the art of turning out words in the dictionary, and of comprehending the literal signification of each, without the aid of a verbatim translation, so admirably articulated to propagate laziness. The Major's object, it seems, was to give them a free translation, that there might be less room for idleness on the part of the more proficient; and still an adequate assistance to the less advanced among the students. Yet Gul-

chun contains the whole work, without being adulterated with the notions of its publication, the purposes to which it was to be applied, or the effect it was calculated to produce. The object of his intrusion seems to be to supply the world with the very important information that he lives in retirement, "*cum dignitate*," absorbed in the flowery diffuseness and metaphorical illusions of Oriental compositions; during which delightful and beneficial speculation, he has discovered, what nobody else ever would have discovered, the indisputable verity (authenticated even by his own authority), that the elegance of Addison, the wit of Swift, the dramatic talents of Sophocles, nay, of the whole galaxy of the *literati* of Greece and Rome, are all identified in the *perfect* Hussein Waiz. I must say, that Gulchin, although he has studied infinitely more to make a perfectly literal translation, than the Professor did to compile a free one, has nevertheless fallen into mistakes equally egregious as any he may have pointed out in the Major. Even in his last letter there is an instance, where, in attempting to correct Prof. Stuart's translation of a sentence, he has himself erred. The part to which I allude is this **تا بسلامت بجهد قدم** **چگونه دراین کار نهاد** which Gulchin renders thus: **تا** in order that **بجهد قدم** he may put his foot forward (or extricate himself) **دراین کار** in this business **بسلامت** with safety **چگونه** by any manner of exertion: thus placing **نهد** quite out of the question, and most ungracefully uniting, **بجهد قدم**. It should be thus: **تا** in order that **بجهد** he may endeavour (or consider) **چگونه** in what manner (or how) **دراین کار** in this affair **نهد** he may place his foot **بسلامت** with (or in) safety. Gulchin

reflects upon the silence of Prof. Stuart with regard to "errors and inaccuracies," and intimates an incapacity in the former to state them; this however I am apt to doubt; I think his silence shewed his good sense, and that he considered a controversy on such a frivolous point would only fill the Asiatic Journal, without benefiting the public. It is much easier to find faults in others than be perfect one's self; of this, however, Gulchin seems to be insensible. Declamation is an art easily acquired; and the mind of Gulchin seems favourable to its cultivation. He has endeavoured to persuade us that the Professor is a smatterer; Munsif a downright fool; that the system of education pursued at the College is absurd; and he wills the subversion of the whole fabric, to be regenerated on principles of his own creation. In my eyes, however, the intellect of the Major and the opinions of Munsif are more entitled to respect than any of the unsolicited sentiments of Gulchin.

There is another subject of controversy which has agitated the minds of Oriental Scholars, and is as useless to literary advancement, as it is calculated to excite malevolence and party spirit. I allude to the discussions relative to the mode of instruction pursued by Dr. Gilchrist and that by the Professors of the East-India College. It has been argued that it is a matter of importance to inquire which channel is the better constructed for communicating Oriental languages with the greatest facility and expedition. I am inclined to dispute the importance of this inquiry: for I am persuaded the question will never be satisfactorily answered; and if indeed it should be, would have a contrary tendency to what is imagined, and would be disadvantageous, rather than beneficial to the object in view. Dr. Gilchrist's method of commencing, with the Roman characters is well adapted for colloquial purposes, and is the most

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expeditions for the circumstances under which he instructs. The attendance of his pupils is so uncertain, the time they are under his tuition so very limited, that were he to begin with the Persian characters, nearly all the time would be lost in learning to read them, and the student could gain but a very imperfect knowledge of the grammar. In making use of the Roman letters, he not only teaches them the proper pronunciation, but instructs them in the grammar of the language in an incredibly short time. The most useful words he imprints on their memory by anecdotes or easy conversations, and these being perused in the familiar habiliments of the Roman character, when at a future period they become decorated with Oriental *pothooks and hangers*, are easily recognized, and their pronunciation known. At Hertford the system is different, and ought to continue so; they commence with the Persian letters, and having two years in prospective, are not so eager to *speak as to understand* the languages; and being early taught to read printed and manuscript books, they acquire a knowledge of the idioms. If they were to learn the Roman-character system, the effect would be the same as that of Dr. Gilchrist beginning with the Persian letters; both would lose time; for the former would in a great measure have to go over the same ground twice. The supposition of Gulchin is totally erroneous with regard to their paying more attention to "quantity than quality" in the examinations at Hertford; for I have heard from students themselves that quantity is considered as nothing in the scale, unless accompanied by a superiority in *elemental knowledge*; and this particularly in *Hindustani*, since Mr. Anderson has had the management of that department. Owing to a prevailing prejudice, disseminated by envy, malice, or views of self-aggrandizement, people have been led to form most unjust and illiberal antipathy to the Institution of the East-India College. When this spark of prejudice is once kindled, every report of misconduct, every bad account given of it by some idle member of the community, is interpreted by these *worthies* to have originated in an ill-organized system; and the spark is gradually fanned into flame, unquenchable by reason or conviction. The friends of an expelled student will cherish its growth; the prejudiced party take it up, and think (or make others think), because two or three *mauvais sujets*, in the course of as many years, have been found among a hundred students, that the whole body must be contaminated. In the same manner Gulchin and others, when endeavouring to ridicule the learning of the college, must form their opinions from some idle student they may chance to meet with, who either from incapacity or disinclination cannot, or will not, benefit by the Institution. This is the key to their calumnies; and as there must be always a less proportion of prizemen and distinguished scholars than of the idle and ignorant, the greater part will, in general, be discontented, and do little honor to the establishment. But if these fault-finders would take the pains to inquire about those who have been distinguished in its annals, they will find numbers, whom the Institution has sent forth to rule the East, individuals of the finest talents and information, benefiting, and about to benefit mankind with the fruits of that finished education which was so well cultivated at the East-India College. But to return to the two systems of Oriental Instruction: both, in my opinion, are excellent in their way; but should the obstinacy of party prejudice endeavour to substitute the one on the ruin of the other, each will become nugatory; and the pupils, instead of becoming well grounded and intelligent scholars, will have a smattering of both systems without a knowledge of either. Should the Directors force the College to

adopt Gilchrist's method, the Professors, being convinced of its inutility and unaccustomed to employ it, would be damped in their present zeal to impart instruction, when prohibited to use a method with which they are best acquainted, and which they know to be pregnant with the most beneficial results to the community. On the other hand, if Dr. Gilchrist were desired to change his plans, he would consider it derogatory to his reputation, as Father of Hindustani, to abandon his old and favourite system for a new one: a system whose first-fruits were propitious; whose utility has been universally felt, though sometimes unac-

knowledge; and whose consequences must tend to ameliorate the condition of the natives of India, by enabling those who superintend its vicissitudes to communicate with their feelings, and comprehend their manners, through the medium of colloquial intercourse.

I have ventured thus much to trespass on your patience, in hopes there may be a truce to this war of theoretic opinions; and should these unpolished sentiments at all tend to convince any one of the inutility of such invidious discussions, I shall not have written in vain.

A.Y.Z.

GULCHIN AND THE BOMBAY LITERARY SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR—Being a Member of the Literary Society of Bombay, and, of course, feeling an interest in the success which may attend the publication of their Transactions, I read with some surprise the letter from your constant correspondent Gulchin, which is contained in your Journal for April last, and in which he has indulged in a few strictures that are expressed in rather a harsh and uncourteous manner. As, therefore, you have given place to those strictures, you will not, I trust, in common justice, have any objection to insert in your next number the following remarks.

Gulchin observes, that the Bombay Literary Society have wisely made its Transactions a repository of polite literature, as well as of dry science; and it would seem, from the general tenor of his letter, that the term polite literature here means translations from the languages of Asia. At the same time he adds, with respect to several translations contained in the second volume of these Transactions: "I should be happy could I speak equally in praise of his (Captain Kennedy's) many translations from the Persian prose writers and poets: but

the few that I have been able to compare with their *originals* are, I am sorry to say, often reprehensibly careless; and the others may, I apprehend, be found equally deficient." In another place Gulchin says, "Some of his (Capt. Kennedy's) versions are very flat." It will be obvious that, if this opinion be well founded, the Literary Society have acted far from "wisely," in admitting such translations into their Transactions; and that such misrepresentations of Oriental Literature must detract very considerably from the value of that work. It becomes, therefore, of some importance to ascertain if Gulchin's qualifications are such as to entitle his assertions to any degree of credit: and he has fortunately afforded the means, by publishing the Persian text and his own translation of a tale translated by Captain Kennedy: from these, a judgment may be very fairly formed respecting Gulchin's conversancy, both with the English, and the Persian language.

I had, I must acknowledge, conceived that the noble art of doing into English had long ceased, and that translators now followed the rule of Horace:

Non enim verba carulis reddere fides

Gulchin is, however, of a different opinion, and he insists that the translator shall adhere closely to his text. The advantages to be derived from this mode of translating were intended, I presume, to be exemplified by the following choice phrases which he has used; "has been pleased to tell us, saying;" "to take a stroll through the fair;" "peradventure has another guess object;" "road preparation;" "nothing but a fetch;" "turned sharp round upon me;" "neither a rag to cover his head nor, a shoe on his foot;" "knocked me down on the road with the cuffs and kicks of violence;" "a relish for this fancy," &c. &c. But to translate the language of the scholar and the courtier into that of the uneducated and humble cannot be considered in any sense of the term as literal translation; and as Gulchin himself will not deny, that the style of the Nigaristan is in the highest degree elegant, and free from vulgarity, it must follow that it cannot be in any manner represented by a style abounding in colloquial and vulgar phrases. It is at the same time universally admitted, that a literal translation must always be flat, and often unintelligible, and that a free translation has, at least, a chance of escaping from these defects.

I do not, however, mean to defend the style of Captain Kennedy's translations, as the general reader is himself fully capable of determining this point; and I therefore proceed to shew, that the example selected by Gulchin is alone sufficient to prove that the translation of this tale at least is faithful; for on comparing it with that of Gulchin, it will be found that no difference whatever exists between the two, except in the diction, and in a few places where Gulchin has followed a corrupted text. On the elegance of his diction I have already remarked; but though the words of the two translations dif-

fer, the sense, as far as Gulchin's version can be understood, is precisely the same. I am not acquainted with Sir John Kennaway's translation of this tale, but I doubt greatly the correctness of this assertion of Gulchin: "mine differs essentially from both versions" (those of Captain Kennedy and Sir John Kennaway). Were this, however, the case, I should think myself at liberty to conclude, as there are two to one, that this essential difference must prove the incorrectness of Gulchin's version.

Gulchin says, that he took much pains in collating and copying the Persian text, inserted in the Asiatic Journal, so as to render it correct. This is an indispensable task for the proper understanding any Persian author, as the inaccuracy with which Persian works have been transcribed is notorious. But to perform it successfully requires a very considerable knowledge of the language, and some degree of critical taste; I should not, therefore, have been much surprised, if any really difficult passages had escaped the penetration of Gulchin; but I must confess that I was not prepared to find mistakes which would have been easily corrected by the merest tyro; for instance, in l. 2 of the Persian

text, he reads *معلم* which he translates the green distinguishing fillet: but the word means merely a doctor in law or theology, and his turban is always white without any green fillet. Gulchin ought to have hesitated before he thus widely deviated from literal translation, particularly as the turban of a doctor would suit but ill a young lover. The word ought to be *زربغت* gold-embroidered. In

l. 2, 3, he reads *جلدة كتاب* the first is not a Persian word, but supposing it intended for *جلد*, I am certain that such a combination of the two words was never found in Persian; and even in English to say that a person

had a volume of a book in his pocket, would be thought a rather singular phrase. I am also positive that these two words cannot, by any mode of interpretation, be made to mean "the holy book of the Koran;" and that

neither *جلد* nor *کتاب* is ever applied to the Koran, without adding an epithet denoting veneration or excellence. These reasons ought to have led Gulchin to suspect the correctness of his manuscripts, and he would perhaps have discovered that the proper reading was *حلیه کتان*

a robe of kitan. This last word Captain Kennedy translates cotton, but Meninski linen. I am not, however, aware that linen has ever been in use amongst the Asiatics. In l. 3, *درافشان*

Captain Kennedy's reading, and as it is in a manuscript of Doulet Shah now before me would seem more elegant than *زرافشان*. In line 3, the

words *بغداد درپای کرده در بازار* are evidently an interpolation, which the slightest degree of taste would at once detect, by merely translating them into English: their meaning is literally, "and having put on his feet gold-embroidered shoes, according to the custom of the delicate youths of Bagdad, walked in the market." This prolix and minute style is the very reverse of that of the Nigaristan. Line 4, for

what *وصی* is intended I cannot discover; line 8, for *افشاند* read *افشاند* which the sense absolutely demands: line 9, *یا از خانه بازار اراید* is an impertinent interpolation, and the style of the original would alone shew that it has no business here. Line 29, 30, *تا بمکه رسیدم*, I suspect this to be an

interpolation, because the scene of the tale is most evidently laid at Bagdad. In the manuscript now before me, the words *تا بمکه* are not inserted, but the word *رسیدم* is, without any

object to which it can relate. Line 29,

جون به واسطه ادم گفتند درمیان these words are evidently an interpolation, as they convey no meaning; and what is curious, though Gulchin has retained them, he has not attempted to translate them. Line 40, Gulchin

reads *ارجع یا محبوب* that is, "retire, O beloved!" It is singular that the opposition of these words did not lead him to suspect some error: the

proper reading is *از جمع ما محبوب* Line 41, 42, from *کندر* to *غیرتی* most

evidently requires some correction, for as it stands at present it can convey no sense. I think that Captain Kennedy has caught the meaning of the author, but the manuscript before me certainly does not authorize his translation; I cannot discover however a glimpse of meaning in this translation of Gulchin, "or as a loved object I am scorched in that thought which has no medium, and put up with that award, that here I am a stranger and an alien." Line 44, *از زمرة حجاجم*

translated by Gulchin, "am one of the croud of pilgrims or independent," if he found any sense in this, whether literally or mystically, I am sorry that I have not been so fortunate, as it seems to be very much like nonsense. The manuscript before me reads,

whether I am in want of every thing or without a single want. Line 45, for *اندوه* read *اندوه*

Line 49, *نیت وداع خانه* can possibly mean "in order to return home," it would be difficult to find out; the *وداع* ought to have been omitted.

Line 50, *او* ought to have been inserted after *حالت* in order to complete the sense. Line 52, 53: these two verses are not in the manuscript before me, and they certainly do not correspond in sentiment with the last one, nor

with the conciseness for which such replies amongst the Persians are remarkable. Besides these mistakes there are a few omissions of the copulative, and a few errors in the orthography, which may be merely errors of the press.

Thus in a short tale, consisting of only fifty-four small octavo lines, there are so many errors of importance, as must evince how little capable Gulchin is of correcting the text of a Persian author. They must also materially call in question the extent and accuracy of his knowledge of the Persian language : a suspicion which will be increased by an examination of the English translation. I have before

observed that *معلم* signifies a doctor, and not a green distinguishing fillet; that *جلد کتاب* means a volume of a book, and not the holy book of the Koran. But in the first line Gulchin translates the usual invocation *قدس*

سرّ "may his secret be sanctified," which must justly appear to the reader to be downright nonsense. The real

meaning of *سرّ* not *سرّ* a secret, is not clearly explained in any dictionary that I have met with, but in this phrase it is always understood to signify a grave, and the invocation merely means, sacred be his grave. In the same line *فرمود* does not authorize this strange phrase, "has been pleased to tell us, saying;" it merely means "said," when speaking of a great or a holy man; and the translating *به*

نیت حج بازار بغداد گذشتم "on a pilgrimage to Mecca I was one day sauntering through the bazar of Bagdad," is scarcely English, and does not convey the meaning of the original.

گذشتی does not mean to saunter. In line 3, the custom of the "gallants" of Bagdad is, in the original of Gulchin's text, applied to the slippers,

and not to the manner of walking. Line 5, 6, these verses are ascribed in the manuscript before me, as well as in Capt. Kennedy's translation, to the young man, and the slightest degree of critical taste would at once shew that, though they would be highly out of character in the mouth of a holy man, they are perfectly in character when repeated by a lover in praise of his mistress. Line 8, *افشاید* does not signify sprinkling : it ought to be the past participle, and, as the other members of the sentence might have pointed out, to be translated sprinkled. Line 10, 11, there is nothing in the original which answers to destinies in the translation. A literal translator ought particularly to avoid introducing words which convey notions perfectly unknown to his author. Line 13, 14, Gulchin translates *به خانه پر بهانه که خلقي را اواره کرده است* to a house replete with stratagem and chicanery, where mankind are bewildered and stupified; but it means simply "to a house full of deception which has rendered men wanderers. Did Gulchin think by the additional words he gave either grace or elegance to the original? Line 19, *باز کردن* does not signify "to turn sharp round upon."

Line 25, *حرم دلبر* soul-ravishing chamber!! It was not in this manner that Sir W. Jones translated Persian poetry.

31, *قصب* does not mean a rag. Line

35, *مبتلاي سازند* these words are singularly translated, "put a lover like me upon his trial by overwhelming him." I was not before aware that the Persian writers sometimes committed bulls : but this bull belongs of right to Gulchin and not to Juini, for the original merely says, render a lover miserable. L. 36, *فریاد از*

آسیب این سب : these words are extremely simple, and yet Gulchin, the corrector of others for the freedom of their translations, thus does

them in English: "of this withered apple you have an emblem of what has befallen me." Not one of these words except apple are to be found in the original, which merely means "justice against the injury of this apple." Gulchin, from his residence in India, ought to have recollected that *فرياد* is the usual exclamation when one man comes to complain against another for injury which he has suffered.

These remarks, which might have been considerably extended, will perhaps evince that Gulchin does not possess that accurate and critical knowledge of the Persian language, which ought to render his assertions on the subject deserving of much attention. Had he, indeed, entered into a detailed criticism of the translations which he declares to be very flat, and reprehensibly careless, and pointed out where they were defective in style, and where they deviated from the

original, some opinion might have been formed as to how far his strictures were well-founded. But his own version of this tale, in which he has been so deficient in *keeping*, and in which he has not caught in the slightest degree the grace and elegance so remarkable in the original, is sufficient to shew that these strictures proceed from a person who is indifferently skilled in the beauties of the Persian language, and but little acquainted with the principles of correct taste. The censures, therefore, of such a person will not, I may suppose, induce any of your readers to believe that the Literary Society of Bombay have admitted into their Transactions any translations which are reprehensibly careless.

I remain, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
SUKHUNCHIN.

Bombay, 29th Aug. 1821.

ON THE PAST AND PRESENT CONDITION OF THE SYRIAN CHRISTIANS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: It has long been my wish to reply to certain writers in your Journal, who have manifested a *hostile*, I had almost said a *bitter* spirit, against those who are actively engaged in forwarding the progress of Christianity amongst our Indian subjects. I am sorry to confess, however, that instead of exerting myself, I have hitherto been waiting for the zeal of others. Even now I have nothing original to send you, but I patiently expecting some zealous advocate of our true and holy religion to instruct *Carnaticus*, and several others of your correspondents on a point on which they seem to be ignorant; *viz.*, that Christianity is *indeed* the best religion; and, furthermore, that it is calculated to induce the best morality. If it be true, as stated by *Carnaticus*, that the Hindoos are more moral than ourselves, either

Christianity is *not* the best religion, or a tremendous woe is impending over us. But there are persons of ability, and of real information, who think otherwise than *Carnaticus*; who expect the blessing of Heaven to attend the march of Christianity; and anxiously look abroad for the most effectual means of introducing it.

To atone, in some measure, for my own inactivity, and, I may add, likewise, to fill up the blank occasioned by the backwardness of others, I enclose a very interesting memoir on the past and present condition of the Syrian Christians. This document manifests, on the part of the writer, a spirit of active inquiry, and a liberal and enlightened zeal. It is possible, Sir, that the information it contains may be altogether new to many of your readers; and that even those who are

acquainted with the "Researches" of the amiable and indefatigable Buchanan, will be gratified by the perusal. I am, Sir, &c. &c.

PROCRASTINATUS.

P. S. I am indebted to a Calcutta newspaper for the accompanying OFFICIAL DOCUMENT.

To the Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George.

SIR: The state of Christianity in the territories of Travancore and Cochin, appears to claim the attention of the British Government.

The history of Malabar suggests important reflections regarding the diffusion of foreign religions in India. That country, from the most remote eras, has continued under the government of native Princes, remarkable for their devoted attachment to the Hindoo faith; yet the Mahomedan and Christian religions have prevailed to a great extent in all the provinces of Malabar; and, in some of them, the former religion has nearly supplanted the original creed of the people.

The fact deserves mature attention.

When the Portuguese discovered India, the dominions of the Zamorin, ruled by a superstitious Hindoo Prince, were full of Mahomedans; and that class of the population is now considered to exceed greatly in number all the other descriptions of people in the Company's province of South Malabar. This extraordinary progress of the Mahomedan religion does not appear, with the exception of the short and troubled rule of the Mysore Princes, to have been either assisted by the countenance of the Government, or obstructed by the jealousy of the Hindoos. Its rapid propagation under a series of Hindoo Princes demonstrates the toleration, or rather the marked indifference, manifested by the Hindoos to the quiet and peaceable diffusion of religious opinions and practices different from their own. A change occurred, indeed, during the government of Tippoo Sultan; but its consequences support, rather than invalidate, the conclusion which I have stated. His open attack on the religion of the Hindoos was resisted with the same spirit and firmness, which they displayed in opposing his invasions of their civil and political rights;

and the fierce contests which ensued produced only a temporary animosity between the Mahomedans and the Nairs; for, since the transfer of the government to the English, the mutual enmity of those sects seems to have subsided, and the Mahomedan religion has resumed its progress, without apparently exciting a sentiment of jealousy on the part of the Hindoos. The sovereignty of the Mussulmans in Mysore was established on the ruins of Hindoo States, was maintained, in comparison with the general population of the country, by a handful of Mahomedans, and was exercised in a spirit of avowed proselytism; yet it does not appear that these encroachments on the religious rights of the Hindoos ever encountered any serious opposition.

A survey of the history of all the states in India presents nearly the same result. Every where, the patient apathy of the Hindoos toward the zealous propagation of the Mahomedan religion, by the ordinary means of conversion, has been conspicuous. As in Malabar, the open invasion of the political, civil, and religious rights of the people, has caused resistance; but the peaceful progress of conversion has been regarded with indifference and calmness by the Hindoos; and it seems to be only in cases of open force, in cases particularly wherein political are combined with religious motives, that their attention is attracted to the propagation of foreign religions.

The same inferences are suggested by the History of Christianity in Malabar. Under a race of superstitious and bigoted Hindoo Princes, amidst a people peculiarly attached to the creed of Brahmins, a few Missionaries from Syria established the Christian religion, to an extent that attracts our attention and wonder. La Croze, in his very interesting History of Christianity in India, describes the state of the Syrians, a few years after the first arrival of the Portuguese, in the following language:—"The authority of the Syrian Bishops extends to all temporal and spiritual matters: they are the natural judges of all the civil and ecclesiastical causes within their diocese. In virtue of their privileges, which are never contested, the Pagan Princes and Judges have no concern with them, excepting only criminal causes. The Syrians, besides the fixed

tribute which they pay to their Princes, are required only to furnish a certain number of troops during their wars, which are neither frequent nor of long duration. The diocese of the Syrian Bishop contains, at present, more than 1,500 churches, and as many towns and villages. This great number must continue to augment, as the priests are not engaged to celibacy, and as there are no monks or nuns among them. The men always walk armed: some with fuses, of which they know perfectly well the use, others with spears; but the greatest number carry only a naked sword in the right hand, and a shield in the left. They are carefully instructed in the use of arms, from their eighth to their twenty-fifth year, and are excellent hunters and warriors. The more Christians a Pagan Prince has in his dominions, the more he is feared and esteemed. It is on this account, as well as on that of their fidelity, and strict attachment to truth in every thing, that the Princes cherish and countenance them so much. In virtue of privileges granted by Sharen Permaul, formerly Emperor of Malabar, the Syrian Christians take precedence of the Nairs, who are the nobility of the country; and they are second in rank only to the Brahmins, for whom the Kings themselves manifest an extraordinary veneration.

"The Christians, pursuant to the laws of the country, are the protectors of the silversmiths, brass-founders, carpenters, and smiths. The Pagans, who cultivate the palm-trees, form a militia under the Christians. If a Pagan of any of these tribes should receive an insult, he has immediately recourse to the Christians, who procure a suitable satisfaction. The Christians depend directly on the Prince or his Minister, and not on the Provincial Governors. If any thing is demanded from them contrary to their privileges, the whole unite immediately for general defence. If a Pagan strike one of the Christians, he is put to death on the spot, or forced, himself, to bear to the church of the places an offering of a gold or silver hand, according to the quality of the person affronted. In order to preserve their nobility, the Christians never touch a person of inferior caste, not even a Nair. In the roads and streets, they cry out from a distance, in order to receive precedence from passengers; and if any one, even a Nair, should refuse this

mark of respect, they are entitled to kill him on the spot. The Nairs, who are the nobility and warriors in Malabar, respect the Syrian Christians very highly, and consider it a great honour to be regarded as their brothers. The privileges of the Syrian Christians are so numerous, that it would be tiresome to describe them all: but a few will be stated, of so important a nature, that they place them, in some measure, on an equality with their sovereigns. It is permitted only to the Brahmins and them to have inclosed porches before their houses. They are authorized to ride and travel on elephants: a distinction accorded only to them and the heirs of the crown. They sit in presence of the king and his ministers, even on the same carpet; a privilege granted to Ambassadors only. The King of Paroor, having wished, during the last century, to extend this privilege to the Nairs, the Christians declared war against him, and obliged him to restore affairs to their former state."

This extraordinary advancement of the Christian and Mahommedan religions, in a country governed and inhabited by Hindoos, furnishes a striking and singular illustration of the insensibility of that people toward any exertions for the introduction of a foreign religion, that are conducted with moderation and temper. Even when these exertions are supported by the Government of the State, as they were in Mysore, they do not seem calculated to rouse the jealousy or opposition of the Hindoos, unless carried to extremes, and combined with attacks on their other rights.

The more the state of society among the natives in India is explored, the more reasons will appear to convince an impartial mind of the disregard felt and manifested by all classes of the people toward the dissemination of religious opinions foreign to their own; a result occasioned by the great variety of religions which have prevailed for ages in that country. The followers of Shiva and Vishnoo display no animosity toward each other; and both appear to regard with unconcern the rites and the progress of the Mahommedan faith; while the believers in the Koran view with silent contempt the idolatrous practices of the Hindoos; and this admixture of various and opposite religious opinions and usages in the same community, has necessarily

familiarized and reconciled the minds of the people to the appearance of systems of divine worship different from their own. In Travancore, Christians, Jews, Mahomedans, and Hindoos, perform their respective religious duties, without molestation from one another; churches, synagogues, mosques, and pagodas, are intermingled; and this system of toleration, so far as the sentiments of the people are concerned, may be discovered in every part of India.

The facts which I have described seem to authorize the conclusion—a conclusion, which, I am convinced, will be further confirmed the more the subject is examined and studied—that whatever impediments may be opposed to the progress of Christianity, will proceed from political and not from religious jealousy. They who cherish sentiments of hostility against the British power, and hopes of its instability, will, of course, decry any measures calculated to unite the interest of a body of the people with its permanency. That power is exposed to greater danger from secret conspiracy, than from open resistance; and this danger must increase with the extension of the British possessions, which augments the disproportion in numbers, already so immense, between the rulers and the subjects. But, in establishing a body of native subjects connected with the mass of the people by a community of language, occupations, and pursuits, and united to the British Government by the stronger ties of religion and mutual safety, ample means would be acquired of procuring information of the proceedings of the people, and of all machinations against the British power. In the course of time, still greater advantages would arise; and the support of a respectable body of Christian subjects would contribute to strengthen the British power, in those junctures of commotion and difficulty, which must be expected to occur in a country like India, that has been in a state of revolution for ages. The introduction of Christianity, in some of the provinces, may be attended with delays; but, in Travancore and Cochin, there is already a numerous body of Christian inhabitants, who, with moderate assistance and encouragement from the British Government, will firmly attach themselves to its interests, and may prove of material service in supporting its power.

The Syrian Christians, from a concurrence of misfortunes, have miserably fallen from their former estate; and very few traces of the high character which they once possessed can be now discovered.

The Portuguese forced them into a junction with the Roman Catholic church: a measure, which, in consequence of the corrupt doctrines and licentious lives of their new associates, occasioned the loss, at the same time, of their religion and morals, and of the privileges and estimation that they enjoyed in the country.

After a union with the Roman Catholics of about sixty years, a portion of the Syrian Christians, no longer able to endure the oppressions of their ecclesiastical superiors, resumed their independence, under the conduct of an archdeacon, named Thomas; amounting to 10,000 persons with 53 churches; they have continued separate from the Roman Catholics, and constitute the body, denominated by us, Syrian, and by the people of the country, new Christians.

But the greatest number of the Syrian churches are still attached to the Roman Catholic religion; and, with the converts from other tribes, to that religion, form a population of nearly 150,000 persons, divided under three Ecclesiastical jurisdictions; the Archbishopric of Cranganore, the Bishopric of Cochin and Quilon, and the Bishopric of Verapoly. The two former are suffragans of the Archbishop of Goa, by whom the prelates and inferior clergy are appointed; the other is composed of Carmelite Friars, and receives its bishops and clergy from the Propaganda Society at Rome. After the suppression of the Jesuits, the greatest number of the Roman Catholic churches in Travancore and Cochin were attached to Goa, and were supplied with Portuguese clergy from that place; but the Institution at Verapoly has gradually and unjustly encroached upon the others, and now exercises a more extensive jurisdiction than either of them.

The Dutch, while in possession of Cochin, endeavoured to extend their political influence by affording decided protection to the Roman Catholic Christians, especially to those dependent on Verapoly; and those Christians, in consequence of the friendship of the Dutch, their own numbers, and the presence of European Prelates, enjoyed a certain portion of civil rights.

But their morals were singularly depraved. Their Clergy, corrupt, licentious, and ignorant, kept their flocks in utter darkness; no proper religious instruction was afforded to the people; the circulation of the Bible was resisted; superstitious and idolatrous ceremonies formed the greatest part of their religious worship; converts were eagerly received from the outcasts of society; and in a country notorious for the dissoluteness, immorality, and vices of the people, the Roman Catholics were pre-eminent in crimes. Bartolomeo, who was long attached to Verapoly, affords a strong, though reluctant testimony of the refractory and licentious conduct of the Roman-Catholic Christians in the vicinity of Cochin; and the gang-robberies which frequently occur in the neighbourhood of this town, are almost always found to have been committed by Roman Catholic Christians.

The Roman Catholics are ready to avail themselves of the British protection for the security of their rights; but, according to the best judgment that I have been able to form, are very far from being really attached to the British interests and power.

Many of the Roman Catholics, and particularly of the Syrians attached to them, sensible of the state of ignorance to which they were condemned by the arts of their Priests, have manifested a disposition to join the proper Syrians; and I believe that no great difficulty would be experienced in converting to the Protestant religion the greatest part of the Roman Catholics in Travancore and Cochin: an event extremely desirable on every ground of policy, humanity, and religion.

The real Syrian Christians, on their separation from the Roman Catholics, were exposed to powerful enemies and serious dangers. The Roman Catholics, regarding their secession as an act both of apostasy and rebellion, persecuted them with unrelenting animosity. The Princes of the country, seeing their defenceless state, considered them as fit subjects for plunder and insult: they were destitute of religious books, Pastors, and instruction; they had lost, in their union with the Jesuits, the pure system of religion and morals, and the high spirit by which they were formerly distinguished; and the Dutch, whose policy was marked with

perfidy and meanness, abandoned them to their fate.

The virtuous historian of Christianity in India expresses, in subdued terms, his indignation at the conduct of the Dutch. Even the historian of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire commiserates the misfortunes of the Syrian Christians; and, after describing their emancipation from the power of the Jesuits, states, "The trading companies of Holland and England are the friends of toleration; but if oppression be less mortifying than contempt, the Christians of St. Thomas have reason to complain of the cold and silent indifference of their brethren of Europe."

The Syrians were exposed to still greater calamities, in the conquest of their country by the Rajah of Travancore. The blighting influence of that despotic and merciless government was felt by them in the most aggravated degree; and they were reduced to the lowest state of poverty and depression.

Notwithstanding the misfortunes which they have suffered, and the disadvantages of their situation, they still retain, however, some of the virtues by which they were formerly distinguished. They are remarkable for mildness, rude simplicity of character, honesty, and industry; their pursuits are confined to agriculture and trade; and, although they have lost the high station and elevated sentiments which they once possessed, yet they are still respected on account of their integrity and rectitude of conduct.

I have afforded, since my first arrival in Travancore, the most decided protection to all classes of the Christians, and in particular to the Syrians. I experienced, however, some difficulty for a time in improving the condition of the Syrian Christians, in consequence of internal dissensions among themselves. Their Bishop, consecrated in an irregular manner, and rather unqualified for his office, was opposed by a large party among the Clergy and the people; and this division prevented them from co-operating in the execution of any plan for the good of the whole. I was able, however, with the aid of the Ramban, Joseph, a man eminent for piety and zeal, to make arrangements for erecting a College at Cotym, a central situation, for the education of the Clergy and Syrian

yearly in general. The death of the Bishop, and the elevation of the Ramban to his office, removed some of the impediments that had opposed the measures which appeared to be requisite for the general amelioration of the Syrian community.

But the assistance of intermediate agents was essentially necessary to the success of those measures; for the Syrians themselves were lamentably deficient in knowledge, energy, and ability. The arrival of two respectable Missionaries, Messrs. Bailey and Norton, supplied the want to which I have adverted; and Mr. Bailey was attached to the College, with the fullest approbation of the Bishop and the whole of the Syrians.

The Bishop Joseph, worn out with age and abstinence, lived long enough only to afford the warmest testimonies of satisfaction and joy at the improvement of his church: and he has been succeeded in office by two Bishops, Mar Philoxenus and Mar George, the former being too infirm to discharge alone the duties of his office.

Mr. Bailey, in strict and most confidential union with the Bishop, has proceeded to carry into gradual effect some of the arrangements requisite for the improvement of the Syrian Church. The Scriptures have been nearly translated from the Syrian into the Malayalim language, principally at the expense of the Calcutta Bible Society. A plan for the education of the Clergy, and the course of discipline and instruction to be observed at the College, has been established. The Syrian Clergy have been encouraged to marry; and three have availed themselves of the offer. Information of the errors and abuses, the remnants of Popery still existing in the several churches, has been gradually acquired, with a view to the progressive reformation of those evils at a proper season; and a mutual solicitude is displayed in the most cordial and affectionate manner by Mr. Bailey and the principal Syrian Clergy to advance the re-establishment of Divine Worship, among them, in strict conformity to the Scriptures.

In several conferences which I had with the Bishop and Syrian Clergy, during a visit which I made to Cotym in December last, they expressed, with warmth their satisfaction and gratitude, at the course of

measures adopted to enlighten and restore the Syrian Church.

The temporal situation of the Syrians has also been materially improved. I have frequently taken occasion to bring them to the notice of her Highness, the Rannee of Travancore; and her intelligent, liberal, and ingenuous mind has always appeared to feel a deep interest in their history, misfortunes, and character. She is aware of the attention excited to their situation in Europe; and her anxiety to manifest the sincerity of her attachment to the British nation has formed, I believe, an additional motive for the kindness and generosity which she has uniformly displayed toward the Syrians. She has appointed a considerable number of them to public offices; and lately presented the sum of 20,000, rupees to the College of Cotym, as an endowment for its support. The Syrians are most grateful for her goodness; and cherish, in no ordinary degree, the sentiments of affection and respect towards her person, that are entertained by every class of her subjects.

But the liberal protection, and support of the British Government is essentially requisite, for the restoration and prosperity of the Syrian Church and Community. The donation of her Highness the Rannee, when vested in the purchase of land, will provide for the maintenance of the College; but a separate provision is indispensably necessary for the support of the Parochial Clergy officiating at the several churches. They derive, at present, a precarious and inadequate support from contributions, in themselves exceedingly objectionable, and paid with considerable difficulty by the people. The abolition of these contributions, a measure indispensable to the reformation of the Church, would deprive the Clergy of subsistence, and there are no other local means of providing for their maintenance. A Report of Mr. Bailey's describes the present mode of supporting the Syrian Clergy; and shews that a separate allowance of fifteen or twenty rupees per month for each church would be fully sufficient for the maintenance of its Ministers, and would admit of the discontinuance of the system of contributions, which is, in many points of view, a Roman Catholic usage. A more approved and legitimate mode of maintaining the Clergy by their parishioners might

certainly be devised ; but the poverty of the Syrians disables them from bearing the expense of a direct assessment for that purpose.

If the liberality of the British Government should supply an allowance of twenty rupees per month for every Syrian Church, the expense would little exceed 1,000 rupees, a sum considerably less than the salaries of two Military Chaplains; and an important benefit would be thereby derived to the public interests, from the prosperity, gratitude, and permanent attachment of a respectable body of people.

That allowance, or at most a very small increase of it, would also admit of the maintenance of a Parish School, for the instruction of children at every church: an arrangement of the utmost utility to the general improvement of the Syrians; and, combined with the college, sufficient to provide for the complete education both of the Clergy and Laity. These measures would soon restore the Syrians to the high station which they formerly occupied. Education and knowledge would advance their industry and exertions; and the British Government would receive, in their grateful and devoted attachment on every emergency, the reward due to its benevolence and wisdom. Other advantages would also accrue. The Roman Catholics, and especially the Syrian Communities still united to them, would be induced, by the great melioration of the religious and temporal state of the Syrians, to join them; and in the course of a few years, the conversion to the Protestant Religion of the greatest portion of the Roman Catholics on this coast would take place.

It may be useful to direct the attention of the Resident to these views; and to authorize the mild exercise of his influence in persuading the Syrian congregations, still connected with the Roman Catholic Church, to rejoin their ancient brethren, the proper Syrians.

The English Missionaries, recently arrived in Travancore, have behaved with prudence, and are respected and loved by the people; and the further resort of respectable missionaries to that country will be productive of eminent advantage.

A careful observation of the people of India leads me to expect, that the Protestant Religion will make a rapid progress among them. No rational man will change his religion, excepting from forcible reasons; and the pagantry, idolatrous ap-

pearances, and extraordinary mysteries of the Roman Catholic Faith, are calculated to revolt a mind, already disgusted and disposed to change by the idolatries and incongruities of the Hindoo Worship.

The natives of India still retain an admiration of excellence, and a high veneration for virtue and sanctity; and the purity of morals, sublimity of doctrine, and extraordinary adaptation to the condition of mankind, of the Protestant Religion, are eminently calculated, when understood and when their effects are seen, to engage converts.

The small Protestant Community formed by Mr. Ringletaube in the south of Travancore, although still in a state of infancy, is extremely respected. Its neophytes are called the Vadahars, or persons of the book; and it receives more proselytes than all the other sects of Christianity in Travancore.

The British nation possesses, in the facility of diffusing knowledge, important means of extending the Protestant Religion; and a moderate degree of encouragement, by the Government, will essentially contribute to the furtherance of that end. In Travancore, the means are already prepared; and little difficulty will be found in directing their application to the most salutary and important purposes. Nor are those endeavours likely to encounter opposition from the people. Some learned Brahmins, with whom I have conversed on religious topics, have repeated verses from the Védas and Shasters, inculcating the most absolute toleration of all religions, and have affirmed that the free exercise of any religion whatever can be impeded only by the jealousy and passions of Princes; and I quote their opinions, because they correspond with all the result of my own observations.

I forward herewith Reports which I received in 1813, from the principal ecclesiastical authorities in Travancore, in answer to queries circulated to them. I regret that the translations of them, made by native writers, are extremely inaccurate; and that I have been prevented, by an earlier departure from Travancore than I had anticipated, from correcting and enlarging the documents.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your very obedient humble servant,

JOHN MUNRO, Resident.
Quilon, March 30, 1818.
VOL. XIII. 2 I

STATEMENT OF THE LITERARY LABOURS OF THE LATE COLONEL MACKENZIE, C.B.

(Originally communicated to the Asiatic Journal.)

Letter from Colonel Mackenzie, addressed to the Hon. Sir Alex. Johnstone, Knt., &c. &c. Ceylon, dated Madras, Feb. 1, 1817.

MY DEAR SIR ALEXANDER:—No one can have a fairer claim than yourself to expect some account, however concise, of the nature of those inquiries, in which you are aware my curiosity, if not my attachment to useful research, has induced me to embark, for much of the term of a continued residence in India of several years. On the chief predisposing causes of a course, so foreign to the general habits of military men, and for which I was so little prepared by early instruction, it were unnecessary to you to enlarge: I must, however, attribute some part to the early seeds of passion for discovery and acquisition of knowledge, and to ideas first implanted in my native isle. To these I may add a further stimulus, in the contemplation of the opportunities too often neglected, or passed over in doubt, for want of conviction of the utility of efforts, that, if steadily directed, might in many instances acquire and preserve a body of information, useful to the more regular process of investigation, conducted on more permanent principles.

That in the midst of camps and the bustle of war, and of travel and voyages, the human mind may be exercised to advantage, has been long known and acknowledged; and although all "that a Cæsar wrote, or a Camoens sung," may not be reached by every military adventurer, it is nevertheless universally acknowledged, as a celebrated sage of antiquity writes, "*that the human mind can expand to the occasion.*"* That science may derive helps, and knowledge be diffused in the leisure moments of

camps and voyages, is no new discovery; but in complying with your wish, I am also desirous of proving, that in the vacant moments of an Indian sojourn and campaign (for what is the life of an Indian adventurer but one continued campaign on a more extensive scale?) the collected observations of leisure time, and vacant moments, may be found useful; at least, in directing the observation of those more fortunately gifted to matters of utility, if not to record facts important to philosophy and science.

The first thirteen years of my life in India, from 1783 to 1796, may be fairly considered as of little moment to the objects pursued latterly, in collecting observations and notices of Hindoo manners, of geography and of history. With every attachment to this pursuit, to which my attention was engaged before I left England, and not devoid of opportunities in India; yet the circumscribed means of a subaltern officer, a limited knowledge of men in power or office, and the necessity of prompt attention to military and professional duties, would not admit of that undeviating attention which is so necessary to the success of any pursuit at all times, much more so to what must be extracted from the various languages, dialects, and characters of the peninsula of India.

In particular, a knowledge of the native languages, so essentially requisite, could never be regularly cultivated, in consequence of the frequent changes and removals from province to province, from garrison to camp, and from one desultory duty to another. Proper encouragements to study the languages of the vast countries that have come under our domination since my arrival in India, were reserved for more happy times, and for those who might be more for-

* This sentiment is in Tacitus: I think (from recollection) in a speech of Tiberius.

fortunate in having leisure for their cultivation, from the evils of famine, pestilence, and war, the land was then slowly emerging; and long struggling under miseries of bad management, before the immediate administration of the South came under the benign influence of the British Government.

In the whole of this period, in which I have marched or wandered over most of the provinces south of the Kistna, I look back with regret to objects now known to exist, that might have been then examined; and to traits of customs and of institutions that might have been explained, had time or means admitted of the inquiry.

It was only after my return from the expedition to Ceylon in 1796, that accident, rather than design (though ever searching for lights that were denied to my situation) threw in my way those means that I have since unceasingly pursued (not without some success I hope), of penetrating beyond the common surface of the antiquities, the history, and the institutions of the South of India.

The connection then formed with one person, a native and a Bramin,* was the first step of my introduction into the portal of Indian knowledge. Devoid of any knowledge of the languages myself, I owe to the happy genius of this individual the encouragement, and the means of obtaining what I had so long sought. In the 10th page of the enclosed papers you will observe that fifteen different dialects, and twenty-one characters, were necessary for this purpose. On the reduction of Seringapatam, in 1799, not one of our people could translate from

the Canarese alone; at present we have these translations made, not only from the modern characters, but the more obscure, I had almost said obsolete characters of the Sassanums (or inscriptions) in Canarese and in Tamul; beside what have been made from the Sanscrit, of which, in my first years in India, I could scarcely obtain any information. From the moment the talents of the lamented Boria were applied, a new avenue to Hindoo knowledge was opened; and though I was deprived of him at an early age, his example and instructions were so happily followed up by his brethren and disciples, that an establishment was, gradually formed, by which the whole of our provinces might be analyzed, on the method thus fortuitously begun and successfully followed so far. Of the claims of these individuals, and the superior merits of some, a special representation has been before this Government since the 26th September last, yet unanswered: how they are to be disposed of, on my departure for Bengal, is still in doubt. The attachment existing, and increased during the space of from eighteen to twenty years, leaves me no room to doubt that some will adhere to my fortune; but it is to be confessed that there will be some hazard in exchanging a state of moderate comfort with their families for a state of dependence in a distant country; and this uncertainty of an adequate provision for these useful people renders my situation at present more uncomfortable than I wish to say.

For these thirteen years, therefore, there is little to shew beyond the journals and notes of an officer employed in all the campaigns of the time; first, towards the close of the war of 1783, in the provinces of Coimbatore and of Dindigul; afterwards on professional duties in the provinces of Madras, Nellore, and Coonoor, throughout the whole of the war from 1790 to 1792, in Mysore, and in the

* The lamented C. V. Boria, a Bramin, then almost a youth, of the quickest genius and disposition, possessing that conciliatory turn of mind that soon reconciled all sects and all tribes to the course of inquiry followed in these surveys. After seven years' service, he was suddenly taken off from these labours, but not before he had formed his younger brothers, and several other useful persons, of all castes, Bramins, Jains and Malabars, to the investigations that have since been satisfactorily followed.

countries ceded to the Nizam by the peace of 1792; and from that period engaged in the first attempts to methodize and embody the geography of the Deccan; attempts that were unfortunately thwarted or impeded by measures not necessary to be here detailed. The voyage and campaign in Ceylon (1795-6) may be noticed as introductory to part of what followed, on my return to resume the geography of the Deccan, in 1797.

Some voluntary efforts for these purposes at last excited the notice of a few friends in the field, in the campaigns in Mysore, too partial perhaps to my slender talents, and my ardour for the pursuit; and in 1792, after the peace of Seringapatam, I was sent a subaltern from the army in Mysore, by the desire of the late revered Lord Cornwallis, with the small detachment at first employed in the Nizam's dominions, for the purpose of acquiring some information of the geography of these countries, and of the relative boundaries of the several states, then assuming a new form and new limits.

From 1792 to 1799, it were tedious to relate the difficulties, the accidents, and the discouragements that impeded the progress of this design; the slender means allotted, from the necessity of a rigid (no doubt a just) economy; the doubts and the hindrances ever attendant on new attempts; difficulties arising from the nature of the climate, of the country, and of the government; from conflicting interests, passions, and prejudices difficult to contend with, and unpleasant to recollect.

In the year 1796, a general map of the Nizam's dominions was submitted to Government for the first time, compiled and digested from various materials, and from various authorities, described in a memoir that accompanied it, and chiefly designed as a specimen for future correction, and to shew what was wanting, as well as what was done. It had however the

use of bringing the subject into the point of view. (Further inquiry improved its supplements in 1798-9) and some encouragement was then held forth that induced perseverance, though little effectual assistance was given. My removal from any share in the direction of the Deccan surveys, in 1806, put a stop to the further improvement of this map; yet the subject has not been neglected, and it is hoped that it will one day be resumed, on the revival of the materials since collected, though on a more circumscribed scale than was at first intended.

On returning to Hyderabad in 1798, for the third time, to resume the investigations of Deccan Geography, measures were proposed, and in part methodized, for describing the whole Deccan; and before 1799 considerable help was attained by obtaining a copy of the regular official *Dusters of the Deccan*, in its provincial and even minuter divisions; this document has been since translated from the Persian, as well as certain MSS. of authority, which were proposed as the bases of the plan to be followed in the inquiry and description. The Deccan was in fact, then a *Terra incognita*; of which no authentic evidence existed, excepting in some uncertain notices and mutilated sketches of the marches of Bussy, and in the Travels of Tavernier and Thevenot, which convey but little satisfaction to the philosophical accuracy of modern times.

This plan, in its bud, was nearly overset by the new war with Tippoo in 1799. It may be satisfactory, however, to know, that the attempts then made were not without use, both in a military light (as described more fully in official reports), and in anticipating measures that have since, or may be still advantageously followed, in arranging the history, antiquities, and statistics of that interesting country.

After the reduction of Mysore in

1799, and in the arrangements that followed, I was employed in assisting the Commissioners with geographical information, as well as in the general arrangement; and in the acquisition of a correct knowledge of the subject of partition. On my return to Madras, the Governor-General, the Earl of Mornington, being justly of opinion that a more complete knowledge of these countries was indispensably necessary for the information of Government, was pleased, in the handsomest manner, without solicitation or any personal knowledge, to appoint me to survey Mysore. I was provided, however, with an establishment suited rather to an economical scale of expenditure, than to so extensive an undertaking, to be carried through a country as yet so little known; that the positions of some of the provinces, ceded by the treaty of partition, could not be ascertained,* till this survey was advanced, under peculiar circumstances of embarrassment.

Consistent to my original ideas, I considered this occasion favourable for arranging a scheme of survey, embracing the statistics and history of the country as well as its geography; and submitted a plan for this purpose, which was approved by this Government. Three Assistants and a Naturalist† were then for the first time attached to me; yet this moderate establishment was immediately after disapproved in England, and a design that had originated in the most enlightened principles, was nearly crushed by the rigorous application of orders too hastily issued, received in India about the end of the year 1801, when I had, at very considerable hazard to

my health, just completed the survey of the northern and eastern frontier of Mysore.

How far the idea suggested was fulfilled, it is not for me to say. From adverse circumstances, one part was nearly defeated, and the natural history was never analyzed in the manner I proposed and expected, in concert with the survey. The suspense I was placed in from the reduction of the slender stipend allotted to myself, both for my salary, and to provide for increasing contingencies, was not only sufficiently mortifying, but involved the overthrow of the establishment first arranged for the work. The effects of these measures on the public mind, and on the energies of my assistants, contributed to paralyze every effort for the completion of my undertaking. Notwithstanding these difficulties, the success attending the first researches, and a conviction of the utility of the work, induced me to persevere till 1807, in investigating the geography of the provinces of Mysore in the minutest degree, over 40,000 square miles of territory. Considerable materials were also acquired illustrative of statistics, and of the history of that country; and the basis was laid for obtaining a general knowledge of the whole peninsula, on a plan undeviatingly followed up ever since.†

Much of the materials collected on this occasion were transmitted home in seven folio volumes, with general and provincial maps; but it is proper to observe, that still more considerable materials for the history of the South are in reserve, not literally belonging to the Mysore survey, though springing from the same.†

It is also proper to notice, that in the course of these investigations, and notwithstanding the embarrassments of the work, the first lights were thrown

* For instance, Hoollikara ceded to the Marattas, Goodicatta on the N. W. of Chittiedroog, mistaken for a small port north of Colar, in the east of Mysore, and many other instances, whence some knowledge of the country rendered a survey indispensable.

† Mr. Mather, Lieuts. Warren, and Arthur, Assistant-Surveyors; and Dr. Heyne, Surgeon and Naturalist.

* See the opinion of the Court of Directors on the completion of the work (Letter B. annexed).—Vide our next number.

† Notice of some of these is in the accompanying sheets.—Vide our next number.

on the history of the country below the Ghauts, which have been since enlarged by materials constantly increasing, and confirming the information acquired in the upper country. Among various interesting subjects may be mentioned,

1. The discovery of the Jain religion and philosophy, and its distinction from that of Boudh.

2. The ancient different sects of religion in this country, and their subdivisions: the Lingavunt, the Saivam and Pandarum Mutts, &c. &c.

3. The nature and use of the *Sassanums*, or inscriptions on stone and copper, and their utility in throwing light on the important subject of Hindoo tenures; confirmed by upwards of 3,000 authentic inscriptions, collected since 1800; always hitherto overlooked.

4. The design and nature of the monumental stones and trophies found in various parts of the country, from Cape Comorin to Delhi, called *Veeracull* and *Maastee-cull*; which illustrate the ancient customs of the early inhabitants, and perhaps of the early western nations.

5. The sepulchral tumuli, mounds, and barrows of the early tribes, similar to those found throughout the continent of Asia and of Europe, illustrated by drawings, and various other notices of antiquities and institutions.

On the conclusion of the field-duties of the Mysore survey, the compilations resulting from it have, at different times, occupied much attention since. An office was conferred on me in Mysore, which was afterwards confirmed by the Court of Directors' favourable opinion, for the purpose of following up the investigations, and digesting and improving these materials in some tranquillity; but, on a reform of some branches of the military establishment in 1810, that department was entirely new-mo-

delled, and my appointment ceased, without any compensation in salary or otherwise for what I then lost. The Hon. Court in that order had signified their approbation of what had been done, and even issued orders encouraging the further pursuit.

About the end of 1810 the Government of Madras, on a review of the sudden increase of the expense of surveys in the last five years, and of the unconnected, confused manner in which these works were executed, without any general fixed system, found it necessary to create an office of Surveyor-General, as already established at the other Presidencies; and were pleased to appoint me (without any previous communication with me) to this charge, for reasons that I had in vain attempted to shew the advantage of for fourteen years previously. In consequence of the little countenance given to these propositions in Europe, I had, on the completion of the Mysore survey, relinquished all view of conducting what would have been gratifying to early habits, and more appropriate to my health and time of life some years before; and I only undertook the charge at this time, in the hope of being able to assist in giving shape and order to what I had long considered might be useful to the public, and beneficial in an economical view to the East-India Company.

In March, 1811, I became employed in arranging this office, proposed fourteen years before, for carrying on these duties in future, and for combining the execution and results of the several works on one general systematic plan; with measures for preserving and digesting the various materials resulting from the labours of several years back, in concert with a very considerable reduction* of expences; when, from the exigencies of the military service, my professional atten-

* In the very first year, ending 1st December, 1810, the annual expence was reduced from 85,000

dance on the expedition to Java was required by the concurring authorities of Government; and I had only time to deposit the materials then collected into office, and to submit the mode of its direction during my absence, my attention being called as above-stated to the pressing calls of the expedition. Of that service, wherein I embarked with all alacrity, in submissive obedience to the wishes and orders of my superiors, several detailed reports were submitted to the Government in India, to which my friends need have no scruple in referring; although a copy, which was sent to this Presidency in† June 1813, appears not to have been brought on record, as, in justice to me, I conceive it should have been long ago.

It may not be improper here to observe, that the plan proposed for the Surveyor-General's department in 1810, besides the very considerable reduction of the expense incurred of late years for various widely unconnected, and I may add inefficient establishments of survey, embraced (at the same time with a gradual extension on one regular system, together with the usual objects of geographical delineation) a body of statistical and historical materials, added to the mass of geographical and military surveys then collected and deposited by me in one office for the first time before my departure. Among these is a copy of the Memoirs of the Statistical and Geographical Survey of the Mysore country, with the original sections, charts, and maps constructed from them on various scales, from one to twenty-four miles, which were among the first of the official documents de-

livered into the office of the Surveyor-General, under the inspection of a special Committee, early in 1811.

Of the Mysore Survey the detailed reports stand on the records of the Government at Fort St. George, and copies are sent home to England. Respecting the opinions of the authorities at home, on the close of that work, the annexed extract is referred to (Letter B.)*. On its final completion, in March 1809, the remaining establishment of native surveyors was sent, on my special representation, to the Ceded Districts, which have been since surveyed: thereby almost completing an entire survey of all the dominions of the late sovereignty of Mysore, as it existed a few years ago, in the plentitude of its power and territory. This work adds 30,000 square miles to the 40,000 formerly reported on (mentioned in B.); being altogether 70,000 square miles minutely analyzed. The direction of this survey of the Ceded Districts was voluntarily conducted in Oct. 1808, without any particular compensation, until it fell into the general superintendence of the Surveyor-General's office in Dec. 1810, which arrangement is now again reversed, and the duty transferred to the Surveyor-General of India.

While these works were in progress, the collection of materials on the History, Antiquities, and Statistics of the country was extended throughout the whole of the provinces under the Presidency of Fort St. George, formed on the basis of the lights originally obtained on the Mysore Survey, by natives trained and instructed by me for this purpose; and with the only burden then to Government of the postage being franked, and the aid of some of the native writers; but all the purchases have been entirely at my private expense, as well as the collection of MSS. throughout the Carnatic, Malabar, the Southern Provinces, the Circars, and the Deckan. The papers annexed (C) explain the progress of this branch during the period of my

or rather 100,000 pages per annum, to 55,000 pages, by the operation of the plan submitted, and this with more effect than in the former unconnected system, as appears from a table of five years' expense, presented to Government on 30th April, 1816.

† One copy of the report was transmitted to, and it is known received by Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Abercromby, Commander-in-Chief at Madras; a duplicate was sent to Sir S. Auchmuty, in England.

* Vide, as before, our next number.

absence in Java. I regret that I cannot at present recur to other documents, more fully explanatory of the extent and nature of these researches into the ancient history and present state of the South of India, as the greatest part of the collection has been sent on to Calcutta, to wait my arrival at that Presidency.

A detailed view of the origin and progress of that work alone (the Historical Investigations) would more properly be the subject of a separate memoir. A concise view of a similar attempt made in Java is annexed (A), effected under limitations of time and means, regulated by local circumstances; but under a liberal degree of encouragement and protection, both from the Local Government there, and from two successive Governors General of British India, and without any expense to Government on that account, the success of these investigations justify the hope, that considerable advantage may be derived from following up the same plan of research, wherever the influence of the British Government affords the same facilities, in the intervals of military occupations.

On my return to this Presidency in 1815, I found the office of Surveyor General at Madras was ordered to be abolished; and before I could well go into the revisal and completion of the review of the Survey Department commenced in 1811, and which had been discontinued in consequence of my being sent on foreign service, I was honoured with the appointment of the office of Surveyor General of India, on a new system, which requires residence at Calcutta or Fort William. My attention has in consequence been chiefly turned to that object ever since, with the view of fulfilling the Hon. Court's intentions in an appointment, which I must ever consider an honourable mark of their distinction, that justly demands effects that I had no longer in contemplation.

In this place it would be foreign,

perhaps, to make any remarks on this particular subject, or the cause of my detention hitherto here, particularly since Oct. last. Viewing it on public grounds, if the East-India Company are benefited, the consequences, though very detrimental to my personal convenience and interests, may be less matter of regret; and I may be permitted to hope that the continued close application of my time, at this period of life, and its effects on my health, will be ultimately viewed with more consideration than I have hitherto found in the present administration at Madras.

I will only further notice the effect of this removal on the inquiries and collection here described. The individuals reared by me for several years, being natives of the coast, or the Southern Provinces, and almost as great strangers to Bengal and Hindostan as Europeans, their removal to Calcutta is either impracticable, or where a few, from personal and long attachment, (as my Head Brahmin, Jain Translator, and others) are willing to give this last proof of their fidelity; yet still it is attended with considerable expense; and without that assistance, most of what I had proposed to condense and translate from the originals in the languages of this country, could not be conveniently, or at all, effected at Calcutta.

I mean, however, to attempt it; and I hope in this last stage, preparatory to my return to Europe, to effect a condensed view of the whole collection, and a *catalogue raisonnée* of the native manuscripts and books, &c., and to give the translated materials such form as may at least facilitate the production of some parts, should they ever appear to the public, by persons better qualified, if the grateful task be not permitted to my years or to my state of health.

I regret exceedingly that the pressure of this moment will not permit of my adding further to this hasty sketch. It would require an actual inspec-

tion of and reference to the originals themselves to give you any tolerable idea of their nature, and of the interest my partiality may attach to them. I hope, however, that it will appear to all considerate men, that some leisure and tranquil exclusive application to an arrangement of these would be at least necessary to one, who has now resided thirty-four years in this climate, without the benefit of once going to Europe, or even to any of our other Presidencies, on account of health or private affairs.

I remain, my dear Sir Alexander,

Most sincerely yours,

COLIN MACKENZIE.

Madras, Feb. 1, 1817.

We could have wished to have given entire the very interesting article to which the foregoing letter forms only an introduction; but the space it would have occupied would have been too extensive for a periodical magazine. We are obliged, therefore, to refer our readers to our next number for the documents which are occasionally mentioned above. The actual discoveries of Colonel Mackenzie, and the groundwork he has laid for the industry of others, will form an epoch in the history of India, and bespeak the acknowledgments of future ages.—*Ed.*

PERSECUTION OF THE CHRISTIANS AT PEKING.

On the 2d of September 1820, the late Emperor of China, Kea-king, who shewed, after he came to the throne, the utmost aversion to the Christian religion, as exhibited by the Romish Church (the only form in which he knew any thing of it), was suddenly summoned, by death, to render an account of the use he had made of the vast power on earth, which heaven had committed to him, during a period of twenty-five years.

On the 1st of October, the following paper was laid before his son and successor to the Imperial dignity, who has assumed, as the title of reign, the epithet Taoukwang "Reason Illustrious."

"Ying-ho, Commander in Chief of the national infantry, kneels to present to his Majesty a case, on which he requests the Emperor's decision.

"The metropolis, which lies immediately below the wheels of the Imperial Car, being a most important region, should at all times be searched with the greatest strictness. I, your Majesty's slave, and those associated with me, therefore have given the most positive orders to the officers and men under the several Tartar banners, to make a very full and careful search in all those districts which pertain to them; and not to allow any person, whose circumstances and character were not perfectly plain, to just about. A scout, named Tsoo-ming-jeang, in consequence, found

out a culprit of suspicious appearance, called Chin-leen-ching. It was discovered that this man practised the religion of the western ocean (or Europe), and consequently he, and three others of the same religion, were seized, together with a cross, &c. which were brought before us.

"We, your Majesty's slaves, subjected them to a strict examination. Chin-leen-ching gave the following account of himself.

"I am a native of the province Gansu, and am now in my forty-first year. In the third year of Kea-king (twenty-two years ago) I came to Peking, and lived behind the western four-faced turret, on the bank; getting a livelihood by carrying burdens and shaving heads; or by being a travelling barber. I now live in a barber's shop, situated in Paou-tsze street: the barber's name is Ching-kwel-kang.

"During the first moon of the eleventh year of the late Emperor (fourteen years ago) an acquaintance, whom I had known some time, whose name was Ho, induced me to enter with him the European religion; and I then went to the church and read prayers.

"In the sixth or seventh moon of that year the European church was declared illegal, and put a stop to; and officers of government watched it, and would not let me enter; I therefore remained in the shop and read prayers. The other three persons

connected with the shop are all of the European religion. Wang-sze-urh came to the shop to procure hair, which was given him, and he carried it to the Fow-ching gate of the city. I went after him, but could not find him; and, waiting till it was very late, could not get back into the city. I therefore sat down on the west side, and was there till the fourth watch, when I was seized by people connected with government; and when I confessed that I was of the European religion, they carried me to the shop, and apprehended the three other men, and seized a cross, and a catechism, called Yaou-le-wan-ta; and finally they brought us all here. It was I who induced Wang-kew to enter the European religion. The man called Ho, who induced me to adopt that religion, died long since. I really have no desire to quit that religion, but only beg for mercy.'

"Two of the other men, it was found, on examination, belonged also to Gan-hway province, and they received their religion from their fathers. Wang-sze-urh belongs to Peking, and he followed his father, Wang-kew, in the profession of the European religion. They all declared they did not desire to quit the religion; but Wang-kew, when examined, said he had already forsaken it.

"Now the European religion is, by law most rigorously forbidden; yet here, Chin-leen-ching has audaciously presumed to keep by him a cross and a catechism, and to read prayers with these three other men: which shews a decided disregard of the laws. We apprehend that this culprit may have propagated the religion, and deceived the multitude; or, perhaps, done something else which is criminal: it is therefore incumbent on us to lay these circumstances before your Majesty, and request your will, commanding, that all these four culprits, the cross, and the catechism, be together delivered to the penal tribunal; and that the men be there subjected to a severe trial, and have their sentence determined."

Reply, in the Emperor's name.—"Your Report is recorded and announced."

The phrase employed, in the above paper, for the Christian religion or the religion of Rome, *viz.* Se-yang-keaou, is one which has been of late adopted by the enemies of that religion in China, instead of the phrase employed by the Catholic Mis-

sionaries, *viz.* Teen-choo-keaou, which means the Religion of Heaven's Lord, a designation which imports great dignity; and, even to a Chinese reader, appears venerable.

It would seem that the Tartar rulers of China dread the introduction of, what they chuse to call, the "European religion;" not because it differs from the ancient usages of China, nor yet because they think it false, but lest it should be connected with European politics and government, in such a way as to enable them to effect their domination over the Chinese.

No form of Christianity is more dissimilar to the ancient opinions of China than the Buddhism of India, the Tartar Shamanism, and the religion of the "yellow cap," *i. e.* the Thibetian Lamanism.

The *shaved head*, of which the above statement reminds one, and the long tail of modern times in China, are all anti-chinese, unknown to their forefathers, and imposed upon them by their Tartar conquerors on pain of death; which alternative was preferred by many of the old sons of Han, the Dynasty in which the Chinese glory, and from which they take their national name.

If the writer of this is not mistaken, Ying-ho, the Commander in Chief, has long manifested himself as an officious enemy of the Christians. And if he has not some other sinister end, the bringing forward this (even according to his own shewing) trivial case, indicates how anxious he is that Taou-kwang, the new Emperor, should confirm the edicts of his father.

The polytheism of ancient China—the worship of hills, rivers, deceased men, women, &c.; the worship of living human beings; Buddhism, Shamanism, and Lamanism, as well as Atheism, are all tolerated in China. The Monotheism of the Arabian Prophet is also tolerated. Why then their hatred to the name of Jesus?

The two nations, professing Christianity, at this day most respected by the Chinese, are the Russians on the north; and the English on the south and west of their Empire.

The Tartar rulers know least of the English, and dread most the Russians. From this circumstance it is that the Russians are permitted to learn the Chinese language in the capital of the Ta-tsing

Empire; whilst the English have to learn it, by stealth, a thousand miles away from the capital, at the Port of Canton, or at the Chinese-Portuguese Islet, called Macao.

If the kings and queens are expected to be nursing fathers and mothers to the church, is it incongruous that they should become, as the ancient fathers did, apologists for the church? If it could be hoped that a good purpose would be answered, it is not perhaps, unsuitable that the great Emperor Alexander should explain to the new Emperor of China, the claims and the scope of Christianity; and request for its peaceable professors, in that country, the free exercise of their religion.

However this may be, it might be useful to the Court of St. Peter-burgh to know, that, according to the reports of the

Missionaries of the Latin Church, who have been resident in Peking, the students of the Greek Church, who live in the Chinese capital, by no means exhibit a decorous and orderly behaviour, but often disgrace themselves and their country by drunkenness, &c.

"And when they entered unto the heathen they profaned my holy name; when it was said of them, 'These are the people of the Lord!'"

"And I had pity for my holy name—and I will sanctify my great name—and the heathen shall know that I am the Lord." (Ezek. xxxvi.)

What answer his Imperial Majesty, Taou-kwang, may be pleased to give to the above communication, from the Commander-in chief, is not yet known.—*Indo-Chinese Gleaner*.

COASTING TRADE OF WESTERN INDIA.

(Continued from Vol. XII. page 351.)

COMMENCING from the north, we must include Scind, though it was not taken into consideration in our original plan, and must still be contemplated as a foreign branch of our Coasting Trade, a good deal however connected with that of Kutch. The merchants are chiefly Banians, who wear the pointed turban. From Scind, *i.e.* from Crotchy and Laribunder, they bring us ghee, oil, pulse, and cloths in their own dingees, and sometimes extend their voyage to Mangalore and Cochin for rice, hemp, and timber, and on their return touch at Bombay, for Europe and China articles.

The balance of trade is considerably in favour of Bombay, and amounts to several lacs of rupees annually.

The pilots or navigators of Kutch are the most sought after, and are found not only in their own dingees, but in most of the Arab dows, and in many of their ships. They claim the merit of having first taught the Arabs, not only navigation, but the art of ship-building: and this is likely enough, for the number of Arab navigators is small, and those few have English charts and instruments; whereas the Kutch pilot uses his cross staff, and keeps his dead reckoning as in the days of Vasco de Gama, if not in those of Solomon.

We now come to the description of the dingee, the vessel peculiar to Scind and Kutch, and bearing no resemblance whatever to any of the other Indian vessels, if we except the large Latteen sail so universal on the western side of India; yet coinciding with them so far in general principles, as to carry the greatest part of their lading in the after body, to the total exclusion of all European science.

The stem of the dingee has a considerable projection, is strait, yet approaches more to the bow formation than to that of the gurab; the keel is strait, and the stern-post is nearly upright; the broadest part is considerably nearer the stern, perhaps about one-third of the length from the stern. These vessels are rarely decked, and on some occasions enter our harbour with their round bales, *docras*, of cotton from Kutch, piled half way up the main-mast, and yet stiff enough to carry their large sail in a fresh breeze. The poop is kept for accommodation, and in the larger dingees consists of two and three decks, where they carry as many guns of a side, on each deck; the large ones resembling our round stern seventy-fours as near as possible; the tiller is generally fixed outside, and the ropes come in over the quarter.

The crews are chiefly Hindoos, with a few Mahomedan soldiers as a guard.

The mainmast is a little inclined forward, and they carry a spar for a kind of sliding bowsprit (to haul down the main tack to), that serves them for a jury-mast; the sail is made of the sailcloth of India, known by the name of dungaree and ka-

dee, and is made very full, contrary to the practice of their more southern neighbours, whose sails are usually as flat as can be.

Largest dingee 220 tons.

Smallest, 25

(*Bom. Gaz.*)

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIR OF PADRE JOSEPH VAZ.

(Continued from Vol. XII. p. 424.)

Second Mission of Padre Joseph Vaz along the Sea-coast of Ceylon.—Numerous Conversions.—The Padre's miraculous Escape from the Heretics.—Exemplary Punishment of the Desave of Saffragam, for the Disrespect he meditated towards a Chapel.

PADRE Joseph Vaz, leaving Padre Joseph Carvellio in the church of Candy, undertook a second time to visit the Christians in the maritime parts of Ceylon, which were subject to the Dutch Company. He accordingly proceeded to Colombo, but did not enter the city, because Padre Joseph de Menezes had been there, and had missioned with great success; having not only administered the sacraments to the Catholics, but also converted to the faith about three thousand souls, both heretics and pagans. Padre Joseph Vaz remained thirteen days at Gurubable, a place at a short distance from the city, and converted and baptised about a thousand pagans of the Cingalese nations, and the greater part of the nobility. The number of converts would have been greater if the Governor had not impeded the progress of the mission: but he being informed that Padre was at Gurubable, sent a party of armed men to take him prisoner. The soldiers came to the house in which he was, and searched every chamber; the Padre, however, was miraculously concealed from their view, although he stood before them.

Not being able, therefore, to find him, they left the house. Padre Joseph Vaz was unwilling to tempt God for miracles, but nevertheless became

shortly exposed to a new danger from which he could not have escaped without another miracle. After this he retreated further off, reserving the souls which he found disposed at Gurubable for a future cast of the net. In his retreat he administered the sacraments to various Christians who lived dispersed about that quarter. Soon afterwards he proceeded to Siturvaca, a place in the dominions of the King of Candy; and as an act of thanksgiving to God for having delivered him out of the hands of the Dutch, he visited four chapels which had been built since the last mission. In these he administered the sacraments to the Dutch catholics, and christened some pagans whom, by his preaching, he had converted to the knowledge of the true God.

While thus occupied, he was informed that Padre Joseph Carvellio had been driven out of the church at Candy by order of the King: an event which grieved his heart more than all his past adversities, and induced him to return immediately to the city. While on his way the Lord comforted him with the tidings of another event, in which he manifested the great providence and love with which he protected Christianity in Ceylon.

In a village called Candagame, within the jurisdiction of Saffragam, and in the dominions of the same King, the Christians had built a chapel which they had dedicated to Saint Anthony. In this chapel they assembled on Sundays and other holy days to hear mass, whenever the Missionary visited them; and in his absence they met to

catechise, to pray the rosary, and to perform other acts of devotion, generally observed in the mission, agreeably to a custom introduced by its founder. On the spot where this chapel was built there had formerly stood granaries, of which at this period there were no other remains than tradition. The Dessave of Saffragam determined to rebuild these granaries, and consequently gave notice to the Christians to demolish the chapel, and take away the images. The first order was not obeyed by the Christians, and before the Dessave could issue a second he was deposed from his office. It was immediately rumoured that the King had been inspired by the God of the Christians to depose the Dessave, as a punishment for the disrespect he had manifested towards the church; the latter, therefore, became still more furious; and, in order to accomplish his malicious intentions, obtained by bribes and intercession, a reinstatement in his former dignity. As soon, therefore, as he became reinvested in his former power, he went to the chapel, ordered his chair to be placed in the porch, gave audience, and took his meals: moreover, he ordered materials for rebuilding the granaries, and engaged workmen to demolish the chapel.

The Christians, observing the disposition of the Dessave, with tears in their eyes removed the sacred images before they were polluted. God may connive for a time at such offences, but he knows how to punish them at the proper season; and in the present instance he did not allow twenty-four hours to pass over without inflicting on the Dessave a severe chastisement, for no sooner had he reached his own house, than he lost the use of his feet and hands entirely. He tried as many remedies as the knowledge and skill of his physicians could prescribe; he offered sacrifices, and performed many superstitious ceremonies, according to the customs of the pagan religion: but

nothing proved of any avail, and he daily grew worse.

At length the rigour of the scourge opened his eyes, and he perceived that the paralytic stroke was not simply a disease of the body, but a punishment inflicted by Heaven for his offence; and that he could be cured only by the same hand which had inflicted it. He publicly confessed his crime, and assured the Christians, whom he called into his presence, that he would no longer interrupt them in their chapel, and that they might replace the images they had taken out of it. He requested of them also to pray to God to pardon the offence he had committed, and to rid him of the pain which afflicted him in all his limbs. Moreover, he gave them candles for the use of the chapel, and authorized them to distribute alms in his name, having heard that the wrath of their God would be greatly appeased thereby.

The Christians immediately assembled in the chapel, and having replaced the sacred images, offered up prayers to God, that, for the glory of his holy name, and that the pagans might understand that the punishment had been inflicted by his divine hand, he would restore health to the miserable person who now acknowledged his fault, and supplicated for pardon. The Lord hearkened to the prayers of his faithful people, and the Dessave immediately recovered his former health, to the surprise of all who observed the miracle. As soon as he was restored to health, he testified his gratitude by building a commodious church on a spot where there was no danger of its being demolished, and acknowledged that the God whom the Christians worshipped was the true and only God. For worldly reasons, however, he declined embracing their religion.

The adversaries of the Christians prefer several Complaints against the venerable Padre;—they exterminate the Padre Joseph Carvellio, and demo-

lish the Church of Candy.—The venerable Padre returns to the Capital; obtains full liberty, and builds a new Church and Hospital.

Whilst the Christians along the seacoast were thus successful, it pleased God to permit the common enemy to raise in the capital a tempest against Padre Joseph Vaz and his church, during his absence, that being the only opportunity for his adversaries to triumph. Had he been present, their efforts, as it afterwards appeared, would certainly have failed. They met together under divers pretences, but all for the single object of driving the servant of God from the capital. In the district where the church stood there lived a Cingalese nobleman of great consideration at Court, who was much annoyed that the Padre should lodge the sick in the four houses already mentioned, lest the contagion should extend to his own family. In the absence, therefore, of Padre Joseph Vaz, he sent to request Padre Joseph Carvellio to pull down the houses; and on the Padre informing him that they were not his own property, he obtained the consent of the actual owners, and levelled the houses with the ground; moreover, he purchased the ground itself, in order that no new houses might be built on the same spot. The Dessave, whose duty it was to pay to Padre Joseph Vaz the portion which the King had assigned him (which portion the Padre had often been unwillingly obliged to accept, wishing to subsist himself on alms), grew fearful lest the King should lay to his charge the absence of the Priest, who, it might be supposed, in default of punctuality in the payment of his stipend, was seeking elsewhere for sustenance; he often urged him, therefore, that he should content himself with what the King allowed him, and not go and mendicate in the villages. Added to these sources of dissatisfaction, the Sangatares or Priests of the Idols, complained that Christianity

increased, and consequently that their profits arising from the sacrifices diminished; and many also of the principal inhabitants of the town were offended with the Padre for baptizing their servants and slaves.

All these parties united with the above-mentioned Cingalese, who lived in the neighbourhood of the Church, at their head, and strongly urged the King to order Padre Joseph Carvellio to quit the Church, and retire to more remote places; alleging that the favour of the King encouraged the Christian Priest to despise the religion of Budhoo, and even to preach against it, declaring that the religion of Christ was the only true one; that the servants and slaves of the King, and of the principal persons of his Court, no longer obeyed their masters; refusing to perform any-services in honour of Budhoo, on the plea of being Christians. That it was of consequence, as regarded the tranquillity of the kingdom, that the King and his subjects should not disagree on the subject of religion; as shewn by the examples of two of his Majesty's predecessors, who, through embracing the religion of the Portuguese, excited rebellion amongst their subjects, in consequence of which the elder was driven to end his days at Goa, and the younger in Portugal. That such evils would be yet more likely to ensue, if the *people* should embrace that religion, for Christian subjects have a greater abhorrence of a pagan King, than pagans of a Christian Sovereign. That the anxiety of Padre Joseph Vaz to visit the Dutch territories rendered his character very suspicious. At Colombo, to which place he had gone on several occasion, Portuguese vessels occasionally touched; and it was not unlikely that he furnished them with information as to the condition and resources of the kingdom. That the distribution of alms amongst the poor might be used by the Padre as a means of instigating his Majesty's subjects to

revolt. That many persons assembled in the church, and held continual conferences; and that the Padre frequently went to see them in their houses. What was therefore more likely to result from so many assemblies and conferences, than that, when his Majesty should least expect it, an army would arrive from Goa, and, combining with the Christians, whom the Padres were daily preparing (for doubtless these latter would chuse their party according to their religious faith), would depose his Majesty from his kingdom, or at least render his situation very precarious: that his Majesty, therefore, ought prudently to call to mind, that since his father, united with the Dutch, had formerly expelled the Portuguese from the maritime parts of Ceylon, that it was not improbable that his Christian subjects, united with the Portuguese, might shortly retaliate upon himself and his Dutch neighbours; and that this would not be the first occasion on which the capital of Candy had witnessed the clashing of the Lusitanian arms. The ringleader concluded his speech by observing, that the Christian Priests might be characterized as fire, and his Majesty's subjects as butterflies; if, therefore, his Majesty did not endeavour to extinguish, what was at present, happily, a mere spark, it would shortly be fanned into a great flame in the heart of his dominions. It was, therefore, advisable that, without the least delay, he should exterminate the Padre Joseph Vaz, whom he had already sufficiently favoured, by having so long maintained him; and that the church should be demolished, in order to prevent its becoming a depository for arms, it being already a council-house against his Majesty's Government.

The King, being a man of a well-meaning and peaceable disposition, and one who never wished to injure any person, and being moreover greatly prepossessed in favour of Padre Joseph Vaz, was much displeased by these remonstrances; but as the

charges brought against the Padre were of a very important and delicate nature, affecting equally the established religion and the interests of the state; and since there was no one who stepped forward to defend him, he found himself bound to yield to the prayers of his adversaries. Without uttering, therefore, a single offensive word against the servant of God, whom he greatly esteemed, he issued orders that the Padre Joseph Carvellio should be directed to quit the church, and permitted him to take with him all his property, without injury from any one.

The adversaries of the Christian priests interpreted this order of the King, as granting them full authority to give free vent to their hostility: in a great haste, therefore, they proceeded to exterminate the said Padre, who, depositing the apparatus of the church in the house of one Antonio de Horta, retreated to a village not far distant from the city, and beyond the river that surrounds it. After the priest Joseph Carvellio had been absent twenty-five days, the church was demolished under the orders of the above-mentioned Cingalese who lived in the neighbourhood.

Shortly, however, he was visited with a severe chastisement, and experienced from head to foot the rigour of divine justice, being afflicted with such an extraordinary disease, that he felt in each part of his body a different distemper, so that his body resembled a hospital. On the tongue, with which he had uttered so many calumnies against the Padre, there came a sore, as a just retribution for the venom of his malevolence; on his breast there was an abscess, which caused him to feel an excessive degree of suffocation, and almost the pangs of death; from the middle downwards he resembled an immoveable carcase, which had feeling and nothing else. Throughout his whole body he experienced a burning sensation, as if he stood in the midst of flames. Human medicines were of no avail to afford him

the least relief. Christians and pagans of every rank were equally convinced that the sufferings of this wicked man were a judgment upon him for the crimes he had committed in persecuting the Church of Christ.

The news of this persecution was very distressing to Padre Joseph Vaz, on account of the consequences likely to attend it. The demolition of the church, and the extermination of the missionary, was not only prejudicial to the Christians in Candy, but also to those in the Low Countries under the dominion of the Dutch : for the Missionaries being no longer safe, either in the dominions of the Dutch or in those of the King of Candy, were likely to be compelled to quit the Island; in which case, Christianity, which had been cultivated with so much care, would sink into insignificance. This consideration afflicted him so very much that it drew many tears from his eyes, and induced him to be urgent in his prayers and supplications to God, who alone could help him in this emergency, and who, he confidently trusted, would calm so great a tempest.

It was during the period of Lent, when Padre Joseph Vaz, proceeding on his way to Candy, arrived at a habitation of Christians not far from the city; and there he was first informed that the Church had been demolished. He wished, notwithstanding, to pass the river, and to enter the city : but they told him that the ferrymen would not convey him over, as they had been ordered to refuse the passage to Padre Joseph Carvellio, and that the royal mandate strictly prohibited that any Padre should enter the capital; that this order therefore must be considered as applicable to both, they being associated for the same object. As it was considered that the transgression of this order would be an act both dangerous and imprudent, the Padre consulted Antonio de Horta, who lived in the city, upon this subject, and was advised by him, in re-

ply, to remain quietly for the present with Padre Joseph Carvellio, leaving the matter for future consideration.

Padre Joseph Vaz having inquired of Padre Joseph Carvellio respecting the details of what had happened, they both spent a long time in fervent prayer, supplicating God to instruct them, in their present difficulties, as to the best means of furthering his own glory and the general welfare of the Christians. After this, they came to a resolution that Padre Joseph Vaz should go into the city, and not suffer himself to be driven out except by an express order of the King; since the act of absenting himself from the city, without being so ordered, might be construed into signs of guilt, and as a tacit admission of the justice of the charges which his adversaries had brought against him. With this resolution, Padre Joseph Vaz took the road to the city, leaving Padre Joseph Carvellio behind. When he came to the river, the ferryman conveyed him over without recognizing him. He entered the city, and went immediately to the house of Antonio de Horta, where he learnt that several of the principal pagans were far from approving of the demolition of the church, and the extermination of Padre Joseph Carvellio, observing that if Padre Joseph Vaz were present they would plead his cause with the King, and arrest the future projects of his adversaries; but that they were unwilling to be called the procurators or agents of the absent. Padre Joseph Vaz immediately waited upon these persons, who shewed themselves so well-disposed towards him; but as he never undertook any thing without previous prayer, he assembled together some Christians, who came to see him at the house of Antonio de Horta, celebrated the holy mass, and urged them all to pray fervently to God that he would efficaciously turn the hearts of those Cingalese to assist them with their good offices.

Whilst the faithful in Christ were at

prayers, a Pagan physician of the King came to visit Antonio de Horta: he was a man with whom Joseph Vaz was totally unacquainted; nevertheless, having been informed of the arrival of the Padre, without being solicited, he offered to disperse the cloud which the adversaries of the Christians had spread around them. Thus, when God thinks fit to favour, nothing can oppose. As the physician was a domestic, he obtained an immediate audience of the King, and remonstrated with him on the subject of the late persecution, manifesting at the same time the innocence of the Padre, and the malevolence of his adversaries. As the King was well-disposed towards Padre Joseph Vaz, he immediately granted him permission to live in the city, to build a new church, to mission wherever he thought proper, to associate with Padre Joseph Carvello, and to preach freely the religion of Jesus Christ to all who might wish to embrace it. Padre Joseph Vaz therefore obtained in the course of one hour what he had been labouring to acquire during the space of six years. Moreover, Padre Joseph Vaz falling sick about this time, the King sent the same physician to attend him, made repeated inquiries after his health, and shewed great satisfaction whenever the report was favourable.

Padre Joseph Vaz having now such ample liberty, commenced the erection

of a new church as soon as his health would permit. Antonio de Horta, an excellent man and good Christian, had likewise a great share in this undertaking, giving the piece of ground on which the church was to be built, and affording all his assistance to accelerate the work. As the building was to be of some magnitude, many hands were employed, and it was finished at the end of five months, on the 8th of September, the birth-day of the Holy mother of God. The first mass was celebrated in the new church with all possible solemnity, and the public attendance of an innumerable concourse of the Christians of the city and its neighbourhood, as well as with Royal approbation, and the good-will of many others. A public hospital was likewise built on the sides of the said church, for all the poor sick who might wish for its accommodations; and it was remarkable, that so long as Padre Joseph Vaz lived, sick were never wanting in this hospital: in fact, it often happened that no sooner was one sick person sufficiently recovered to be discharged the hospital, than another immediately occupied his place. Many indeed believed it to be a special providence of God, that his servant might be provided with opportunities to exercise his charity, his greatest delight being to attend and assist the sick.

(To be concluded in our next.)

FOUL ISLAND.

THE following particulars respecting Foul Island, on the Coast of Arracan (communicated to the Calcutta Journal by a gentleman who visited it lately in his passage up the Bay of Bengal), may prove both useful and interesting to our Nautical Readers.

“ Having experienced very high and baffling airs in my passage from Rangoon, and being short of wood and water when near Foul Island, I was induced to go there to procure a supply, and accordingly
Asiatic Journ.—No. 75.

anchored with the centre of the island bearing west. I found the latitude and longitude of it as laid down by Horsburgh (18° 7' N., 93° 56' E.) perfectly correct. We anchored in 17 fathoms sand and mud. We found the well, which a passenger on board remembered to have seen ten years before, dry, but on digging a little deeper, water was procured; and I have no doubt but that abundance of this necessary may be at all times obtained by digging; wood was plentiful, not only of the description

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proper for burning, but for more important purposes; the whole island is covered with trees, and towards the coast the greater part of these are fine pines, from many of which topmasts for moderate-sized ships, say from 3 to 400 tons, may be obtained. The common barn-door fowl were running about here in abundance, most probably left here by the Burmahs, who yearly visit the island to catch turtle, and apparently had very recently left it, as the beach to the northward was strewn with shell of turtle, and with small dried fish. On the rocks on the S.E. point, we saw part of the wreck of a vessel, but as only her top-sides remained, we could form no idea of her size; we concluded, however, that she must have been an European, at least not a native vessel, as we picked up pieces of her pine studding sail-booms on the beach; the bulwarks were painted green. To the northward of the wreck we found a fine catamaran in perfect order, and a gun-carriage piece. From what I saw, I should strongly recommend this island in preference to Chedroba, which is commonly resorted to. As it is uninhabited, you have no one to interfere with and retard you in procuring wood and water, to obtain which is in general the principal inducement to visit the former; and these

necessaries can be procured here with equal or greater facility. If provisions are required, indeed, I would advise going to Chedroba, as they may be obtained in abundance (bullocks excepted, the killing of which is contrary to the religion of the Burmahs), and at reasonable rates. Perfect confidence may be placed in the natives, but it will be found advantageous here, as in many other countries, to keep in favour with the Governor. To return, however, to the subject of Foul Island. The island is perfectly safe to approach, except on the N.E. side of it, in nearly mid-channel, where there is a reef, on which, even in a calm, the sea broke so high, that when we first saw it we took it for a boat's sail; there is, however, neither harbour nor roadstead; near the watering place are three fine tamarind trees, and wild fruits and vegetables abound. It may be proper further to observe, for the information of those not acquainted with the Arracan coast, that by going to Foul Island instead of Chedroba, they will avoid the disagreeable ceremony of the Burman visit or examination of the vessel, at which every thing on board, whether it be the cargo or the private property of the master, is tossed about at the mercy of those who come on board to perform this duty."

SOME OBSERVATIONS MADE ON A LATE CIRCUIT OF THE PENINSULA OF SIERRA LEONE.

WE left Freetown in the Governor's barge at ten o'clock in the morning of the 8th Sept. 1821, and in consequence of a strong head wind and a heavy swell from the S. S. W. did not reach the village of Funkier till four o'clock in the afternoon. Funkier is a small native village, with about 150 inhabitants, and situated in the bay immediately to the northward of False Cape, being nearly seven miles distant from Cape Sierra Leone. The head-man of this village is called William Douglass, a descendant of a Poorah family in the Sherbro country, who are well known by the name of Seracambia. His grandfather emigrated from the Sherbro, and brought along with him a number of people to settle in the village of Funkier, from whence they have divided themselves, in the course of time, into small communities, which are

now found scattered in hamlets along the sea-shore, leading towards Cape Shilling. Douglass's father died in the Sherbro, but his grandfather died, and was buried in the village of Funkier; the spot where his body was deposited is marked by one or two orange trees, which have since grown up to a considerable size. The whole of the people in this village, and in the hamlets along the sea-shore, are in a state of paganism: they have, however, adopted very generally the dress, and many of the customs of the inhabitants of this colony, with whom they have, of late years, very freely intermixed. The whole of these people were formerly under the immediate direction of the family of Seracambia, and as the male members of that family belonged to the horrid institution called "Poorah," these poor people lived in per-

petual superstitions, fear and dread, of the secret machinations of this frightful inquisition. When asked, if they now feared their ~~poor~~ ^{masters} ~~men~~? they answered with a smile of indifference. It is certainly pleasing to know, that the influence of this horrid institution has, for some years past, been gradually diminishing in every direction in our neighbourhood. The inhabitants of Frankier have cultivated a great deal of rice this season; some fields have already been cut, and in less than two months the harvest will be over. Douglass sells a tub and a half of red rice for one bar, which is worth three cut-monies, or 3s. 9d.: he makes canoes and oars; and for a canoe sufficiently large to carry four tons (including oars and masts complete), he charges 120 dollars: for a single oar he charges 1s. 3d.

On the right bank of the Whale River, about eight miles to the northward of Cape Shilling, is situated the village of York, inhabited by disbanded soldiers of the late 4th West-India regiment. The village has a very pretty appearance from the sea; the streets are wide and regular, and the houses of the inhabitants are apparently neat and commodious. The people have extensive fields of cassada, cocoa, and yams; they have not more than ten acres of rice growing, but the towering Indian corn is seen in abundance in every lot. Many of the inhabitants are employed as sawyers, and the boards which they bring for sale are very good; on the whole, they manifest considerable industry.

We reached Cape Shilling at one o'clock in the morning of the 9th, when, with deep sorrow, we heard of the death of the Rev. M. Renner, of the Church Missionary Society, and rector of the parish of Kent. This most worthy and exemplary character had devoted himself, for the last twenty years, to the instruction and civilization of the children of Africa; and, in his much lamented death, they have lost one of their best and most sincere promoters of their good, and his disconsolate widow a most tender and affectionate husband.

The village of Kent is much improved, and the liberated negroes have made considerable progress as mechanics; but it is to be regretted, that they have not attended to the cultivation of the soil so much as could have been wished. The

large stone house will be finished in the course of the ensuing dry season.

Visited the Baanana Island, and found the people contented and happy. This island is chiefly cultivated by Mr. George Caulker and his people: rice, cassada, yams and Indian corn, are raised on this island in perfection. The soil is composed of clay, and a thick vegetable mould, and is well adapted for every agricultural purpose. This island is likely to prove a valuable acquisition to Sierra Leone. It is gratifying to hear, that Mr. George Caulker has translated the first three books of Moses, and the whole of the Litany into the Sherbro-Bullom language; in which language he performs divine service every Sunday, either at the Plantains, or at the other settlement in the Camaranca. Schools for the instruction of the children in the English language have also been instituted at both these settlements; and we have been assured, that the singing of the children on a Sunday is particularly gratifying.

On the 13th, at twenty minutes before six o'clock in the morning, left Cape Shilling, and arrived at the mouth of the creek leading to the village of Calmunt at twenty-five minutes after nine A.M.; the tide and wind being favourable to us. The distance from Cape Shilling to the mouth of this creek, which is called "Tay Creek" by the natives, is estimated at eighteen or twenty miles; and from the mouth of the creek to the village of Calmunt, in consequence of its numerous windings, the distance cannot be less than sixteen or eighteen miles. To the southward of Cape Shilling an immense bay is formed; for about seven miles the granitic mountains of Sierra Leone rise abruptly from the sea-shore, and not a village is to be seen until the mountainous range diverges in a line to the eastward, where the village of Tumbo is situated. This village belongs to one of the Caulkers, the inhabitants of which are chiefly from the Sherbro. From Tumbo the country is low and marshy, and only three small hamlets were observed as we proceeded along, parallel with the shore to Tay Creek. Within a few miles of this creek, two of these small hamlets are situated; one is called Baba, the chief of which is named Kangrey Mahoy, and the other Karba, inhabited by Mandingoes. The chief employment of the people in these small villages is burning shells to procure

lime; they likewise cultivate rice and cassava.

Tay Creek is marked by some tall and bushy trees to the northward of its entrance, and about three or four miles from the bottom of the bay, where Kates's river opens. This last mentioned river is called by the natives "Reeby," but is better known to Europeans by the name of Kates's, from a noted slave-dealer of that name, who lived there a great many years. About half-way up the Tay Creek is a very retired and romantic spot on the left bank, on which some natives, who are employed in burning lime, have now erected two decent looking huts. This place is the most convenient to land at, and has generally been called by tourists the "landing place." We were nearly five hours pulling up against the stream from the mouth of the creek to the village of Calmunt, situated at the head of one of its small branches. The distance overland from Calmunt to Waterloo, does not exceed four and a half miles: in the dry season the path is good, but in the rains it is exceedingly difficult to pass along, on account of numerous rivulets, broken trees, thick bush, and the extensive mangrove swamp in which the Bunch river loses itself immediately above Waterloo.*

* It was at one time supposed, that the Bunch river communicated with Tay Creek, or Kates's river: but it has been clearly ascertained, more than two years ago, that no such communication exists. The distance, however, between one of the principal branches of Tay creek and the head of the swamp into which the Bunch river rises, at flood tide, is not great. It is to be hoped, that this most important part of the peninsula will soon be scientifically surveyed.

It appears, from a chart attached to the work of "Wadstrome on Colonization," that this part of the colony had been partially explored by two gentlemen in the Company's service, in the year, I believe, 1794: they walked across the peninsula to the south of Tay creek, and reaching the sea-shore, afterwards explored part of Kates's river, from thence passing by land to the Camarance, which they crossed, continued their journey into the Sherbro country; they returned by a different route to the place from whence they start—the head of the Bunch river. The Rev. W. Johnson and another gentleman walked from Cape Shilling, by the path which leads along the base the southern range of mountains, to the native of village where Waterloo is now situated; from thence they proceeded to Kissey. A year after this journey was performed, Dr. Nicoll and M. Castille walked from Waterloo to Calmunt, where they met with much opposition and inhospitality from the natives: these gentlemen, after some hours' hard walking, found a path close to the right bank of Tay creek, which led to a small village on the sea-shore, about three or four miles

Nothing during our tour, gave us greater pleasure than the improved appearance of this last village, which was established by his Excellency Sir Charles MacCarthy, very little more than two years ago: the extent of cleared country in a state of cultivation is almost incredible. The town is well laid out; the houses are rather superior to any in the other villages on the peninsula, and the rector's house, and the girls' and boys' school-houses are neat and commodious. The greatest credit is due to the worthy rector, the Rev. J. G. Wilhelm, and not less credit is due to Mrs. Wilhelm for her constant care and assiduity in the general instruction of the girls placed under her protection. It is but a short time ago since these promising girls were relieved from the galling chains of slavery, and put under her guidance; and now to behold them reading their lessons, saying their prayers, or busily employed at their needle-work, excites the most lively and gratifying reflections which can be created in the mind, and produces a thorough conviction of the unbounded blessings which can be bestowed by a strict attention and constant assiduity to the education and civilization of the most superstitious and barbarous tribes.

Cultivation has, perhaps, been more attended to by the inhabitants of Waterloo than at any of the other lately formed villages. It is worthy of notice, that Peter Grant, private soldier in the late Royal African Corps, has set an example of particular industry, in cultivating nearly thirty acres of rice: he cut a ton of excellent rice a few days before we arrived there, and at our departure we purchased some quantity of

to the northward of the mouth of that creek. In this journey they crossed, with some difficulty, a branch of Tay creek; visited several villages and farms, at one of which they found some negro-boys who had run away from Regent. Observed a path along a valley, which was said to lead to the latter town, and by which path the boys declared they came. It was afterwards satisfactorily ascertained, that communication in that way did exist. About a year and a half ago, the late Dr. Bell and a few gentlemen of the colony went from Waterloo to Calmunt, where they hired a canoe, and were the first who traced the course of Tay creek to the sea; they then passed along the shore to Cape Shilling. The latter is the quickest and most easy course of making the circuit; that by land is long, winding, and extremely difficult, from thick jungle and numerous swamps. Dr. Nicoll and M. Castille were fourteen and a half hours in going from Waterloo to Kent, (Cape Shilling) while from thence to Freetown the journey occupied less than twelve hours.

him. This, industrious and well-behaved individual has besides several fields of cassada, yams, and cocoa. It is likewise worthy of notice that the Cossoos, twenty-three in number, who were sent to Waterloo about two years ago, have been very industrious in cultivating rice and cassada. On the morning of our departure we measured, with the chain, no less than seventy-

six square acres of rice, some of which was ready to cut, in the immediate vicinity of the town.

We left Waterloo, gratified for the kind attention which the worthy rector and his lady paid us; and, passing Hastings, Wellington, and Kisey, arrived at Freetown in about five hours' afterwards. — *Sierra Leone Gaz.*

Poetry.

GUNGOTREE.*

Oh! 'tis a lovely wilderness and vast,
Whose circling mountains, awfully sublime,
Rise crown'd with glitt'ring snows of early time,
A scene of beauty! worth, in ages past,
To be regarded as the proud abode
Of India's ancient, venerated God.†

And still o'erarch'd by trees, his temple stands,
A low and gloomy shrine, too poorly rude
For his great name, or the wild solitude,
Although perchance uprear'd by holiest hands
Of zealous Brahmins, with the lofty spot
According ill, and him befitting not.

'Twas here, the Goddess‡ of the sacred stream,
Adoring with celestial homage stood,
Its waters turning to a golden flood,
By her reflected; as the summer dream
Of loving youth, beyond expression fair,
And breathing vows divine in purest pray'r.

And here the Ganges' noble birth-place lies,
'Midst Alpine grandeur. Its long hidden source
Sends forth its waters with a torrent's force,
O'er craggy rocks and steep declivities:
Joyous they flow, a thousand streams attend,
And blessing half the East, in Ocean end.

Oh, shame! that such magnificence as this,
Which should enlarge the sense, divinely giv'n,
And fix the mind's enlighten'd view on heav'n;
A country even which transcends the Swiss
In Nature's majesty, should yield controul
To superstitious darkness of the soul.

Oh! all unlike the hardy mountaineer,
In Europe's brighter and far happier clime,
Whose bosom throbs with Liberty sublime,
Stranger to aught but true religious fear!
The servile race who own these mountains high
Are prostrate bow'd to gross Idolatry.

* From the Calcutta Journal.

† Mahadeo.

‡ Bhagiruttee.

Yet o'er this land, by Nature so beloved,

Thy voice, O, Truth ! shall pour its sounds divine

With bright conviction ; and the future time

Shall see the veil of prejudice remov'd,

Whilst Hope shall burst the clouds of mental gloom

And shine all radiant over days to come.

January 24, 1821.

EVENING.

"When it is evening, ye say, it will be fair weather, for the sky is red."

Matt. 16. c. 2.

1.

When solemnly the day

Fades on the gazing sight,

And the last blushing, lingering ray,

Dies on the clouds of night ;

2.

Hope sees a fairer day

Kindling to purer light,

Of more magnificent display,

Rise o'er the gloom of night.

3.

Come quickly, blessed day,

Thou source of calm delight !

My sorrowing soul would rise and say,

"Hope triumphs, though 'tis night !"

Calcutta.

Literary and Philosophical Intelligence.

PROJECT FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
FRENCH ASIATIC SOCIETY.

§ 1.

Object of the Society.

Article 1.

The Society is instituted to encourage the study of the languages of Asia.

The languages of which it intends principally, but not exclusively, to encourage the study, are,

1. The different branches, whether Asiatic or African, of the Semitic languages.

2. The Armenian and Georgian.

3. The Persian, and the ancient idioms of Persia, which are now dead.

4. The Sanscrit, and the living dialects derived from that language.

5. The Malayan, and the languages of the Ultra Ganges Peninsula, and the Eastern Archipelago.

6. The Tartarian and Tibetan languages.

7. The Chinese.

Article 2.

It will procure Asiatic Manuscripts

circulate them by means of the press, and have extracts or translations of them made.

It will also particularly encourage the publication of grammars, dictionaries, and other works necessary to the knowledge of these various languages.

Article 3.

It will maintain connections and a correspondence with Societies having the same objects, and with learned Asiatics and Europeans who devote themselves to the languages and literature of Asia. For this purpose it will nominate corresponding associates.

§ 2.

Organization of the Society.

Article 1.

The number of the members of the Society is unlimited. Persons become members on being presented by two members, and being accepted by a plurality of voices, either by the Council or the General Assembly.

Article 2.

Independently of the donations which may be bestowed on the Society, each

member pays an annual subscription of thirty francs.

Article 3.

The members of the Society appoint a Council, and are assembled at least once a year, to hear a report on the Society's labours, and the employment of its funds, and to nominate the members of the Council.

§ 3.

Organization of the Council.

Article 1.

The Council shall consist of
An Honorary President,
A President,
Two Vice-Presidents,
A Secretary,
An Assistant Secretary and Librarian,
A Treasurer,
Three Trustees,
Twenty-four Ordinary Members.

Article 2.

The Honorary President and the Secretary are elected for five years. The President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, and Trustees, are appointed annually, and all these members may be re-elected; the twenty-four other members go out in rotation, one-third each year. They also may be re-elected. Those who are to go out the two first years will be ascertained by lot.

Article 3.

The election of the members of the Council will be by the relative majority of the suffrages.

Article 4.

The General Assembly will each year appoint from the Members of the Council, which continue in office, two auditors, to examine the accounts, and report on them.

Article 5.

The Council is charged with the direction of the literary labours which form part of the plan of the Society, and with the collection and disbursement of the funds. It will order the printing of works which it deems useful; it will have extracts or translations of them made; examine works relating to the object of the Society; encourage the publication of grammars, dictionaries, &c.; nominate the Corresponding Associates, and obtain Asiatic manuscripts and works, at its discretion.

Article 6.

The Secretary of the Society will make a report annually of the labours of the Council and the expenditure of the Funds. This report will be printed, with a list of subscribers; the amount of pecuniary donations, presents of books, manuscripts, works of art, &c., made to the Society, with the names of the donors.

Article 7.

The Council will hold an ordinary sitting at least once a month.

Article 8.

The Council will occupy itself, as soon as possible, with devising means for compiling a literary collection, under the title *Journal Asiatique*, of which the subscription price to members of the Society will be included in the above-mentioned subscription.

Article 9.

Each member of the Society may purchase a copy of the works which it will publish, at the current price.

* * The Subscribers resident in Paris, will hold a General Meeting in the course of January, for the examination of the Rules, and the election of the members of the Council.

Subscriptions are received by M. Boulard, Notary, Rue des Petits Augustins; and by M. de Lacroix, No. 13, Rue de Mail, à Paris.

CEYLON LITERARY SOCIETY.

The following papers were presented to the Ceylon Literary Society by Lieut. Col. Wright, commanding the Royal Engineers in this Colony.

Observations on the dangerous Rock usually called the "Drunken Sailor," lying off the Flag-Staff-Point, Colombo, Island of Ceylon.

The above rock, usually called by the English the "Drunken Sailor," and by the Dutch "*De Dronke Matros*," lies in a direction by compass about W.S.W. from the Flag-Staff of Colombo, and distant from a bold projecting rock, usually named the Portuguese Rock, on the seashore, directly in front of the Flag Staff, about three quarters of a mile. Its situation is in a most dangerous position, being exactly in the track that a ship would make in trying to reach the anchorage in the roads of Colombo, during the N.E. monsoon, and at which time it may be considered as most dangerous from the circumstance of the sea not making any break upon it, which is the case during the S.W. monsoon, when breakers are distinctly seen at intervals, and which in general sufficiently mark its position; but even then it is not always visible, as at times only a small white surge, scarcely discernible, can be perceived to rise over it, once in seven or eight minutes.

Upon the summit of the rock the greatest depth of water which has yet been ascertained is about six feet, and the smallest about three feet and a half, that being the usual difference of the tides on this coast, or rather the difference of the level in the sea, caused by strong southerly

winds than by the tides, which at Colombo do not reach two feet. The summit of the rock is a low hill, and appears to be of an oval shape, of about twenty or thirty feet in height, and the sides of the rock exceedingly steep and abrupt; the depth of water at a few yards distance from the rock is about nine fathoms, and a little farther off to about nine fathoms, which is the greatest depth of water between the rock and the shore. The rock itself appears to be of a sharp and hard kind, much indented, and full of crevices, as small anchors or grapplings, which have been made use of by boats to anchor on it, as well as the leads used in sounding the depth, have in general been extricated therefrom with much difficulty; and from the circumstances of the rock not appearing to increase in magnitude, it is most probably not of the description of coral rock so frequent in the Indian seas.

Although alluded to and taken notice of in some old Dutch manuscript charts and surveys, this rock appears to be but very little known in general, and few, if any, of the English charts take notice of it at all.

One of the latest editions of the valuable work of Captain Horsburgh, Hydrographer to the Hon. East-India Company, mentions it; but as the same is contained in an appendix to the second volume of the work, the circumstance there is no doubt given escape observation. A transport with troops, making the roads of Colombo in the year 1819, passed within a short distance of it, not aware of the danger; and some years since a large and valuable East-Indian ship stood close to it, and tacked several times close to it, and passed between it and the shore, without being aware that such a rock existed.

Observations on the Barometer as applicable to the Island of Ceylon.

The scale of variation in the barometer being of a very limited nature between the tropics, compared with that of latitudes at a greater distance from the Equator, makes this valuable instrument in general be considered, especially by superficial observers, as of little service in the former case. Yet there is no doubt that by an attentive and careful observation it may be made subservient to many useful purposes, and become, in the hands of the agriculturist and navigator, an equally valuable instrument even in low latitudes. It is only necessary to know its scale and its magnitude. A sudden fall of two or three tenths of an inch of the mercury in the tube, is probably the prognostic of a great change in the atmosphere, as the barometer usually rises in some other parts of the world; and as the observation is readily made in the tropics, and as it becomes of importance to be noted.

The following remarks on observations, made during a period of several years in Ceylon, are offered, not with a view of establishing any fixed principle, but to illustrate the above instrument, and to show the various movements and regulations, and to afford the opportunity of forming comparisons therewith, with any observations made in other parts of India, and between the tropics.

At Colombo, which lies in latitude of 6° 59' north, and close on the sea shore, the barometer appears decidedly to undergo the periodical changes or revolutions in the course of twenty hours, amounting in general about to one-tenth of an inch, being highest about nine o'clock in the morning, sinking toward three in the afternoon, rising again towards nine at night, and sinking again towards three in the morning, and at night. There does not appear to be any sensible difference between the position of the mercury in the tube in the morning and at night: the point at which it stands in the morning being generally the same as at night.

Heavy rains do not affect the barometer in an equal degree proportionally with that in high latitudes; nor do hard squalls of a sudden nature, or short duration, affect it any more than in other parts of the world, but a smart gale of wind, of any strength and continuance, will sink the mercury to the extent of about three-tenths of an inch; and though that change may not take place to so great a period of time previous to the gale commencing as in other latitudes, yet still by a careful and attentive observation, it will give a sufficient warning of the approach of a gale, so as to prove of very great utility to ships at anchor in the roads of Colombo, or off the coast. In the month of November, 1819, previous to the commencement of a smart gale of wind from the N.W. the mercury which had been at 29.9 inches fell to 29.7, with the thermometer at 76° of Fahrenheit, and remained low during the continuance of the gale, and gradually continued rising previous to the gale abating, and in several similar instances it has never been known to fail.

The variations in the rise and fall of the mercury do not appear to be affected in any remarkable manner, or indicated by heat or cold, or to undergo any change with the thermometer in similar cases, but it appears to stand highest in cloudy, unsettled weather. The different months do not appear to affect it, although in the changes thereof a variation takes place in its rise and fall, but still on an annual average.

The average height of the mercury throughout the year may be considered as about 29.9 inches, the highest range 30.1, nearly equal to the lowest about 29.7, making the greatest range about 0.4 inch, which is about one-tenth of an inch.

half an inch; and this observation may be considered as agreeing to barometers on land, the slope in the roads and off the coast, as the difference probably is very trifling between those and barometers on shore, and near the sea-coast on a low elevation.

No sensible difference has hitherto been observed in the barometer on the western and eastern sides of the island, or if at the time of a gale of wind on the western side, during the S. W. monsoon, the same changes occur in the rise and fall of the mercury on the eastern side, and vice versa.

In the city of Kandy, situated at the distance of about eighty miles inland, and at a computed elevation of about 2,500 feet above the level of the sea, during the month of October, the maximum of the barometer, while the thermometer was at 76° of Fahrenheit, was 28.452 inches, and the minimum while the thermometer was 70°, was 28.272. Sufficient observations have not as yet been made to determine with accuracy the general average height, but it may be considered as about 29.3 inches, and similar to what occurs at Colombo; it is always higher in the morning about nine o'clock, and at night, from the hour of three. In fact, this irregular rise and fall of the mercury appears to be fixed and established a nature, that there is no doubt, an attentive observer of the barometer may thereby mark the above hours, and intervals of time with very tolerable accuracy, where the state of the atmosphere and the weather has not, during the times of observation, undergone any very material change.

The following additional remarks and observations on the barometer, though not applicable to this Island, may notwithstanding be deemed not unworthy of a place in the transactions of the Ceylon Literary Society.

At the Mauritius or Isle of France, in the month of January 1819, the mercury in the barometer falling to 29.10 inches, was followed by a very violent hurricane, and, as the gale abated, the mercury again gradually rose, and continued rising till it reached 29.80 inches, the thermometer of Fahrenheit during the time of the gale varying from 75° to 81° degrees. At the town of Port Louis, in the month of Feb., being the middle of summer, while the average height of Fahrenheit thermometer was 86°, that of the barometer was 27.73 in French inches and lines; the English foot being to the French as 12 is to 13.116.

At Madras, in the month of October, 1818, the mercury in the barometer fell to 29.72 inches, which was considered as unusual for that place, and was followed by a very violent gale of wind, which gradually abated, as the mercury continued to rise, until it reached the

height of 29.3 inches, which it had been at the previous part of the day; the thermometer, during the time of the gale, was in general about 74 degrees; and at the same place, in the month of May 1820, the mercury fell eight-tenths of an inch below the height which usually indicated a gale of wind, and was accompanied by a very heavy gale, and an unusual fall of rain.

Off the Cape of Good Hope, the mercury in the barometer falling down to 29.60 inches, is almost invariably the prognostic of a storm. The usual average height is that of about 30 inches, and to which height it again gradually rises as the gale abates, and continues at that elevation while the weather is serene and fair. A good marine barometer is there of absolute and essential service, as these gales often come on suddenly, without any remarkable change in the appearance of the heavens or atmosphere, but are invariably foretold by the barometer; it is, however, to be observed, that the steady strong breezes almost approaching to a gale, and which blow there from the S. E. in the summer season, have a tendency to raise, instead of sinking, the mercury. In that latitude it is not ascertained if the periodical changes already alluded to, take place the same as at Ceylon, though probably not, as that very extraordinary and unaccountable circumstance appears to be confined to the Tropics and Equatorial region; the mercury there has been observed, during the month of May, to rise to the height of 30.4 inches nearly, but the average height may be considered as above stated, 30 inches in general. Ceylon Govt. Gaz.

NATURAL HISTORY OF CEYLON.

(From Dr. Davy's Ceylon.)

The Pimberah, or Poisonous Snake—

"This snake is the largest species in Ceylon, and the only one that grows to a great size. I have seen a specimen of it about seventeen feet long, and proportionally thick. It is said by the natives to attain a much greater magnitude, and to be found occasionally twenty-five and thirty feet long, and of the thickness of a common-sized man. The colour of different specimens that I have seen has varied a little: it is generally a mixture of brown and yellow; the back and sides are strongly and rather handsomely marked with irregular patches of dark brown, with dark margins. The jaws are powerful, and capable of great dilatation; and they are armed with large strong sharp teeth reclining backwards. As the muscular strength of this snake is immense, and its activity and courage considerable, it may be credited that it will occasionally attack man; there can be no doubt, that it is very voracious, and swallows them entire.

The natives have many ridiculous stories respecting this snake. They say, that when young, it is a polecat, and provided with poisonous fangs, and that when of a certain age and size, it loses these fangs, acquires spurs, and becomes a proboscis. They suppose its spurs are poisonous, and that the animal uses them in attacking and killing its prey. They imagine that parturition is always fatal to the female, owing to the abdomen bursting on the occasion; and that the males, aware of this circumstance, out of regard for the females of their species, avoid them, and choose for their mates female noyas."

The Leech.—"This animal varies much in its dimensions; the largest are seldom more than half an inch long, in a state of rest; the smallest are minute indeed. It is broadest behind, and tapers towards the forepart; above, it is roundish; below, flat. Its colour varies from brown to light brown; it is more generally the latter, and rarely dark brown. It is marked with three longitudinal light yellow lines, extending from one extremity to the other; one dorsal and central, two others lateral. The substance of the animal is nearly semi-transparent, and, in consequence, its internal structure may be seen pretty distinctly. A canal appears to extend centrally the whole length of the body, arising from a crucial mouth at the smaller extremity, and terminating in a small circular anus at the broader extremity, on each side of which are two light spots."

"This leech is a very active animal; it moves with considerable rapidity; and it is said occasionally to spring. Its powers of contraction and extension are very great; when fully extended, it is like a fine cord, and its point is so sharp that it readily makes its way through very small openings. It is supposed to have an acute sense of smelling; for no sooner does a person stop where leeches abound, than they appear to crowd eagerly to the spot from all quarters."

"This animal is peculiar to those parts of Ceylon which are subject to frequent showers; and consequently, it is unknown in those districts that have a long dry season. It is most abundant among the mountains: not on the highest ranges, where the temperature appears to be too low for it, but on those not exceeding two or three thousand feet above the level of the sea. It delights in shady damp places, and is to be seen on moist leaves and stones more frequently than in water. In dry weather it retires into the close damp jungle, and only in rainy weather quits its cover, and infests the pathways and roads and open parts of the country."

Whether it is found in any other country than Ceylon is quite uncertain; perhaps the head of this insatiable part of Siam, noticed in Mr. Marsden's History of that island, is similar to it, and it is

not unlikely that it occurs amongst the stamp and woodcut bill, of the south of India. Those who have had no experience of these animals, of their immense number in their favourite haunts, of their active, keen appetite, and love of blood, can have no idea of the kind and extent of annoyance they are to travellers in the interior, of which they may be truly said to be the plague. In rainy weather, it is almost impossible to see the legs of men on a long parade, thickly beset with them gorged with blood, and the blood trickling down in streams. It might be supposed that there would be little difficulty in keeping them off; this is a very mistaken notion, for they crawl to the attack, and fasten on, quicker than they can be removed. I do not exaggerate when I say that I have occasionally seen at least fifty on a person at a time. Their bites, too, are much more troublesome than could be imagined, being very apt to fester and become sores; and, in persons of a bad habit of body, to degenerate into extensive ulcers, that in too many instances have occasioned the loss of limbs, and even of life."

SKELETON OF THE DUGONG.
An Account of the Skeleton of the Dugong, sent to England by Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles, Governor of Bencoolen. By Sir Everard Home, Bart., V. P. R. S.

"The bones of the skeleton, when mounted, give us a form very different from what is met with in the whale tribe. It may be compared to a boat without a keel, with the bottom uppermost; so that in the sea, the middle part of the back is the highest point in the water; and as the lungs are extended to great length on the two sides, close to the spine, they furnish the means of the animal becoming buoyant; and when no muscular exertion is made, the body will naturally float in a horizontal posture."

When we consider that this animal is the only one yet known that grazes at the bottom of the sea (if the expression may be allowed), and is not supported on four legs, we must admit that it will require a particular mode of balancing its body over the weeds upon which it feeds."

The hippopotamus, an animal that uses the same kind of food, from the strength of its limbs, supports itself under water; and the dugong, as a compensation for not being able to support its body on the ground, has this means of steadily suspending itself in the sea peculiar to itself. The centre of the back forming the point of suspension, similar to the fulcrum of a pair of scales. This peculiarity of position explains the form of the jaw, which are bent down, at an angle with the skull, unlike the jaws of other animals. This new mode of floating, when compared with that of other sea animals, makes a

beautiful variety. The black variety, that goes to the bottom of insupportable depths to catch in its web, and not the shrimp that live in that situation, is surrounded by glass and not unlike a cork jacket.

The numerous spermæta which whose prey is not so far removed from the surface, lay the mass of spermæta in a honey-comb upon the shell.

The shark, like the liver loaded with oil, placed in nearly the same situation as the lungs of the dog-fish.

As there are no vegetables, I believe, growing at the bottom of the sea in very deep water, the free adjustment of the body of the dog-fish confined to the lungs in the creek near the land."—*Phil. Trans.*, 1821.

ON THE SPURS OF THE ORNITHORYNCHUS.

Dr. Traill, of Liverpool, has lately had an opportunity of examining the spurs of a male and female Ornithorynchus from New South Wales. The spurs of the male were remarkably strong and sharp, and the perforation in them so extremely minute, that it is not surprising that they escaped the notice of the first naturalists who examined them. The tubes were so fine, that they would not receive a horse hair, though they admitted a human one.—*Edin. Phil. Jour.*

COMETS.

It appears that the late Mr. Cosac has left some unpublished papers on comets. He supposes them to be globes of water; that, on return to perihelion, the solar rays (after sunset) strike on the mass of water, enter converging to the centre, where, after detassation, they emerge from the liquid globe diverging, and form the phenomenon in the heavens called the comet's tail. As to the use of these watery bodies, he thinks they were formed by nature to assist in giving a due temperature to our system.—*Athens of Phil.*

THERMOMETER ON THE NILGHERRY MOUNTAINS.

According to a register published in the Madras Gazette, the greatest height of the thermometer on the Nilgherry Mountains, during July, was 73; and the least 56; the mean at noon during the month having been 68.

ANALYSIS OF BLACK AND GREEN TEA.

Mr. Brande has little made a comparative analysis of black and green tea, from which he finds that the quantity of extractive matter precipitable by gelatine is somewhat greater in green than in black tea, though the extract by any means so great as the comparative quantity of the two would lead one to expect. It also appears that the quantity of a substance called tannin is greater in black than in green tea.

matter is greater in green than in black tea, and that the proportion of extractive matter not precipitable by gelatine is greatest in the latter.

Sulphuric, muriatic, and acetic acids, but especially the first, occasion precipitates in infusions both of black and green tea, which have the properties of combinations of those acids with tan. Both infusions also yield, as might be expected, abundant black precipitates, with solutions of iron; and when mixed with acetate, or more especially with subacetate of lead, a bulky buff-coloured matter is separated, leaving the remaining fluid entirely tasteless and colourless. This precipitate was diffused through water, and decomposed by sulphuretted hydrogen; it afforded a solution of tan and extract, but not any traces of any peculiar principle to which certain medical effects of tea, especially of green tea, could be attributed.

Mr. Brande observes, that there is one property of strong infusions of tea, being long especially to black and green, which seems to announce the presence of a distinct vegetable principle; namely, that they deposit, as they cool, a brown pulverulent precipitate, which passes through ordinary filters, and can only be collected by deposition and decantation. This precipitate is very slightly soluble in cold water of the temperature of from 50° with the utmost and upwards, forming a pale-brown transparent liquid, which furnished abundant precipitate in solution of isinglass, of sulphate of iron, of muriate of tin, and of acetate of lead; whence it may be inferred to consist of tannin, gallic acid, and extractive matter.

The following table is given by Mr. Brande as showing the respective quantities of soluble matter in water and alcohol, the weight of the precipitate by isinglass, and the proportion of inert woody fibre on green and black tea of various prices:

One hundred parts of tea.	Soluble in water.	Soluble in alcohol.	Precipitate by isinglass.	Inert woody fibre.
Green hyson, 44s. per lb.	43	44	51	58
Ditto, 18s.	34	49	59	47
Ditto, 10s.	36	43	59	50
Ditto, 6s.	36	42	59	50
Ditto, 2s.	31	41	59	50
Black punchong, 12s.	35	36	58	55
Ditto, 10s.	34	37	58	55
Ditto, 7s.	30	35	58	55
Ditto, 6s.	34	34	58	55

[Royal Institution Journal.]

There are various methods of procuring fire to the Caroline Islands, a piece of wood being held fast in the ground, and

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their short piece, about a foot and a half long, or the thickness of a thumb, even as if turned, and with the end bluntly rounded off, is held perpendicularly over it, and rubbed upon the palm of the hand, like the mull used for making of oculars. The motion is at first slow, but is accelerated, and the pressure increased, when the dust produced by the friction collects round the bones, and begins to be ignited. This dust is the tinder which takes fire; the women of Tap are said to be uncommonly clever at this process. In Rudack and the Sandwich Islands, they hold on the under piece of wood another piece a span long, with a blunt point, at an angle of about 30 degrees, the point of the angle being turned from the person employed. They hold the piece of wood with both hands, the thumbs below, the fingers above, so that it may press firmly and equally, and thus move it backward and forward in a straight line, about two or three inches long. When the dust that collects in the groove, produced by the point of the stick, begins to be heated, the pressure and rapidity of the motion are increased. It is to be observed, that in both methods two pieces of the same kind of wood are used; for which purpose, some of equally fine grains, not too hard and not too soft, are the best. Both methods require practice, dexterity, and patience. The process of the Aleutians is the first of these methods, improved by mechanism. They manage the upright stick in the same manner as the gimlet or borer which they employ in their work. They hold and draw the string, which is twice wound round it with both hands, the upper end turning in a piece of wood, which they hold with their mouth. In this way, I have seen a piece of fir turned on another piece of fir, produce fire in a few seconds; whereas, in general, a much longer time is required. The Aleutians also make fire by taking two stones with sulphur rubbed on them, which they strike together over dry moss strewn with sulphur. — *Kotzebue's Voyage*, 1805.

TRANSLATION OF THE SCRIPTURES INTO THE LANGUAGES OF AFRICA.

The preparation of the Scriptures for this country is in great progress. Instead of printing the Gospel of St. John, both in Ethiopic and Amharic, which was first proposed by the British and Foreign Bible Society, the four gospels, in those languages, are on the point of being put to press, the types having been all prepared.

Into the Third Testament, the late Mr. Pearce has translated, at the time of his death, the Gospels of St. Mark and St. John.

In the preparation of the Amharic Gospel, the press, progress is making towards a new grammar and dictionary of

that language; all words and idioms not found in a dictionary being carefully noticed.

By the dissemination of these books among the scholars of France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, and Greece, a general interest, it may be hoped, will be excited in behalf of the ancient church of Abyssinia, and it is by the union of feeling and talent and piety, that we may expect the Christians of Europe to contravene, under the divine blessing, the revival of the full influence of the Gospel on the Eastern Coast of Africa. — *Mission. Reg.*

rich, and by the aid of the London and Westminster Guilds.

This magnificent trophy, executed in silver, richly gilded, together with two ornamental columns of the same mostly material, has been completed, under the superintendence of Messrs. Green, Ward, and Co., of Ludgate-street, and it was finished in 1814, by the Committee of Merchants and Bankers of London as a splendid record of the Duke of Wellington's high achievements; but the time which has since elapsed has not been thrown away: the subject has undergone the fullest study and reflection, the best artists have been employed, the designs and models have been made with the greatest taste, the workmanship has been directed with the utmost care and ability, and the result is undoubtedly one of the finest productions of art ever executed in the precious metals.

We shall attempt a short description both of the shield and of the columns, which are meant as ornamental accessions to it, when placed among the other splendid memorials of the illustrious General's victories.

The Shield is circular; its diameter is about three feet eight inches. At the first glance of the eye three concentric divisions strike the spectator, namely, a convex outer border of deadened gold richly ornamented in basso-relievo, an inner circle of burnished gold radiating from the centre and slightly convex, and a third group of figures in alto-relievo, executed in deadened gold, occupying the centre of the Shield.

The central group, nobly prominent, and beautifully relieved by the radiant ground on which it is placed, consists of fourteen equestrian figures, besides an allegorical representation of Fame, crowning the illustrious Commander; and there are three prostrate figures under his feet, descriptive of the violence, the desolation, and the despondency to which his victories so happily put an end. That Duke of Wellington himself appears in the middle of the group, surrounded by officers who hold important commands under him in the Peninsula, and the group is most admirably finished by a whole of

forming a battle array. His numerous tents, situated in a plain, and extending all round the other sides of the surrounding space, without producing any effect of crowd or confusion. Some of the countenances looked as if they were at the moment of death; others of Lord Beresford and Sir E. Pakenham, which are both limited with a precision and sharpness truly surprising in the work of workmanship.

The outer border is divided into ten compartments, representing the principal features of the Duke's military life, up to the general peace of 1814, when the plan of this costly work was first adopted. Of course, the unparalleled triumph of Waterloo does not enter into the series of events here recorded; but it must remain indelibly engrained on every British heart to the latest posterity. The subjects of the different compartments are as follow:—

1. *The Victory of Assaye* (Sept. 23, 1803).—The British cavalry and infantry, having left the artillery, whose progress (being drawn by bullocks) was too slow, advance and overcome all opposition, and the charge made by the 10th Regiment of Dragoons, overthrows the Mahrattas, and decides the day.

2. *The Battle of Vimeira* (August 21, 1808).—This victory led to the delivery of Lisbon. The charge of the 9th and 10th Regiments, which mainly contributed to the defeat of the French, is here introduced.

3. *The Siege of Badajoz* (June 18, 1812).—The British army, having entered Spain, defeat the French under Marmont, at Salamanca. Marmont wounded.

4. *Torres Vedras* (March 6, 1813).—The Allied troops advancing from the lines and pursuing the enemy, whose flight is marked by conflagration and burning.

5. *Badajoz taken by assault* (April 6, 1812).—This subject may be said to represent the conquest of the many strong holds on the frontiers of Portugal.

6. *The Battle of Salamanca* (July 22, 1812).—The British army, having entered Spain, defeat the French under Marmont, at Salamanca. Marmont wounded.

7. *The Battle of Vittoria* (June 21, 1813).—Where the Emperor Joseph is defeated in person, the females of his suite, baggage waggons, &c., taken, and the French eagles captured.

8. *The Battle of the Pyrenees* (1813).—An Officer is seen planting the British colours on the heights, before which the Imperial standard is overturned. The city of Bourdeaux is personified, rising to welcome the British army, and hoisting the Anglo-Portuguese flag.

9. *The Entrance of Wellington into Toulouse* (April 10, 1814).—Where all eyes and ages hail him as their deliverer; an old Knight of St. Louis, known as the restorer of the Bourbon Dynasty, &c.

10. *The Duke of Wellington conferred* (1814).—The Duke, with the "Baton de Maréchal" in his hand, having just before the Prince Regent to receive the Ducal Coronet.

The columns are intended to represent the fruits of the victories depicted on the shields. They have each about four feet three or four inches in height, including the figures of Fame and Victory, by which they are respectively surmounted. The body of each column is formed by the trunk of a palm-tree, with a capital of leaves to stand on a triangular base, and

is surmounted by a quadriga, representing the four seasons.

Around the column, surmounted by the figure of Fame, are placed in gilded attitudes three soldiers, emblematical of three of the nations whose troops the Duke commanded; namely, a Portuguese, a Sepoy, and a Guerilla, who are supposed to have bound a medallion of the Duke among the folds of their respective flags. Under each figure is a bas-relief, describing the peaceful occupations of the several countries released from their enemies; thus, under the *Guerilla* are Spanish peasants dancing, while the vine and the oxen denote the return of agriculture and the vintage. Under the *Portuguese*, the long neglected vineyard appears restored to its productive harvest; and beneath the *Sepoy*, a Hindoo family reposes in peace, under the protection of the British Government, while a Warrior is relating an account of the Battle of Assaye, by which the country was freed from the ravages of the Mahrattas. The guardians of the scene are, a *Sepoy* of the 1st Division, and a *Sepoy*, with a Mahratta captive. Groups of military trophies and weapons ornament the corners of the base, as in the first column.—*New Times*.

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QUADRATURE OF THE CIRCLE.

M. Scamarella, a Venetian geometer, announces in the Gazette of Venice of 23d Nov. 1821, that he has solved the problem of the quadrature of the circle, and that he is ready to demonstrate, if incontrovertibly to all the mathematicians in the world. According to M. Scamarella, the superficies of a circle is equal to the square of the proportional between the diameter of the circle and a line equal to three-fourths of the same diameter. It is also equal to the square of the circumference multiplied by half the radius, and is equal to the square of the radius multiplied by π , or 3.14159, and not 3.14159, as Archimedes taught. M. Scamarella further engages to solve all the most difficult problems of this nature, and to publish a *quadratura Mathematica*.—*New Monthly Magazine*.

Asiatic Intelligence.

BRITISH INDIA.

PROMOTIONS, &c. IN HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

LIGHT DRAGOONS.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotion, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be made known:

28th Regt. July 23. Genl. A. C. Macmurdo to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Heycu, who resigns, 17th July 1821.

REGIMENTS OF FOOT.

The Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be made known.

1st Foot. July 21. Ensign Colin Campbell to be Lieut. without purchase, vice William Weatherall, deceased, 23d June 1821.

4th Regt. July 14. John Campbell, Gent., to be Ensign without purchase, vice A. A. Duff, deceased, 21st July 1821.

17th Foot. July 21. Assist. Surg. St. George Ardley, to be Surgeon, vice W. Marston, deceased, 13th July 1821.

Supernum. Assist. Surg. J. Mouat, M.D., to be Assist. Surg., vice Ardley, promoted, ditto.

Aug. 6. Assist. Surg. J. O'Beirney, from half-pay of the 14th Foot, to be Assist. Surg., vice J. Mouat, whose appointment has not taken place, 6th August 1821.

50th Foot. Aug. 14. Supernum. Assist. Surg. Francis Serwright, to be Assist. Surg., vice Evans, deceased, 17th July 1821.

65th Foot. July 21. William B. Nenoe, Gent., to be Ensign without purchase, vice O'Donnell, promoted, 5th May 1821.

87th Foot. Aug. 6. Dennis A. Courtaigne, Gent., to be Ensign without purchase, vice Shipp, promoted, 4th May 1821.

NIZAM'S SERVICE.

July 21. Lieut. Kennedy, 67th Foot, is allowed to accept of a situation in the service of His Highness the Nizam.

28. Lieut. Kelso, 11th Light Dragoons, to accept an employment with the Troops of His Highness the Nizam.

FURLOUGHS.

July 21. Major Johnstone, 14th Foot, to make a voyage to China, for his health, for nine months.

28. The leave granted to Lieut. Garvey, 30th Foot, in October last, to proceed to Europe on his private affairs, is cancelled at that officer's request.

Paymaster Darby, 8th Dragoons, to Madras, for twelve months, on his private affairs.

Lieut. Franklin, 69th Foot, to Europe, for twelve months, on ditto.

Aug. 3. The leave granted to Lieut. J. Roe, 30th Foot, in February last, to proceed to Europe on his private affairs, is cancelled at that officer's request.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Franklin, 14th Foot, to proceed to Europe, for the recovery of his health, for two years.

The leave granted to Lieut. Campbell, 59th Foot, to return to Europe for the recovery of his health, is cancelled at the request of that officer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TRANQUILITY OF CENTRAL INDIA.

Nemaur, on the North bank of the Nerbudda.—“ This spot, which a short period since annually witnessed the presence of twenty or thirty thousand assembled Pindaries, is now occupied by a detachment of sepoys, whose numerical strength amounts not to one hundred men. With this inconsiderable force, the tranquillity of an extensive tract of country is now preserved entire, and scarcely an individual of its former plunderers is any where discoverable. The last of these marauding chiefs, Shaik Daullab, is occasionally heard of in the neighbourhood of Charwa and Muckrae, where his sudden appearance, with half a dozen ragged and hungry followers, throws the inhabitants into a state of momentary alarm. This man, however, is certainly incapable of any extensive mischief; he seems, indeed, more intent on procuring a scanty supply of food, to satisfy the pressing calls of hunger, than desirous of pursuing a regular system of plunder. The Shaik's name, notwithstanding, is not wholly destitute of terror, as the following method of obtaining provisions, not unfrequently practised by him, will abundantly testify. He dispatches a message to the ‘Puttel,’ or head-man of a village, desiring him to cause a quantity of food for the chief, and provender for his horse, to be placed beneath a tree, which is pointed out on the skirts of the jungle, where he lies concealed in the event of failure in performance of these injunctions, a threat is thrown out of destruction to the place, and inhabitants, by the and sword, and his stratagem, is an assured seldom proves unsuccessful. A letter from the British at Hurda, on the Charge d'Affaires, is that personage is at this time absent, brings information that Shaik Daullab

had been surprised in one of his haunts, by a party of police from Charwa, but contrived to effect his escape, leading his horse and spear behind him. As these trophies are secured, I shall probably receive further particulars, in the course of tomorrow, when, if they prove of sufficient interest, you shall be made acquainted with the substance of them."—*Cal. Jour.*, Sept. 12, 1821.

CALCUTTA.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Judicial Department.

Aug. 31. Mr. Lawrence Kennaway, to be Assistant to the Magistrate of Allahabad.

Sept. 14. Mr. R. Brown, Judge and Magistrate of Jessore.

Mr. James Curtis, Judge and Magistrate of Bangalore.

Mr. W. A. Pringle, Register of Dinapore and joint Magistrate, stationed at Malda.

Territorial Department.

Aug. 17. Mr. H. Barrow, to be Collector of Jhalwall.

Mr. A. N. Forde, Collector of Moradabad.

Mr. R. J. Taylor, Assistant to the Collector of Jounpore.

General Department.

July 21. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. W. Price, 5th regt. N. I., and Lieut. D. Ruddell, H. C. European Regiment, to be Examiners in the College of Fort William.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

STAFF AND GENERAL APPOINTMENTS.

July 14. Major-General Robert Sewell having been appointed to the Staff of the Indian Army, that officer is nominated to the Staff of the Presidency of Fort St. George.

Lieut. W. H. Terraueau, 8th regt. N. I., to be Barrack-Master of 18th or 19th Division of the Barrack Department.

Aug. 1. Capt. E. B. Higgins, 25th regt. N. I., to officiate as Fort Adjutant of Fort William, during the absence of Capt. Withlam.

Oct. 1. Capt. Stephen, Engineer, to be Garrison Engineer and Executive Officer at Allahabad.

Lieut. Col. MacDonnell, 15th regt. N. I., to be Aide-de-Camp on the Personal Staff of His Excellency the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, from 14th May 1821, vice Col. Dickson, deceased.

Sept. 1. Capt. Robert Rich, 2d regt. N. I., to be Second Assistant Secretary, and First

Assistant in the Department of Accounts to the Military Board, from 14th July 1821, vice Davies.

17. Lieut. and Interp. and Quart. Mast. Wiggins, 1st bat. 15th regt. N. I., to act as Garrison Engineer and Executive Officer at Allypore.

LIGHT CAVALRY.

Cornets permanently posted.

July 20. The undermentioned Cornets are permanently posted to regiments as follows, and directed to join, with the exception of Cornet Phillips, who is appointed to do duty with 8th regt. Light Cavalry at Pertabgurb, until further orders.

Windsor Parker, to 6th regt. Light Cavalry at Mhow.

R. F. Dougan, to 4th ditto, at Neemuch.

C. E. T. Oldfield, 5th ditto, at Nussereabad.

J. Mackenzie, 8th ditto, at Pertabgurb, Oude.

H. Clayton, 4th ditto, at Neemuch.

W. Benson, 3d ditto, at Muffra.

B. T. Phillips, 7th ditto, at Kurnaal.

P. Coventry, 1st ditto, at Hussingabad.

K. P. Pennefather, 3d ditto, at Muffra.

NATIVE INFANTRY.

July 14. Sen. Major William Logie to be Lieut. Col., from 14th July 1821, vice Gibbs, transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

Aug. 18. Brev. Col. and Lieut. Col. John W. Adams, C. B., to be Colonel of a regiment, from 20th Feb. 1821, vice Morris, transferred to the senior list.

Major T. Garner to be Lieut. Col. vice Adams, promoted, with rank from 14th July 1821, vice Gibbs, invalided.

Major R. Pitman to be Lieut. Colonel from 9th August 1821, vice Bradshaw, deceased.

2d Regt. July 9. Lieut. G. Temperley is posted to 1st bat.

6th Regt. Aug. 18. Capt. and Brev. Maj. S. Fraser to be Major, from 9th August 1821, in succession to Pitman, promoted.

7th Regt. July 31. Ensign W. M. N. Sturt is appointed Interp. and Quart. Mast. to 1st bat., vice MacDonald.

9th Regt. July 14. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. James Wilkie to be Captain of a company, from 1st July 1821, in succession to Thomas, deceased.

Ensign James Patrick Macdougall to be Lieut., ditto ditto.

16. Lieut. J. P. Macdougall is posted to 1st bat.

Capt. J. Wilkie, and Lieut. H. B. Henderson are posted to 1st bat.

14th Regt. July 9. Lieut. J. W. Ouseley is posted to 1st bat.

Lieut. J. Ashburn is removed from 1st bat.

22d Regt. July 16. Lieut. Colonel T. Bagen is posted to 2d bat.

22d Regt. Lieut. Darnley is posted to 1st bat. and Major Benders to 1st bat.

17th Regt. July 9. Lieut. W. Dalzell is posted to 1st bat.

19th Regt. July 14. Capt. R. J. Dawes is promoted from the 14th July 1821, in succession to Lodge, promoted.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. W. Ledlie to be Capt. of a company, ditto ditto.

Ensign George Burney to be Lieut., ditto ditto.

16. Major R. J. Dawes, Capt. W. Ledlie, and Lieut. W. H. Earle, are posted to 1st bat.

Lieut. G. Burney is posted to 2d bat.

Lieut. Col. W. Logie is posted to 1st bat.

22d Regt. July 23. Ensign R. R. Margrave is removed from 2d to 1st bat., and Ensign P. Middleton from latter to former corps.

Aug. 18. Capt. C. T. Higgins to be Major.

24th Regt. Capt. and Lieut. John Tulloch to be Capt. of a company.

Ensign C. Farmer to be Lieut. from 1st July 1821, in succession to Garner, promoted.

20th Regt. July 14. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Samuel Watson to be a Capt. of a company, from 30th June 1821, in succession to Dunsterville, deceased.

Ensign H. W. Bellew to be Lieut., ditto ditto.

16. Capt. S. Watson and Lieut. W. P. Welland are posted to 1st bat.

Capt. W. S. Webb and Lieut. H. W. Bellew are posted to 2d bat.

30th Regt. Aug. 1. Lieut. Aire is removed from 2d to 1st bat., and Lieut. Hugh Wilson from 1st to 2d bat.

Local Corps. July 14. Lieut. Colonel John Gibbs, of Invalid Establishment, to command the Cawnpore Provincial bat.

Capt. Russel Martin, 7th regt. N.I., to command the Goruckpore Light Infantry Bat., vice Dickson, deceased.

Ensigns recently admitted and promoted, appointed to do duty.

July 4. Ensigns J. Butler and H. R. Addison, to do duty with European regt.

22. Ensigns Richard and Fred. Birch, with 1st bat. 20th regt. at Barrackpore.

20. Ensign J. Woodburn, with European regt.

Ensign J. Wyllie, with 1st bat. 10th regt.

Aug. 6. Ensign E. Rushworth, with European regt. at Ghazepore.

22. Ensigns F. Cooke and G. Lamer are appointed to exchange corps. The latter is immediately posted to 20th regt. N.I., and the former to European regt.

RANK ASSIGNED TO OFFICERS AND ENSIGNES.

July 21. The Gen. Council in Council is pleased to assign rank to the undersigned Cornets and Ensigns from the dates expressed opposite their names respectively.

Cavalry.

Cornet W. Parker, 24th Nov. 1820.
Cornet R. F. Daugan, 7th Jan. 1821.
Cornet C. E. T. Oldfield, 13th ditto.
Cornet James Mackenzie, 13th ditto.
Cornet H. Clayton, 16th ditto.
Cornet W. Benson, 16th ditto.
Cornet B. T. Phillips, 16th ditto.
Cornet F. Coventry, 2d Feb. ditto.
Cornet R. P. Pennefather, 4th ditto.

Infantry.

Ensign H. Mackintosh, 2th Oct. 1820.
Ensign John Foley, 9th ditto.
Ensign A. K. Agnew, 14th Dec. ditto.
Ensign J. G. Gordon, 22d ditto.
Ensign John Wyllie, 7th Jan. 1821.
Ensign R. J. H. Birch, 7th ditto.
Ensign F. W. Birch, 7th ditto.
Ensign John Woodburn, 7th ditto.
Ensign H. R. Addison, 12th ditto.
Ensign J. E. Dawes, 12th ditto.
Ensign John Butler, 12th ditto.
Ensign H. B. Smith, 15th ditto.
Ensign A. Watt, 15th ditto.
Ensign W. Palmer, 15th ditto.
Ensign A. Clarke, 15th ditto.
Ensign T. P. Ellis, 15th ditto.
Ensign H. C. Boileau, 15th ditto.
Ensign F. Beatty, 15th ditto.
Ensign D. Balderston, 15th ditto.
Ensign J. Clark, 15th ditto.
Ensign C. Chester, 15th ditto.
Ensign J. B. D. Gahan, 15th ditto.
Ensign O. W. Span, 15th ditto.
Ensign Robert McNair, 15th ditto.
Ensign A. E. McMurdo, 15th ditto.
Ensign J. Gresham, 16th ditto.
Ensign A. Lee Durie, 16th ditto.
Ensign A. Charlton, 16th ditto.
Ensign H. Baseley, 16th ditto.
Ensign W. Hamper (deceased) 16th ditto.
Ensign G. Wilson, 16th ditto.
Ensign S. Long, 16th ditto.
Ensign E. E. Ludlow, 16th ditto.
Ensign J. Maclean, 16th ditto.
Ensign B. Bygrave, 16th ditto.
Ensign C. H. Cobbe, 16th ditto.
Ensign R. Stewart, 16th ditto.
Ensign John Russell, 16th ditto.
Ensign J. O. Oldham, 16th ditto.
Ensign W. A. Smith, 16th ditto.
Ensign E. Carr, 16th ditto.
Ensign E. J. Dene, 16th ditto.
Ensign J. G. Gahan, 16th ditto.
Ensign J. J. Lumsden, 16th ditto.
Ensign J. J. Lumsden, 16th ditto.
Ensign J. J. Lumsden, 16th ditto.
Ensign J. J. Lumsden, 16th ditto.

GLA REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

July 27. 2d Lieut. Chas. H. Wiggins is posted to 3d comp. 3d bat. The following positions and removals of officers are directed to take place:—

Lieut. W. R. Maidman to the 5th troop Horse Artillery.

Lieut. W. Geddes from 2d to 3d troop.

Lieut. J. Johnston from 1st to 2d troop.

Lieut. T. B. Wainwright from 3d to 1st troop.

Capt. D. Macalister to 5th comp. 4th bat.

Lieut. W. Cotnells, from 4th comp. 1st bat. to 7th comp. 2d bat.

Lieut. S. W. Bennett to 4th comp. 1st bat.

ENGINEERS.

July 18. Capt. R. Tickell, of Engineers, to be Superintendent of Canals in the Delhi Territory and adjoining districts, vice Blane, deceased.

Aug. 18. Lieut. George Hutchinson to be Captain, from 20th July 1821, in succession to Hyde, deceased.

Ensign Henry De Bude to be Lieut., from 1st ditto.

Ensign J. C. B. to be Lieut., from 1st ditto.

Aug. 18. Major M. W. Browne, Deputy Principal Commissary of Ordnance, to be Principal Commissary, vice Sherwood, proceeding to Europe.

Major George Simey, of Artillery, to be Deputy Principal Commissary of Ordnance, vice Browne.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

July 16. Assist. Surg. T. E. Dempster is appointed to the Medical charge of the left wing 2d bat. 7th regt. N.I. at Cawnpore.

Assist. Surg. W. Glass is appointed to do duty in the General Hospital at the Presidency.

27. Medical Staff are posted to Corps as follows:—

Surg. J. Shoolbred, 8th regt. N.I.

Surg. S. Durham, 9th ditto.

Surg. J. McDowell, 12th ditto.

Surg. W. L. Grant, 14th ditto.

Surg. B. Elmond, 15th ditto.

Surg. G. Campbell, 16th ditto.

Surg. J. Hare, 18th ditto.

Surg. G. Skipton, 22d ditto.

Surg. J. H. McKerzie, 24th ditto.

Surg. W. Adamson, 25th ditto.

Surg. W. C. Scott, 26th ditto.

Surg. G. King, 27th ditto.

Assist. Surg. O. T. Wilson, 1st bat. 5th;

G. Webb, 1st bat. 10th; and C. Hartman, 2d bat. 13th regt. N.I., being Supernumerary, are to be struck off the strength of those battalions. They are posted to the 2d bat. 3d, 1st bat. 4th, and 1st bat. 10th Native Infantry respectively.

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Aug. 2. Assist. Surg. John H. ... is posted to 1st bat. 19th N.I. from 30th June 1821.

Assist. Surg. G. August, 10th regt. N.I., to the Medical charge of the 3d bat. 3d Division of Bangalore.

11. Assist. Surg. G. ... is attached to the Civil Station of ... is appointed to the Medical charge of that of Bangalore, vice Assistant Surgeon Stuart, who exchanges for that of ...

INVALID ESTABLISHMENT.

July 14. Lieut. Col. J. Gibbs, 16th regt. N.I., is transferred at his own request to the Invalid Establishment.

Aug. 11. Ensign R. W. Beaton, 1st bat. 11th regt., is appointed to officiate as Adjutant of European Invalids at Chunar during Lieut. Weston's absence on special duty, in the room of Lieut. Wood, who will rejoin his corps.

FURLOUGHS.

July 14. Capt. H. W. Wilkinson, 9th regt. N.I., Fort Adj. of Fort Williams, is permitted to proceed to China, for the benefit of his health, for ten months.

Aug. 11. Lieut. Col. J. D. Sherwood, of Artillery, and Principal Commissary of Ordnance, to proceed to Europe, for the benefit of his health.

Assist. Surg. A. R. Jackson, 1st Assist. Surg. of the Garrison of Fort Williams, to proceed to China, and eventually to the Cape of Good Hope, for the benefit of his health, for twelve months.

Ensign S. Corbett, 20th regt. N.I., to make a voyage to Prince of Wales's Island, and eventually to China, for the benefit of his health, for six months.

18. Lieut. Col. T. M. Wegelin, 1st regt. N.I., to proceed to Europe, on account of his private affairs.

Lieut. W. Sargent, 29th regt. N.I., to make a voyage to New South Wales, for the benefit of his health, for twelve months.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court, June 28.

A case of very considerable importance came before the Court, involving a legal question deeply concerning the Public, on which we believe a decision had not before been pronounced. The late R. Gould, last surviving partner of the firm of Gould and Campbell, died on the 9th instant, having by his last will and testament appointed John Palmer, Esq., of the house of Palmer and Co., Calcutta, his executor. Mr. Palmer, before leaving Calcutta on the 10th instant, had executed a power of attorney in favour of his partner Mr. ...

thorizing him to apply for letters of administration, and to undertake the management of the estates of persons to whom Mr. Palmer was or might be appointed executor. It was doubted whether or not this general power of attorney gave Mr. Brownrigg a right to administer, in the absence of the executor, to the estates of persons dying in his absence, and subsequent to the date of the power of attorney; and application was made on behalf of certain creditors to the estate of Messrs. Gould and Campbell, for letters of administration of the estate. The Advocate General opened the case on the part of the registrar, and argued it at great length, on the general ground that the right of the executor does not attach until the testator's death, and that no person can delegate a power to another which he is not possessed of himself; and also on the constructions of the acts passed on this particular point. Mr. Compton followed on the same side; after which the Lord Chief Justice, without waiting for the arguments of the counsel on the other side, delivered his opinion on the case to the following effect: If not restricted by law, they might put all the creditors on an equal footing, and ordain them to receive payment *pari passu*; but the law has decided that debts on bond shall have a preference; and also that the executor shall have a preferable claim to the rest of the creditors for payment of his own debts. The Act of Parliament referring to this case applies to persons being appointed executors who are not within the jurisdiction of the Court; and therefore these persons must be supposed to have a right to grant powers of attorney, without being previously clothed with the character of executors; and as the Act says, "such persons as are or may be appointed executors," it is evidently prospective. If in the case of the executor being absent, an attorney could not be appointed to act for him immediately on the death of the testator, the Court must necessarily appoint some person to administer in the mean time, which would, in a great degree, defeat the very object of the Act. The object of the Act was to secure the administration to the executor appointed by the will, in opposition to the registrar and all other persons, by enabling him to appoint an attorney to act for him in his absence; and if it were necessary that he, placed at a distance, should know of his having become executor, before he could grant a power of attorney, a delay must necessarily take place, and a change of the property from one hand to another; whereas by the executor having power to appoint an attorney to act immediately on the death of the testator, the property being in the power of the executor, or of his attorney for whom he is responsible, continues all along in

the hands of the person appointed by the will. The case was therefore determined in favour of Mr. Brownrigg; and the costs on both sides were ordered to be paid from the estate.—*Cal. Jour.*

FESTIVAL AT JUGGURNAUTH.

We have been obligingly favoured, by a correspondent at Cuttack, with the following statement respecting the native religious festival at Juggurnauth:

"On account of the lateness of the Rath Jathra this year, it was not expected that the assemblage of pilgrims would be great; but nothing like the falling off that took place (I believe) was anticipated. Monsieur Jug in fact was almost deserted: and Messrs. Bramin, Pundit, and Co., threaten to remove his worship to a more central situation in India (the neighbourhood of Moradabad). We congratulate our friends in those parts on their good luck in the prospects of such a visit. We are sorry to state that, from the epidemic, want, and exposure, the mortality amongst the few deluded wretches (comparatively) that did come was awful. We hope that from the signs of the times, the reign of Jug is drawing to a close, or is at least upon the decline. The pilgrims at this festival either would not or could not drag the Rath: and the priests of this vile superstition were obliged to call in other assistance. If the natives are not as yet becoming Christians, we believe they are becoming less willing dupes to the Bramins. No devotee was found this season to pave the way with his blood for Moloch. The sight, at the opening of the gates for the admission of pilgrims, would have melted the heart of a savage. Numbers of expiring wretches were carried in, that they might die at the polluted and horrid shrine, instead of enjoying their domestic comforts in their native villages. Who that witnesses or hears of such scenes but must long for the time when these vile, degrading, and worthless rituals will pass away, and the pure, simple, exalting, and peace-giving religion of Jesus bless the benighted plains of Hindoostan."—*John Bull in the East*, July, 1821.

INSTALLATION OF THE RAJAH OF TIPPERAH.

(From a letter addressed to the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.)

Dacca Div. July 19, 1821.—"Upon the representation of Ramgunga Manik, the present Rajah of the Tipperahs, Koonkees, and a few other tribes, the Supreme Government were pleased to examine his claims and pretensions to the Rajee, and being satisfied upon these points, directed the Judge and Magistrate of Zillah Tipperah to proceed with the installation of the Rajah. The

Council of Bramins having declared that any moment between ten minutes after ten o'clock A. M. and five minutes after one o'clock P. M. upon Thursday the 30th of Assaur, 1228, Bengala, corresponding with the 12th instant, would be auspicious for ascending the Singhashun, the necessary preparations were made; and those invited to witness the ceremony prepared about the 8th to set out for Ageertollah, the residence of the Rajah, where convenient temporary bungalows, built entirely with the hill bamboo, upon floors raised about three feet from the ground, and elegantly furnished, were found ready for the party.

Early in the morning of the 12th instant a very considerable bustle was created by the numbers of indigent Bramins, who had collected from all parts of the country; about half past ten o'clock A. M. a few miserably armed men, mis-called-sepoys, a considerable number of Burkundaz, Peodahs, Chobdars, and every species of Chakor lok, surrounded the bungalow in which the party had congregated, and in due form our equipages were announced as being in attendance. No sooner had the Judge taken his seat than a band of concealed minstrels, headed by a tattered disbanded drummer and fifer, formed into line, and commenced the most discordant attack upon our ears that imagination can conceive. About twenty paces distant from the line of bungalows, about thirty elephants, bearing flags with various devices, together with kettle-drums, formed into two lines, and led the way to the Rajbarry.

Upon reaching the Rajbarry, the cavalcade halted, and the Judge's party advanced through two lines to the foot of the steps leading into the verandah, where they were met by the Rajah's officers of state and ceremony, who conducted them into the hall of audience, where we were hardly seated, before the Rajah was announced.

Shortly after our mutual compliments had passed, the Nazir came forward, bearing upon a silver salver the Khilaut which the Most Noble the Governor General had been pleased to confer upon the Rajah; upon which the Judge advanced to the west end of the Singhashun, or throne, and having addressed him in a concise speech, presented the Khilaut to him, which was immediately handed over to the Vizier by the Rajah, and they retired to a withdrawing room, where we shall leave the Rajah to his meditations and the trouble of robing himself, whilst we describe the hall of state and the Singhashun.

The hall is about 25 feet high, 21 broad, and 33 long, having a blank wall to the northward, and two doors, each to the east and west, leading into side rooms; the south side is open to the verandah, having two pillars supporting the outward beam. The room was well furnished

with a beautiful carpet, covering one-half of the floor, a mahogany table decked with flowers, and the usual apparatus for pawn, utt'r, and gulab, &c.; abundance of fashionable chairs, wall shadee, and chandeliers. The Singhashun occupied the south east corner of the room, from whence it can on no account whatsoever be removed, during the life of the present Rajah; it is composed of ivory, brass and wood, gilt and ornamented with various painted figures, the upper part an octagon, each side measuring about three feet, and sloping outwards, and having to the north and south, openings for ascent. It was covered with a richly gold-worked velvet carpet, having three kincob covered pillows, and was supported upon an octagon railed frame, by eight ill-looking griffins suspended by the four corners from the beams of the hall, and immediately over the Singhashun was a very richly cut awning, from the centre of which hung a small white cow's tail. *The tout ensemble* conveying ideas of "simple elegance."

Our remarks had reached thus far when a flourish upon the Nakara declared the entrance of Maha Rajah Ramgunga Manik, wearing the Khilaut which but a few moments previously had been presented to him, having ornamented the tiara with a few feathers of the bird of paradise, and his waist belt with a diamond-hilted dirk. His appearance was truly elegant and majestic; he was preceded by his council of Bramins (nine), who led the way to the north side of the Singhashun, and was followed by his train-bearers and Officers of State. A portion of the Shasters having been here repeated, a little of the water of the Ganges was thrown upon the feet of the Rajah, upon which a Bramin commenced unrolling and spreading upon the ground a piece of baftae exactly one cubit wide, upon which the Rajah stepped and commenced his circuit of the Singhashun, repeating various portions of the Shasters. As fast as the Rajah advanced, another Bramin followed, carefully folding up the cloth which the Rajah had trod upon; the other Bramin accompanied the Rajah during three circuits of the Singhashun, prompting him in his lesson. This ceremony over, the Rajah commenced ascending the Singhashun, when his train was supported by all the Bramins. Having left his slippers upon the uppermost step, he boldly stepped into the Singhashun, and with great dignity seated himself, upon which the Bramins collected themselves in front of him, repeating the portions of Shasters, and occasionally sprinkling the Rajah with the holy water.

The Bramins having hurried through their work, the Rajah made his salaam to the Judge, and directed his officers to bring forward the robe prepared for the Jibraj and the Burra Thakoor.

Shortly after, Cosseechunder, the brother of the Rajah, was summoned and presented by the Subha of the Rajah with the Khilaut of Jubraj or Successor; the same ceremony was observed towards Kishen Kishon, the son of the Rajah, who was declared the Burra Thakoor, or Heir Presumptive.

These persons having retired for the purpose of robing, we were conducted into the verandah to witness the coining of a few gold mohurs and rupees, which was conducted as follows, *viz.* A piece of mangoe tree, about four feet in length, was half buried in the ground, in the middle of which was inserted a die, having the representation of a figure somewhat similar to our sign of the zodiac Sagittarius, and the Tipperah year; upon this was placed a circular piece of gold, of the value of 14 rupees, and upon this another die, containing the names of the Rajah and his Ranees. A man with a sledge then struck the upper die, when the mohur dropped on one side complete. A similar process was observed in making the rupees.

During the stamping of the money, we were entertained with eleven discharges from two small dismounted guns, and which, to prevent accident, were only half charged and surrounded with a mud-wall, and three discharges of musquetry, after the manner of a running fire. At this moment the Jubraj and Burra Thakoor made their appearance, when we returned to our seats. The Jubraj then presented his nuz'r to the Rajah and retired to the front of the Singhashun, and seated himself upon a piece of unhemmed baftae, two cubits square, upon an old carpet, which, owing to the dampness of the terrace, being but newly made, was out of compliment allowed. The Burra Thakoor went through a similar ceremony, with this exception, that the Rajah, did not return his salam. Afterwards followed the presentation of nuz'rs to the Rajah from all his establishment, the Sirdars of his hills, his Amlut, and all who hold farms or lands under him.

The Rajah having then turned toward the Judge's party, made his salam, which we returned, and took our departure, as we came, highly pleased and gratified at what we had seen, and the dignity, grace, elegance, and regularity with which the whole scene was conducted.

After our departure, the usual proclamations were made, forbidding any persons to address the Rajah, the Jubraj, or Burra Thakoor, in any other than their newly acquired titles. Alms, honours, and designations were then conferred upon all the Rajah's household, and orders were given for feasting the poor.

In the evening the Rajah waited upon his European guests and presented to each of us two or three of his own gold mohurs,

some of which are probably on their way at the present moment to the Secretary to the Asiatic Society. We were afterwards regaled with a splendid dinner, fire-works, and a nautch. Thursday following we passed Shikar, and viewed the Rajah's country, after which we prepared for our separation, happy to meet, unwilling to part, and hoping to meet again."

FIRE IN THE HONORABLE COMPANY'S DISPENSARY.

Calcutta, Sept. 7, 1821.—A most destructive fire took place last night between the hours of seven and eight o'clock, at the H.C Dispensary; it was occasioned by the bursting of a bottle of spirits of nitre, which subsequently took fire by accident. The entire building occupied as godowns and shop, and the assistants apartments; also nearly the whole of the medicines, and the surgical instruments, are destroyed.

The value of the stores alone thus consumed is at least two lacs of rupees; but this is the least part of the injury sustained. The loss is irreparable to the public; a greater misfortune could hardly have occurred.

The houses on each side of the dispensary were uninjured, and the fire quite got under, when we left the spot at two o'clock this morning.—*Hurk.*

Sept. 8.—We are sorry to acquaint our readers, that the short statement we gave in our paper of yesterday of the fire at the Hon. Company's Dispensary, proves correct in every particular, except that the loss sustained is supposed to be considerably more heavy than we mentioned: very few of the surgical instruments, and only three or four cases, containing barks and salts, have been preserved from complete demolition; of the building itself, nothing remains but the bare walls. The houses on each side, and in the rear of the Dispensary, are uninjured, though it was more than doubtful at about 11 o'clock whether Dr. Macwhirter's dwelling could be saved. Mr. Lushington's house and the post-office were also in great danger about the same time. The Governor-General's stables, which almost join the dispensary on the other side, were threatened more than once, but timely assistance from the engines saved them and Mr. Smoult's premises from destruction; for had the former caught fire, it would have been very difficult, perhaps impossible, to have preserved the latter.

The fire was occasioned by the bursting of one or more bottles of spirits of nitre: the detonation this circumstance occasioned brought the assistants into the godown, where articles of this description were deposited, to examine into the cause; when, it is supposed, a drop from one of the shelves, or more probably the vapour of the liquid (which had no opportunity of es-

caping, the godown being shut), caught the flame of the candle, and caused an immediate and awful explosion. Water was immediately sought for to quench the flame which followed the explosion; but in the short space taken to go into the adjoining room and return, the devouring element had gained such strength, that all hope of extinguishing it, unassisted, was abandoned. Had an engine been on the spot, and immediately used, it is likely it might have had the desired effect; but in the time taken to bring one, and to get hands to work it, the flames had assumed so terrific an ascendancy, that no reasonable hope could be entertained of saving that part of the premises. The arrival of a large party of H.M. 87th, with engines and water buckets, gave additional hopes, and most undoubtedly, but for this circumstance and the astonishing exertions of the officers and magistrates, the houses mentioned as having escaped uninjured would have been heaps of ruins.

We cannot help saying we regret delicacy forbids us to mention names, but all who witnessed the scene, as we did, from eight o'clock until two, must have observed Staff officers and officers of H.M.'s 87th working as hard at the engines, and in securing water and properly disposing of it, as any of the soldiers of the 87th, though they exerted themselves very much. Several magistrates were conspicuous among the crowd in exerting themselves. —*Ibid.*

LONGEVITY OF VETERAN SOLDIERS.

A very curious instance of longevity in this country has just been brought to our notice, in the person of Serjeant Robert Ross, of the Pension Establishment, who began his military career in the reign of George II. Ross, it appears, enlisted into the King's Army in the year 1752, as a private in the Highland Regiment, commanded by Col. Simon Fraser, and proceeded to America, and continued on service there from that period till the year 1762. He was engaged at the taking of Quebec, and was present at the death of the immortal Wolfe, on the heights of Abraham. On his return to England in 1763, he enlisted into the Company's Army, and arrived in India in the beginning of 1764, where he has continued since that period to the present, without any furlough to Europe. He was actively engaged in all the perilous campaigns of the eastern parts of our territory; has lost one eye, and has received eleven wounds, in different parts of his body. He was pensioned in 1798, in acknowledgment of a period of actual service of thirty-five years, and is now the oldest soldier in the dominions of the Company. He is 81 years of age. Ross is at present in Calcutta, and has lately petitioned the Most

Noble the Marquis of Hastings to relieve his difficulties by some additional bounty, and his Lordship has, under the very peculiar circumstances of the case, generously granted this remarkable veteran's prayer. —*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*

As a companion to the above, we may place the following account of a veteran, who died lately at Madras at the advanced age of 79.

Serjeant Thomas Shell, of the Hon. Company's Pension Establishment: he was one of the few survivors of the detachment under Col. Baillie, when it was cut off by Hyder. In various engagements he had received 23 wounds, some of these in the battle with Hyder's army. His wife, who followed the detachment, and was then far advanced in pregnancy, was killed by a cannon-ball on that disastrous day. His eldest son was destroyed in the massacre at Kandy; his second son had not been heard of many years, and is supposed to have perished at sea: of thirteen children only the two youngest survive him. This hardy veteran never spoke of the battles and services in which he had been engaged but when urged to it; this, with his modest and inoffensive manners, obtained for him the respect of his acquaintance and associates. He would boast that he was never in debt, and that in his old age he was independent. He had the highest respect for his hon. employers, whose bounty conferred this independence upon him; and by whose paternal care those valuable institutions were upheld, which fostered and educated his children, as well as those of his companions in arms. —*Mad. Gov. Gaz.*

SUTTIE NEAR CALCUTTA.

"On Wednesday, Aug. 8, 1821, Tarra-nee Churn Bonnerjee, a man of considerable wealth and respectability, died at Sulkea, about one o'clock, after a long illness of nearly a year's duration, apparently much regretted by the native population. This melancholy event gave occasion to another human sacrifice, in the person of the wife, or rather widow of this Baboo.

The victim was an uncommonly pretty woman, of 17 or 18 years of age, and in appearance and aspect so interesting, that her unhappy and untimely fate created an unusual degree of sympathizing pity in a surrounding mob of thousands, who, on other similar occasions, by the bye, I must remark, I have not noticed to be much given to the "melting mood." But the high rank of the deceased, and the great personal beauty of the victim, gave unusual interest and importance to this Suttie, and rendered the tragical spectacle very imposing. The devotee was the only daughter of a man of caste equally high with her deceased husband, and of greater

fortune: so that that fear, which too often embitters a widowed life, the fear of unknown privations and distresses, and all the whips and arrows of poverty, scorn and neglect, could have had no influence in leading to this self-offering of a life, which might have been protracted many years in the comfortable enjoyment of affluence. But such, alas! is the unaccountable delusion of those female votaries of superstition, that nothing on earth appears capable of arresting the mad design of destruction when once taken. The blandishments of fortune, the sight of sorrowing friends, the potency of maternal affection, the prospect of the most excruciating death, all, all seem lost and dead in their estimation. It is lamentable, however, to observe, that in this instance, as in most instances of the kind, I fear, the unhappy woman was hurried to her doom in the first paroxysms of her grief. I have stated that her husband's demise occurred about one o'clock; and at five, the widow was called to the awful pile. Such indeed was the zeal and anxiety of the surrounding relatives (I mean those on the side of the deceased, for I did not find that any other were present at the ceremony) to close the abominable rite with the setting sun, that in despite of the Tannah's interference, they would not wait the arrival of the usual orders from the magistrates. In fact, it is probable that she was committed to the flames even before any report reached him of the circumstances at all; and at six o'clock the glowing ashes of this interesting individual were all that could be seen.

I need not describe the ceremonies of the melancholy occasion; they have been become trite, and can afford no pleasure in the perusal: suffice it therefore to say, that this fair victim met her doom with magnanimous fortitude. After distributing alms, to the amount of 15 or 16,000 rupees, she performed the usual *Poojahs*, and went into the pile with so much steadiness and composure, as to attract general admiration, which was accordingly expressed in loud shouting of *Hurry bool!* Her sufferings must have been short. No noise was heard: no strugglings seen."—*John Bull in the East.*

AGRICULTURAL REPORT AND STATEMENT OF
THE WEATHER, &c. IN LOWER BENGAL,
FOR JUNE 1821.

The Weather.—From the 1st to the 10th of the month the weather has been chiefly clear, with hot scorching southerly winds: from the 11th to the 27th the weather has been mostly cloudy and pleasant; from the 28th to the 30th the atmosphere has been close and sultry, particularly during the night, and in some districts showers have been frequent, and often heavy, with changeable S.W. winds.

The Waters of the Ganges and Bhagritty. The average rise, from the commencement to the 18th of the month, has been from one and three-quarters to two inches per 24 hours; from the 19th to the 30th inst., the rivers have risen to about three feet: altogether the entire rise during the month has been about six feet. The larger pinnaces and the heavier boats of burden have succeeded up and down the Bhagritty since the 20th inst.

The Indigo Plant.—In general the indigo plants have thriven subsequent to the 11th of the month, in most quarters. Several planters in the Kishnagur and Moorshadabad districts have commenced manufacturing on the 24th instant, and some planters as early as on the 16th. The planters in the districts of Nattoor, Maldah, and the southern boundaries of Banglepoor, may also begin to manufacture in the earlier part of July. The crops were far from being promising, as to appearance, at the end of the month, owing to the greater part of the March cultivation having failed. The fields having undergone three and four resowings in most districts, and the greater part of the plants of each resowing also having mostly failed, most of the planters chiefly now depend on the moderate rise of the rivers, and favourable weather, to bring forward the Bysack and Jet'h plant, which on the 30th inst. were chiefly small, and about a month backward to that of last year; and should the expectations of most planters even take place, the greater portion of the Jet'h plants will at least require from 35 to 40 days longer growth (to 10th Aug.) before they can be in a ripe state, and fit for manufacturing; which circumstance, according to the late average of years, is not very likely to occur, particularly the latter sowings of Jet'h, on the Lower Diaree lands.

The Grain and other Seed Crops.—These are also about a month back, when compared to those of last year, chiefly to the districts of Nattoor, Maldah, and the southern boundaries of Banglepoor district, where the Ryots have been rather unfortunate latterly from want of rain, notwithstanding the latter mentioned districts had shared of the copious showers of March. But the showers were greatly deficient in the months of April, May and June, which have been the cause of the failure of the greater part of the indigo and grain crops. The periodical rains of this season commenced about the 13th of the month, and have set in very moderate in most districts, and in a great measure revived the indigo, as well as the Choit and Bysack grain crops, which latter were greatly parched; the weeding of these fields having been completed during the month, and also the business of weeding the Jet'h grain-fields is now in progress.

The Mulberry (Toot) still continues to prosper in its growth.

The Roads between the Presidency and Rajamah.—Owing to the rains having set in, very few travellers have been observed to have travelled by dawk, up to the end of the month; and the roads have been also injured in a slight degree, owing to the traverse of village hackeries.

DISEASE OF LOO, OR STROKE OF THE WIND.

The following account of an extraordinary and formidable disease, prevalent in Bundelkund, is taken from a letter, addressed to the editor of the Calcutta Journal:

“ In addition to the cholera, which has been doing much mischief all around us, the natives have been afflicted with an equally terrible and unaccountable malady, which they call *Loo*. I never heard of it till I came to Bundelkund; but I have learnt that it commits great havoc here, in all unusually hot seasons (which this has been.) I am not prepared from personal observation to give a minute, or very accurate account of this disease, as I have not seen a case, though hundreds are attacked daily; for they are either killed or cured before one can see them. A very intelligent native of this place mentioned to me, on my arrival here, that such a disease was very common in hot seasons, and from his description of it I thought it must be what is called a *Stroke of the Sun*; in its mode of attack it very much resembles that: for example, five or six people walking along the road close to each other, will be all knocked down at the same instant, whilst others, fifty yards behind or before them, feel nothing unusual; they pass with impunity the spot where the former have been struck, but are very apt to be overtaken by a pestilential blast of a similar kind, before they proceed far; if immediately soused with cold water, they feel scarcely any bad effect from it, but if not, they die. To produce the disease, it is not necessary that they be exposed to the sun: for yesterday six or seven people sitting together in a comfortable cloth-shop in the bazar, were all attacked at the same instant. The natives, with an appearance of truth, attribute it to a hot puff of wind getting in at their mouth and nostrils. It attacks only during the heat of the day, and no native of Bundelkund moves abroad at this season without his stuffed cold-weather jerkin, and a similar covering for his head and face; and this they tell you is to prevent the *Loo*. I am not linguist enough to know what they mean by *Loo*, but I am inclined to think it is the same word as the Scotch *Low*, and a Persian word pronounced exactly in the same way, and both bearing the same signification, a *blaze* or

flame. If the person seized is slow in recovering his senses, a powerful emetic has wonderful effect. The Judge mentions an instance which occurred last year, of several Company's kulasees walking together along the road, being all instantly killed by the same cause.”

Such is the interesting description with which I have been favoured by my correspondent, and it is just full enough to excite a wish to know more concerning the nature and origin of this formidable disease. It would appear to depend upon some peculiarity in the climate of the districts where it prevails; and the puffs of heated wind which have been assigned as the cause, I should, *a priori*, expect to be more frequent in Bundelkund than perhaps in any other part of India. Though not intimately acquainted myself with the climate of that province, I have more than once passed through it, and had occasion to observe the influence on the general state of the atmosphere of the rocky eminences which are there numerous scattered over the surface. Those piles of granite, rising abruptly from the plain, like bold islets out of the ocean wave, become intensely heated by the sun's rays, and the materials of which they are composed (*viz.* hornblende, mica, felspar and quartz), possessing great powers both of radiation and reflection, the air, in passing over them, may be supposed to acquire a very elevated temperature, sufficient to destroy both animal and vegetable life, and even to injure the organic structure. The heated currents so formed will be but partial, however, and meet the traveller only in particular directions, depending on the figure of the hill, its various angles, and the general course of the wind at the time. It is impossible to say, too, what influence may be exerted by the resplendent surface of some of the rocks and their different aspects, concentrating the heated rays, and forming them into a focus at particular points, like what we observe in the beautiful experiments of Picket and Leslie: all this is matter of conjecture, but if it serve as a hint to those who have more opportunities of observation, and leisure to prosecute their inquiries, I shall not consider it as thrown out in vain. To your medical and philosophical readers, at least, the subject must be one of interest, and with them for the present I shall leave it.”

WEATHER—CHOLERA, &c.

Delhi, Aug. 13, 1821.—“ This morning early it commenced raining here very heavily with a strong wind from the east, and, what is very unusual in this part of India, it continued night and day for nearly 60 hours, at the end of which time several hundred houses were washed down

in the city and the environs, and at least 50 people, from the first to the last were killed by the falling in of the roofs and walls; the dry season had been unusually hot, and the rains did not set in before the 6th of July, but we had only a scanty supply until to-day."—*Bomb. Gaz.*

Ghazepore, Aug. 22, 1821.—"It is with great pleasure we observe that the cholera morbus and other diseases so fatal in India, have entirely left this station: there are but few bad cases in the regimental hospital."—*Cal. Jour.*

Napaul.—Letters from this quarter mention that Dr. Wallich was then at Catmandoo, enjoying the delightful climate of that valley, which, at this season even, is seldom hotter than 76°, and usually ranging from 73° to 76° during the day. The season had been, however, comparatively much hotter than usual in these mountainous regions, for many peaks and ridges that were usually covered with snow all the year round, were bare in June and July this season, and shewed their summits of black granite.—*Ibid.*

Moorshedabad, Sept. 6, 1821.—"We have had such succession of heavy rain, that the country is completely inundated; many of the old houses in the city have come down, and a poor old sepoy, who was cooking his victuals in a mud-wall building near Nashaul-Bang, was killed by the falling of the wall. It is repeated by the natives, that the inhabitants of several villages have been compelled to quit them and take refuge in higher parts of the country."—*Ibid.*

Cuttack District, Sept. 1, 1821.—"Since the commencement of the rains, on the 22d of June, we have enjoyed a cool and refreshing atmosphere, in comparison with what we had endured previous to their setting in. The season altogether was considered the hottest that had been experienced for a great number of years. So insufferable was the heat during the month of May, and part of June, that even the natives were scarcely able to bear its excessive oppression.

"Sickness prevailed in some degree, but not more so than is usually the case during the hot season of the year. At Balasore, that scourge, the cholera, raged for some time with its accustomed violence, and numbers of unfortunate beings daily fell victims to its destructive influence there, as well as at most places where it makes its appearance; it confined itself principally to the poorest class of natives, who, from their being more numerous, as well as destitute of the comforts, and often the common necessities of life, are generally the greatest sufferers. At Cuttack, Pooree, and the outposts, a few solitary instances of cholera have occurred; some have proved fatal, whilst others, where

timely medical aid could be resorted to, have speedily yielded to the administration of medicine. The rains have as yet been moderate, but plentiful for all the purposes of cultivation, and the Ryots are in consequence looking forward to the pleasing prospect of an abundant harvest, which they expect will amply repay them for their toil, and at the same time, it is to be hoped, have the effect of lowering the price of grain, which has been rapidly advancing, although far from being scarce."

—*Ibid.*

We regret to learn, by letters from the interior, that the cholera has been very destructive at Rampoor, Futlighur, Mynpooree and Saugur.—*Ibid.*

RAJAH ODWINT SING, MINISTER TO THE NAZIM OF BENGAL, INVESTED WITH THE KELLAUT OF CONGRATULATION.

Moorshedabad, Aug. 6, 1821.—"On Thursday, 2d inst. the agent of the Most Noble the Governor-gen. at Moorshedabad held a public durbar, for the purpose of investing Rajah Odwint Sing with the kellaut of congratulation, conferred by the British Government, on his being appointed Dewan, or Minister, to his Highness the Nazim of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa. At 12 o'clock the Rajah arrived, and was invested with the customary dress of honour in due form, and received at the same time a horse, handsomely caparisoned, in the presence of all the natives of rank and family in the city; after which he proceeded to wait on his Highness the Nazim.

None of the gentlemen of the station were present, which I believe was in consequence of a very serious indisposition of his Highness the Nawaub Nazim.—*Cal. Jour.*

FUNERAL OF SHOJAH OOL MOOLKH, LATE SOUBAH OF BENGAL.

Moorshedabad, Aug. 9, 1821.—On the morning of the 7th inst. took place the funeral of his late Highness Shojah-ool Moolkh, Maubauruck ood Dowlah, Ali Jah, Syed Zein ood Deen, Ali Khan, Bahadoor, Feroze, Jung, Soubah of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa. Very early in the morning two companies of H. M. 17th foot, and five companies of native infantry, with two six-pounders, under the command of Major Beck, rendezvoused in the choke, during the period the ceremonial of bathing the corpse was performing. At eight, the procession commenced, preceded by the guns and troops, with reversed arms, the band of his Majesty's 17th playing a solemn march, after which came the body on a kind of bier covered with green velvet, over which was carried a canopy of the same materials. Then followed the elephants, state horses, and troops of the de-

ceased, with muffled kettle-drums, the whole procession moved at a slow pace towards Jaffer Gunge, the burial-place of the Nazims, about two miles distant from the city; and was attended, during the whole distance, by the Agent of the Governor General and the Civil Surgeon of the station, on foot. On the arrival of the corpse at the place of interment, three volleys were fired by the troops, after which, 29 minute guns, corresponding with the age of his Highness. The whole of the ceremonial was conducted with the utmost precision, through excellent arrangements made by Major Beck. The conduct of the troops was exemplary, and the regularity of their movements, after having previously performed a fatiguing march of nearly nine miles, was highly creditable to their officers.

His late Highness ascended the musnud in 1810; his reign affords but a small field for the biographer, and, I regret to say, much less for panegyric. Had his Highness been more select in the choice of his companions, it is probable that he would have obtained the esteem and respect of the inhabitants of the city; avarice his ruling passion, weak and undecided in his judgments, given up to every kind of debauchery, and guided by the councils of a set of interested and designing individuals of the lowest class, their pernicious advice was highly prejudicial to his interests; his temper, naturally bad, was so worked upon by the machinations of these unprincipled characters, that he was at variance with the whole of his family.—*Cal. Jour. Aug. 13.*

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

<i>Buy.]</i> <i>Prem.</i> <i>Rs. As.</i>	<i>Sept. 12, 1821.</i>	<i>[Sell.</i> <i>Prem.</i> <i>Rs. As.</i>
12 0	Six per Cent. Loan Obligation, 1819 to 1820	11 8
7 12	Acknowledgments of Loan of the 1st May 1821	7 4

LIST OF THE PASSENGERS AND SHIP'S COMPANY LOST ON BOARD THE SHIP LADY LUSHINGTON.

Passengers.

Capt. Hampton, 1st bat. 7th regt. Madras N. 1.; Ensign Wright, 1st bat. 21st regt. Madras N. 1.; Mr. Wilson; Mr. Rousseau; Mr. Rousseau's child; a native woman; a child; three China men; a Cook; Cundapah, servant to Mr. Hills; and Captain's Cook, a native of Madras.

Ship's Company.

Mr. Lister, 2d mate; Abram Dickson, William Johnson, Alex. Mac Donald, John Bathurst, and James Sharp, seamen; John Wood, baker of the ship; William Cass and Richard Poole, Boys.—*Mad. Gov. Gaz. Aug. 28.*

Asiatic Journ.—No. 75.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

Sept. 11. Ship Rochester, Sutton, from Portsmouth 18th May.

19. Ship Medway, Wight, from New South Wales 23d July.

— Ship Forbes, Roe, from Rangoon Aug. 24.

Departures.

Sept. 18. Ship Susan, Collingwood, for China.

— Ship Almorah, Winter, for China.

Statement of Shipping in the river Hoogly, on the 1st of Sept. 1821.

	Vessels.	Tons.
Hon. Company's ship	1	550
Free Traders, for Great Britain	12	5,423
Ditto for China	1	416
Country Ships for China	3	1,962
Country ships for London	2	1,439
Ships and Vessels employed in the Country Trade	23	8,064
Laid up for Sale or Freight	23	10,235
American Vessels	4	1,484
French Vessel	1	162
Portuguese Vessels	3	1,062
Siamese Vessel	1	350
Total	74	31,098

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.

From England: Mrs. Mac Kenzie; Miss A. Booth; J. Mac Killop, Esq.; Mr. J. H. MacKenzie, surgeon; Messrs. E. Tandy and J. Gull, free merchants; Captain J. Anderson, 27th Bengal Inf.; Messrs. S. Williams, R. H. Miles, J. F. Bradford, G. Lawrence, Bruce Boswell, and R. Williams, cadets; Messrs. T. P. Osborough, and J. Dewar, free mariners.

BIRTHS.

June 11. At Bareilly, Mrs. J. W. S. Conway, of a son.

27. The lady of the Rev. J. Clow, Minister of the Scotch Church, of a daughter.

July 20. Mrs. M. Locken, wife of Mr. R. Locken, of the Hon. Company's Bengal Marine, of a son.

23. The lady of Capt. Thomas Baker, Commander of the ship Nearchus, of a daughter.

Aug. 11. At Futtighur, the lady of Major C. S. Fagan, of a daughter.

12. At Meerut, the lady of Capt. John Jenkins, of his Majesty's 11th Light Dragoons, of a son.

15. At Allahabad, the lady of Captain R. Tickell, of Engineers, of a son.

19. At Kidderpore, Mrs. T. Jones, of a son.

23. Mrs. M. C. Radcliff, of a daughter.

— At Patna, the lady of W. Money, Esq., of a son.

27. Mrs. W. T. Beeby, of a daughter.

28. Mrs. H. C. Michael, of a son.

30. At Hansi, the lady of Capt. Swinhoe, 14th regt. N. I., of a son.

— Mrs J. Nicholas, of a son.

31. In Chowringhee lane, the lady of Lieut. C. Paton, Assist. Sup. Public Buildings, Lower Provinces, of a daughter.

— Mrs. F. Gonsalves, of a son.

— At Mymensing, Mrs. James Radcliffe, of a son.

Sept. 2. Mrs. James Collins, of a son.

5. At Meerut, the lady of Capt. H. B. Armstrong, Adjutant of his Majesty's 14th Foot, of a son.

6. At Goruckpore, the lady of Robert Mertins Bird, Esq., of the Civil Service, of a son.

8. At the Presidency, the lady of A. G. Paterson, Esq., of a daughter.

10. At Barrackpore, the lady of Capt. Dacre, of 1st. bat. 12th regt. N. I., of a son.

12. At Moorshedabad, Mrs. P. McDermott, of a daughter.

13. At Gyah, the lady of W. J. Turquand, Esq., of the Civil Service, of a daughter.

16. In Colingah, the lady of W. Davis, Esq., of a son.

17. The lady of J. P. Lapkins, Esq., of a son.

20. Mrs. W. D'M. Sinaes, of a son.

— The lady of J. P. Ward, Esq., of the Hon. Company's Civil Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

June 1. At Cawnpore, Mr. J. A. Foscholo, of Dacca, Head Assistant in the office of the Agent to the Governor General, to Miss M. S. Lawrence.

— At Cawnpore, Mr. A. Nonis, Assistant in the Secretary's Office of the Board of Commissioners, to Miss S. George.

July 12. At Dinapore, Lieut. and Adj. Lloyd, 2d bat. 18th regt. N. I., to Charlotte, third daughter of Brev. Capt. Williams, his Majesty's 59th Foot.

18. At the Cathedral, J. Rycroft Best, Esq., of the Civil Service, to Georgiana, daughter of Wm. Nathan Wright Hewett, Esq., formerly of this establishment, and now of Weston Green, in the county of Surrey.

— At Dinapore, at the house of Col. Macgregor, commanding his Majesty's 59th regt. of Foot, Lieut. M. Nicholson, of the 15th regt. N. I., to Miss J. D. Moodie, eldest daughter of the late J. Moodie, Esq., of Melsetter, Orkney.

25. At Nusseerabad, by Brigadier Gen. Knox, commanding at that Station, C. W. Welshman, M. D., to Miss C. Eliot.

Sept. 1. At St. John's Cathedral, H. P. Russell, Esq., of the Civil Service, to Louisa, fourth daughter of Lieut. Col. Sherwood, of the Artillery.

— At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. S. J. Wakelin, of the Hon. Company's Marine, to Miss H. A. Hettison.

1. At Cuttack, Mr. Richard Lindsay, to Miss Clara Charles, eldest daughter of Mr. Samuel Charles.

7. At St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. D. Corrie, Lieut. Henry Pennington, to Miss Elfrida Cassandra Willoughby.

13. At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. D. R. Hodgkinson, Assist. Apothecary of the Hon. Company's Service, to Miss Mary Ann Forth.

15. At St. John's Cathedral, Lieut. A. Suter, of his Majesty's Royal Scots, to Miss Eliza Mercer.

— At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. Geo. Chiene, shipwright, to Miss Maria Passos.

17. At St. John's Cathedral, R. L. N. Irvine, Esq., Lieut. in his Majesty's 87th regt., to Miss Mary Anne Williams.

— At St. John's Cathedral, Poyntz Stewart, Esq., M. D., Civil Surgeon, Howrah, to Miss Statham, daughter of Capt. Robt. Monteath Statham, of the St. Helena Establishment.

— At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. M. Ryan, of the Hon. Company's Marine, to Miss Catherine Merryman.

DEATHS.

June 10. On board the Sir Stephen Lushington, Capt. W. Perkins, 10th regt. N. I.

July 13. Mrs. Dorinda Cornelius, wife of Mr. Henry Cornelius, aged 33.

18. Louisa Marcus, daughter of J. P. Marcus, Esq., of Naunsaugur, near Arrah.

20. Louisa Matilda, youngest daughter of Mr. Alexander Harrison.

22. At his dwelling-house in Entally, Puddoopokur, after a painful and lingering illness of ten months, Mr. R. Beck, sen., of Little Charles Street, Westminster, in the county of Middlesex, and late a Captain in the Country Service, leaving a widow, a son and two daughters, to be-moan their irreparable loss.

24. Of the spasmodic cholera, Master Richard, son of John Smith, Esq., of Purnea, aged nine years.

26. At sea, on board the ship Rochester, Miss Mary Carshore.

29. Peter Davidson, Esq., of Bhaughpore, aged 32.

Aug. 8. At Loodianah, Lieutenant and Brev. Capt. G. Stubbins, Adj. 1st bat. 25th regt. N. I.

9. At Dinapore, of the epidemic cholera, Mrs. Mary Babonau, the wife of H. Babonau, Esq., Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, aged 48.

10. The infant daughter of Mr. Berry.

— At Kurnaul, Alfred John Cave, the infant son of Capt. J. H. Cave, aged nine months.

14. At Cawnpore, Emily Jessey, the infant daughter of Capt. E. B. Craigie.

— At Futtighur, of the cholera morbus, Demetrius, son of Mr. J. C. Mavrody, aged fifteen months.

17. After a very short illness, S. P. Bagram, Esq., a well known and highly respected Armenian merchant.

— At the house of Mr. John Chew, Baliaghaut Boad, Mr. Peter Simpson, late Second Officer of the ship Indian Trader, and eldest son of the present Col. Simpson, of Plean, by Falkirk, Stirlingshire.

18. At Cawnpore Farm, the infant son of W. Dickson, aged seven months and six days, after a short illness of seven days.

25. Mrs. Frances Fraser, aged 80.

— The infant son of Mr. W. Robertson.

— John, son of the late John Battye, Esq., of the Civil Service, aged fifteen years.

— At Allahabad, Rose Jemima Sarah, the infant daughter of Lieut. Col. Fetherstonhaugh, commanding 1st bat. Native Invalids, at that station.

26. Sarah, the infant daughter of Mr. W. Wallis, aged eight days.

— At Burrisol, Charles Chapman, Esq., senior merchant on this establishment. In him the Company have lost an active and faithful servant, his relatives and acquaintance a warm and sincere friend.

30. At the house of H. Harris, Esq., Dum-Dum, Ashworth Barker Bingley, youngest son of Lieut. T. B. Bingley, Horse Artillery.

31. At Benares, in progress to join the battalion he was appointed to do duty with at Delhi, Ensign John Clark, aged 19 years.

— At Patna, at the house of Sir Charles D'Oyly, Bart., Flora Mary Campbell, the infant daughter of J. M. Macnabb, Esq., of the Civil Service.

Sept. 1. At Mhow, Mr. David Nash, Deputy Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, in charge of the Magazine with the Malwah Field Force.

5. At Ghazee pore, Hilare Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of Robert Barlow, Esq., of the Civil Service, aged 1 year.

6. At Goruck pore, Jane Grant, wife of Robert Mertins Bird, Esq., of the Civil Service.

9. Capt. Charles Court, Marine Surveyor General, aged 46.

12. R. A. St. Leger, Esq., son of the Hon. General St. Leger, aged 25.

— Mrs. A. E. Beaumont, wife of the late Mr. John Montgomery Beaumont, aged 35.

13. Mr. Edward William George, of the H. C. Pilot Service; he was unfortunately drowned while going alongside the Guide, pilot vessel, at Kidder pore.

14. Mrs. Anna Kent, wife of Mr. C. M. Kent.

— Mrs. Maria De Conceiças.

15. At Chinsurah, Richard Jenkinson, Esq., aged 45 years, sincerely and deservedly regretted.

17. Mr. J. F. Landeman, aged 23.

17. Miss Charlotte Maria Clermont, aged 13 years.

18. Mrs. Sarah Comberbach, the lady of Benjamin Comberbach, Esq., attorney at law, aged 51.

19. John Cooper, Esq., Ship-builder, at Howrah, aged 62.

Lately, at Futtighurh, Solomon Hill, Esq., many years a respectable inhabitant of that station.

MADRAS.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Sept. 13. Mr. Peter Cherry, to be First Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for the Centre Division.

Mr. Hugh Lord, Second Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for the Northern Division.

Mr. Thomas Newnham, Third Judge of do. do. do.

Mr. G. F. Cherry, Judge and Criminal Judge of the Zillah of Cuddapah.

Mr. Charles Hyde, Principal Collector of the Southern Division of Arcot.

Mr. William Cooke, Principal Collector of the Northern Division of Arcot.

Mr. Brooke Cunliffe, Sub-Collector and Assistant Magistrate in the Southern Division of Arcot.

Mr. Henry Chamier, Sub-Collector and Assistant Magistrate in the Northern Division of Arcot.

Mr. Henry Viveash, Senior Deputy Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

Mr. R. H. Clive, Head Assistant to the Principal Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore.

Mr. H. Vibart, Register of the Zillah of Verdachellum.

Mr. N. W. Kindersley, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly.

Mr. W. Ashton, Assistant to the Principal Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore.

27. Mr. J. A. Dalzell to be Assistant to the Chief Secretary to Government.

The Rev. Joseph Wright, Chaplain at Masulipatam.

Oct. 4. Mr. James Monro to be Sub-Collector and Assistant Magistrate of Coimbatore.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

STAFF AND OTHER GENERAL APPOINTMENTS.

Aug. 28. Capt. J. Napier, 15th regt. N.I., to be Assist. Adj. Gen. to the Light Field Division of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, at Jaulnah.

Sept. 14. Ensign G. A. Underwood, of Engineers, to take charge of the Department of Superintending Engineer in the Southern Division.

LIGHT CAVALRY.

2d Regt. June 22. Sen. Cornet G. M. Floyer to be Lieut., vice Underwood, deceased; date of com. 13th June 1821.

3d Regt. Aug. 24. Sen. Cornet Edw. Archer Langley to be Lieut., vice Biss, invalided; date of com. 18th Aug. 1821.

4th Regt. Sept. 4. Sen. Capt. Robert Close to be Major; Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Henry O'Brien to be Captain; and Sen. Cornet Henry Coningham to be Lieut., vice Palin, deceased; date of commissions, 28th Aug. 1821.

8th Regt. Aug. 14. Sen. Cornet E. H. Raymond to be Lieut., vice Lockhart, deceased; date of com. 8th Aug. 1821.

Cornets recently admitted and promoted appointed to do duty.

Sept. 28. Cornets W. D. Harrington, C. H. Græme, J. R. Robertson, and H. Briggs, to do duty with 7th regt. L. C.

NATIVE INFANTRY.

1st Regt. July 23. Lieut. G. Gill is removed from 1st to 2d bat.

24. Lieut. G. Gill is appointed to be Interp. and Quar. Mast. to 2d bat, vice Thuillier.

2d Regt. Aug. 2. Lieut. G. M. Arthur is removed from 1st to 2d bat.

4th Regt. July 23. Lieut. Col. C. McLeod (late prom.) is posted to 1st bat.

Aug. 17. Sen. Ensign G. Marshall to be Lieut., vice Calvert, deceased; date of com. 24th July 1821.

5th Regt. Aug. 17. Lieut. Robt. Gray is promoted to the rank of Brev. Capt. from 24th May last.

6th Regt. June 22. Lieut. V. Mathias, to be Adjutant of 2d bat., vice McMaster, promoted.

Sept. 27. Capts. P. Barclay and M. J. Harris are removed from 2d to 1st bat., and J. Watson from 1st to 2d bat.

7th Regt. Aug. 24. Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) James Dalguirns to be Captain; and Sen. Ensign R. C. Boardman to be Lieut., vice Hampton, deceased; date of commissions 12th Aug. 1821.

10th Regt. Aug. 2. Lieut. W. Bogle is posted to the 1st bat. of Pioneers, vice Hodges.

11th Regt. June 19. Sen. Ensign J. R. Sandford to be Lieut., vice Green, deceased; date of com. 3d June 1821.

14th Regt. July 24. Sen. Ensign G. Waymouth to be Lieut., vice Nelthropp, deceased; date of com. 17th July 1821.

Aug. 7. Lieut. S. W. Fox to be Adj. to 2d bat, vice Thorpe.

Lieut. E. A. McCurdy to be Interp. and Quar. Mast. to 2d bat., vice Nelthropp.

Sept. 21. Sen. Ensign William Craigie to be Lieut., vice Carmichael, deceased.

15th Regt. June 22. Sen. Ensign H. Pace to be Lieut., vice Trotter, deceased; date of com. 12th June 1821.

16th Regt. Sept. 21. Sen. Ensign Edward James to be Lieut., vice Hansard deceased.

17th Regt. July 31. Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Edw. Cadogan to be Captain, and Sen. Ensign T. S. Claridge to be Lieut., vice Warburton, deceased; date of commissions 19th Feb. 1821.

18th Regt. Sept. 28. Lieut. Kellett is removed from 1st to 2d bat.

19th Regt. June 19. Sen. Ensign J. Arden to be Lieut., vice Maitland, deceased; date of com. 31st May 1821.

22. Lieut. J. W. Cleaveland to be Interp. and Quar. Mast. to 1st bat, vice Maitland, deceased.

Lieut. J. W. Butterworth to be Adjutant to 2d bat., vice Cleaveland.

20th Regt. June. 22. Sen. Ensign J. V. Hughes to be Lieut., vice Bonham, deceased; date of com. 9th June 1821.

21st Regt. July 23. Major J. Wright is posted to 1st bat.

Aug. 2. Ensign H. Hall is removed from 2d to 1st bat.

22d Regt. Aug. 7. Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Fred. Crowe to be Captain, and Sen. Ensign R. Blanch to be Lieut., vice Talbot, deceased; date of commissions 18th July 1821.

28. Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) T. B. Jones to be Captain, and Sen. Ensign J. U. Colebrooke to be Lieut., vice Leith, deceased; date of commissions 20th Aug. 1821.

Sept. 20. Capt. C. D. Dunn is removed from 1st to 2d bat.

Capt. T. B. Jones (late prom.) is posted to 1st bat.

24th Regt. June 22. Sen. Ensign C. Bond to be Lieut., vice Heath, deceased; date of com. 14th June 1821.

Rifle Corps. July 23. Lieut. T. Dallas to be removed from the strength of the Rifle Corps.

Cadets recently admitted and promoted appointed to do duty.

July 28. Ensign H. K. Macauley, with 2d bat. 11th regt.

Sept. 28. Ensign A. Harrison, with 1st bat. 2d regt.

Ensigns T. Duke, E. Simpson, W. Halpin, W. Rawlins, K. Brett, and H. E. C. O'Conner, with 1st bat. 3d regt.

ARTILLERY.

June 22. The undermentioned 2d-Lieuts. are promoted to be 1st-Lieuts.; date of commissions 8th June 1821:

2d Lieut George Alcock,

2d-Lieut. John Horne.

2d-Lieut. Mathew Campbell,

2d-Lieut. Edw. Sayer Burchell,

2d-Lieut. Thomas Robert Boyle.

ENGINEERS.

Aug. 14. Sen. Lieut. John Coventry to be Captain, and Sen. Ensign J. J. Un-

derwood to be Lieut., vice Fotheringham, deceased; date of commissions 4th Aug. 1821.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

June 22. Sen. Assist. Surg. John Irving to be full Surg., vice Cook, deceased; date of rank 18th May 1821.

July 27. Surg. John Irving to take rank from 11th Jan. 1821, vice Ingledew, retired.

Sen. Assist. Surg. W. E. E. Conwell, to be Surg., vice Cooke, deceased; date of rank 18th May 1821.

Aug. 14. Sen. Assist. Surg. David Henderson to be Surg., vice Sutton, deceased; date of rank, 9th July 1821.

Sub-Assist. Surg. J. Allan, from doing duty under the Superintending Surgeon, to be attached to the Deputy Medical Storekeeper, Nagpore Subsidiary Force.

Sub-Assist. Surg. W. Collins, from doing duty under the Staff Surgeon, to be attached to the Cantonment Surgeon, Secunderabad.

Sub-Assist. Surg. J. Caldeira (late promotion) to be attached to the Deputy Medical Storekeeper, Field Force, Dooab.

Sub-Assist. Surg. J. Myers (late promotion) to do duty under the Staff Surgeon, Travancore Subsidiary Force.

Sub-Assist. Surg. M. Borrell (late promotion) to do duty under the Staff Surgeon, Field Force, Jaulnah.

Sub-Assist. Surg. J. Timasfield (late promotion) to do duty under the Superintending Surgeon, Presidency.

Sub-Assist. Surg. M. De Sylva (late promotion) to be attached to the Garrison Surgeon, Bellary.

Sub-Assist. Surg. J. J. Theodore (late promotion) to do duty under the Superintending Surgeon, Mysore.

Sub-Assist. Surg. P. Borthwick (late promotion) to be attached to the Deputy Medical Storekeeper, Field Force, Jaulnah.

Sub-Assist. Surg. G. D. Rozario, from doing duty under the Garrison Surgeon, Trichinopoly, to do duty under the Superintending Surgeon, Southern Division.

17. Sub-Assist. Surg. Corboz, of the Invalid Establishment, is attached to the Dispensary in Fort St. George; and Sub-Assist. Surg. De Sylva is appointed to do duty under the Sen. Surg. at St. Thomas's Mount.

21. Mr. Assist. Surg. Thomas Keys is ordered to do duty under the Garrison Surgeon of Poonamallee.

24. Mr. Assist. Surg. J. Smart, to be Garrison Surgeon at Negapatam.

31. Mr. Assist. Surg. Joseph Law and Mr. Assist. Surg. G. Gleig to do duty under the Garrison Surgeons of Fort St. George and Poonamallee respectively.

Sept. 18. Mr. Francis Godfrey is admitted on the Establishment as an Assist. Surgeon.

Mr. Assist. Surg. Godfrey is appointed to do duty under the Surgeon of the Horse Brigade of Artillery at St. Thomas's Mount.

Messrs. Assist. Surgeons R. C. Evans and S. Higginson are appointed to do duty under the Surgeon to the 2d bat. of Artillery at St. Thomas's Mount.

Surg. W. E. E. Conwell (late prom.) is posted to 21st regt. and 1st bat.

Surg. D. Henderson (late prom.) is posted to 13th regt. and 1st bat.

Surg. S. Dyer is removed from 13th to 2d regt. Light Cavalry.

Assist. Surg. J. Cox is removed from Rifle Corps to 2d regt. Light Cavalry.

Assist. Surg. A. Stevenson is removed from 2d to 4th regt. Light Cavalry.

Assist. Surg. W. Train is removed from 16th to 6th regt. and 2d bat.

Assist. Surg. J. Dalmahoy is removed from 6th to 11th regt. and 2d bat.

Assist. Surg. W. Shearman is removed from 11th to 16th regt. and 2d bat.

Assist. Surg. G. A. Herklotts is removed from 7th to 11th regt. and 1st bat.

Assist. Surg. J. MacDougall is removed from 11th to 7th regt. and 1st bat.

21. Mr. John Caswall, Mr. John Brown, and Mr. James George Coleman, are admitted on the establishment as Assistant Surgeons.

INVALID ESTABLISHMENT.

Aug. 17. Lieut. George Biss, 3d regt. Light Cavalry, is transferred to the Invalid Establishment at his request.

FURLOUGHS.

July 24. Lieut. R. Alexander, 24th regt. N.I., is permitted to return to Europe on sick certificate.

Aug. 14. Mr. Surg. Henderson is proceeded to sea on sick certificate for three months.

17. Mr. Assist. Surg. C. Jones and Mr. Assist. Surg. W. B. Jack to return to Europe on sick certificate.

The leave to return to Europe granted in January last to Major Carfrae, 3d regt. N.I., is cancelled at his request.

Lieut. G. Dods, 3d regt. N.I., to proceed to sea on sick certificate for eight months.

21. Lieut. T. M. Lane, 1st regt. Light Cavalry, to return to Europe on sick certificate.

24. Lieut. Thomas Wallace, 25th regt. N.I., to return to Europe on sick certificate.

28. Major W. Woodhouse, 7th regt. N.I., to return to Europe for three years.

Sept. 14. Major Lee, 20th regt. N.I., to return to Europe for three years.

Lieut. A. Pinson, 23d regt. N.I., to return to Europe on sick certificate.

Lieut. G. H. Thomas, 7th regt. Light

Cavalry, to proceed to sea, on sick certificate, for six months.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Criminal Session.

The Criminal Session of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery commences 10th of Oct., at the Court House on the Beach. The following is a copy of the Calendar.

Michael Mosely, William Taylor, and Robert Hughes, the two former privates, and the latter a drummer in his Majesty's 46th regt. of foot, charged with feloniously stealing sundry articles to the value of 79 rupees and 1 anna, the property of one Baboo.

William Dudley Highland, late a writer in the Post-office at St. Thomas's Mount, charged with a felony in stealing a letter containing a Bengal lottery ticket.

James Patterson, a surgeon in the Hon. Company's service, charged with forgery.

Venecataputty, of Madras, labourer, charged with uttering two false and counterfeited star pagodas, and uttering the same to one Chellapah Chitty, knowing the same to be false and counterfeited.

Veeran and Raumen, of Madras, labourers, charged with feloniously stealing sundry bottles of medicine, scales, and other sundry articles, of the value of 33 pagodas, 39 fanams, and 60 cash, the property of Veerasawmy Chitty and Sawmy Naick.

Kundappah Moodelly, of Madras, labourer, charged with feloniously stealing sundry pieces of broadcloth of the value, of 735 rupees, 6 annas, and 8 pice, the property of the Hon. Company.

Narrain Chitty, of Madras, labourer, charged with feloniously stealing sixty-two bags of wheat, of the value of eighty pagodas, the property of John Solomon Hall.

Lutchmunen, of Madras, labourer, charged with feloniously stealing thirty-six rupees, the property of one Kistnamah Chitty.

Vencataroyloo, of Madras, labourer, charged with feloniously stealing one gold neck ornament and one gold ring, both valued at seventy-five pagodas, the property of one Mangattah.

Iyaloo, charged with feloniously stealing sundry jewels of the value of thirty-nine pagodas, the property of one Raumasawmy.

Yasoo, of Madras, labourer, charged with feloniously entering the dwelling-house of one Mrs. Tara Gallistan, and stealing thereout one chintz cot curtain of the value of one pagoda, the property of the said Mrs. Tara Gallistan.

Andrew Reardon, a private in his Majesty's 34th regt. foot, charged with feloniously stealing a gold watch, &c. of

the value of one hundred and twenty-seven pagodas, the property of one Peter M'Donald.

Rungiah, of Madras, labourer, charged with feloniously stealing sundry articles of the value of sixty-four pagodas, seventeen fanams and fifty cash, the property of one Soobammah.

Cunniah, charged with uttering a false and forged bill of exchange, drawn on the Accountant General for Madras rupees three hundred and sixty, and annas four, purporting to have been drawn by R. Young, Acting Paymaster at Nagpore, with intent to defraud the Hon. East-India Company.

Valoyden, of Madras, labourer, charged with feloniously ravishing one Putchay Mootoo.—*Mad. Gov. Gaz. Oct. 9.*

TAX UPON THE PROFITS OF TRADE.

Bellary.—The shops of the Parsee merchants at this station are shut up, in consequence of a demand by the collector of a tax upon their profits in trade called Veesabuddee. This tax, it would seem, is due by the letter of the Regulations of Government so far back as 1818, though it has not been hitherto levied; indeed it seems hardly consistent with the mild and equitable system of British Government to throw a monopoly into the hands of European shopkeepers, to the detriment of native merchants and purchasers in general: accordingly it is doubted whether the letter and the spirit of the regulation in question are not at variance: the mode in which the Veesabuddee has been collected from the Parsee and Hindoo merchants, is certainly very disputable as to its legality.—*Hurk.*

COURSE OF EXCHANGE, AND PRICE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Oct. 10, 1821.

On England:—

At 30 days' sight, 1s. 10d. per Mad. rup.

90 days' sight, 1s. 10½d. per do.

6 months' sight, 1s. 11d. per do.

On Bengal:—

At 30 days' sight, 93 to 95 sicca rupees. per 100 Madras rupees.

Company's Paper:—

Remittable, 14½ per cent. prem.

New Loan, 9½ do do

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

Aug. 18. Ship Cornwall, Richardson, from Bombay 31st July.

22. Ship Bombay Castle, Hutchinson, from Bombay 29th July.

30. Ship Rochester, Sutton, from Portsmouth 18th May.

Sept. 2. Ship Anna Robertson, Biden, from London 4th April.

5. Hon. Company's ship *Marquis* of Wellington, Blanchard, from London 18th May.

— Ship *Thomas Grenville*, Manning, from London 18th May.

9. Ship *Daphne*, Chatfield, from London 21st May.

12. Ship *Perseverance*, Biron, from Liverpool 19th May, and Madeira 6th June.

15. Ship *Ajax*, Clark, from London 18th May.

— Ship *Orient*, Wallace, from London 20th March.

— Ship *Britannia*, Luke, from London 18th May.

16. Ship *Albion*, Weller, from London 19th May.

17. Ship *Eliza*, Woodhead, from Calcutta.

18. Ship *William Miles*, Beadle, from London 20th April, and Isle of France 15th Aug.

— Ship *Woodford*, Chapman, from London 1st June.

24. Ship *Abberton*, Gilpin, from London 29th May, and Madeira 22d June.

Oct. 3. Ship *Andromeda*, Stewart, from London 9th June.

Departures.

Aug. 18. Hon. Company's ship *General Harris*, Welstead, for Penang and China.

19. Ship *Venus*, Dawson, for Manilla.

— Ship *Glorious*, Patterson, for Coringa and Calcutta.

24. Ship *Bombay Merchant*, Hill, for Calcutta.

26. Ship *Bombay Castle*, Hutchinson, for Calcutta.

27. Ship *Cornwall*, Richardson, for Penang.

Sept. 1. Ship *Rochester*, Sutton, for Calcutta.

14. Ship *Perseverance*, Biron, for Calcutta.

17. Ship *Anna Robertson*, Biden, for Calcutta.

18. Ship *Eliza*, Woodhead, for Busorah.

21. Ship *Thomas Grenville*, Manning, for Calcutta.

22. Ship *Marquis of Wellington*, Blanchard, for Calcutta.

30. Ship *William Miles*, Beadle, for Calcutta.

— Ship *Woodford*, Chapman, for Calcutta.

Oct. 1. Ship *Orient*, Wallace, for Calcutta.

6. Ship *Albion*, Weller, for Calcutta.

9. Ship *Andromeda*, Stewart, for Calcutta.

10. Ship *Ajax*, Clark, for Calcutta.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.

From England: The Hon. Sir Charles Grey, Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court

of Judicature at this Presidency; Lady Grey, Mrs. Tolfrey; Misses H. and M. Hare; Dr. J. Hare; G. H. Dacre, Esq., Capt. T. Fair; Mrs. Sullivan, Mrs. Manning, E. R. Sullivan, Esq., W. Kindersley, Esq., Rev. J. Wright, Mr. J. W. Wright, Mr. Ashton, Mr. W. Hall, Capt. R. Hunter, Capt. J. Read, 69th regt., Lieut. Bagshaw, 89th regt., Ensign Olpherts, 89th regt., Messrs. R. C. Evans and S. Higginson, Assist. Surgs.; Messrs. Sheriff, W. Brooks, Duncan, R. W. Symes, C. Thursby, A. T. Cotton, and J. Johnston, Cadets; Mrs. Rosser and child, Mrs. Parr, Mrs. Wilson, Miss Bishop, Rev. Mr. Parr, Mr. Wilson, Captains Bishop, Gwynne, and Williams; Lieuts. Gwynne, Finn, and G. K. Babington; Ensigns Browne and Moore; Messrs. T. Gordon, W. Scott, T. Anderson, T. A. Sherman, C. W. Urcholey, A. T. Ormsby, and P. Clemons, Cadets; Mrs. and Miss Marshman, Mrs. Mack, Mrs. Bampton, Mrs. Peggs, Misses Cooke and Shepherd; Messrs. W. Gatfields, W. Ward, W. Bampton, J. Peggs, J. Mack, R. Ferris, and Samuel Ferris, Cadets; Messrs. T. Manner, E. Simpson, Duncan, Flyter, R. W. Lang and W. Rawlins; Miss C. S. Gascoigne; Messrs. G. Affleck, J. Brell, Briggs, and Robinson; Lieut. and Mrs. Ross, Lieut. T. Dale, Messrs. J. Calwell, Lewis, W. Harfin, J. Dacres, J. T. Whitcombe, W. D. Harrington, Campbell, J. Drake, C. H. Græme, A. Harrison, J. C. Whitlock, I. M. George, and Brown; Mr. Coleman, Assist. Surg.; Mr. O'Conner, Cadet.

BIRTHS.

July 17. At Pondicherry, the Lady of Capt. J. Wahab, commanding 6th extra bat., of a daughter.

19. At Trichinopoly, Mrs. Haig, of a daughter.

Aug. 4. At Secunderabad, the lady of Capt. Waddell, Paymaster to the Head Quarters Subsidiary Force, of a son.

9. At the Presidency, the lady of Major George Cadell, Assist. Adjt. Gen. of the army, of a daughter.

11. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Assist. Surg. Ewart, 16th Light Infantry, of a daughter.

12. At Masulipatam, the lady of Capt. T. B. Jones, 6th extra bat., of a son.

18. At Cannanore, the lady of Major J. Leslie, commanding his Majesty's 69th regt., of a daughter.

19. At the Presidency, the lady of H. Dickinson, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Courtallum, Tinnevely, the lady of J. Haig, Esq., Civil Service, of a daughter.

26. At Quilon, Travancore, the lady of Lieut. Col. Clifford, C.B., his Majesty's 89th regt., of a son.

26. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Lieut. Sr. Seward, 2d bat. 1st regt. N. I., of a son and heir.

28. At Ponnammallee, the lady of Lieut. Holdsworth, his Majesty's 82d regt., of a daughter.

29. The lady of E. B. Wrey, Esq., of the Hon. Company's Civil Service, of a daughter.

31. At Tellicherry, the lady of M. Lewin, Esq., of a daughter.

Sept. 2. At Cottagan, in Travancore, Mrs. Fenn, of a son.

7. At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. Savage, 13th Light Dragoons, of a daughter.

8. At Bellary, the lady of J. C. Wroughton, Esq., of the Madras Civil Service, of a still-born child.

10. At Nagpore, the lady of Ensign J. S. Impey, 1st bat. 8th regt. N. I., of a son.

13. At Trichinopoly, the lady of W. R. Taylor, of the Hon. Company's Civil Service, of a daughter.

16. At Masulipatam, the lady of Capt. G. Jones, Major of Brigade in the northern division of the army, of a son.

20. At Coimbatore, the lady of F. F. Clementson, Esq., of the Civil Service, of a son.

22. The lady of Capt. Crisp, of a son.

23. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Lieut. Col. Brodie, of a son.

26. The lady of John Gwatkin, Esq., of a daughter.

27. The lady of J. Macleod, Esq., of a son.

— At Kelladghee, the lady of Lieut. William Peyton, of the 2d bat. 19th regt., of a daughter.

Oct. 7. At the Presidency, the lady of J. M. Heath, Esq., of a still-born son.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 21. At St. George's Church, Lieutenant Colonel Henry Charles Dickens, commanding his Majesty's 34th regt., to Dorothea, eldest daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Samuel Dalrymple, C. B., of the Madras Artillery.

Sept. 5. At St. George's Choultry Plain, Edward Lake, Esq., of the Madras Engineers, to Harriet Marianne, fourth daughter of John Goldingham, Esq.

8. At the Residency, Nagpore, Capt. H. A. Montgomerie, 27th regt. Bengal Inf., to Hannah, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Duncan, of Ratho, Mid Lothian.

14. At Quilon, by the Rev. Dr. Hutchinson, Lieut. and Quart. Mast. Jackson, 25th N. I., to Miss Vandersloot.

15. At Waltair, near Vizagapatam, Lieut. P. Y. B. Kennan, Quart. Mast. of Horse Artillery, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Major Henry Yarde, commanding at that station.

24. At the Roman Catholic Chapel, Black Town, Mr. Marian Soares, to Miss J. M. D'Souza, eldest daughter of Mr. S. P. D'Souza, late Superintendent of the Stamping Room, Madras Mint.

Oct. 5. At St. Thomas's Mount, Capt. Fred. Derville, of the Horse Brigade, to Amelia, third daughter of Lieut. Col. Limond, of the Artillery.

10. At St. George Church, Lieutenant Crawley, of the Bombay establishment, to Rebecca Lisetta, youngest daughter of the late John Bevor Buchanan, Esq., of Fintona, County Tyrone, Ireland.

DEATHS.

It is with real and unaffected regret that we record the death of the Hon. Sir Geo. COOPER, Kt., second Puisne Judge of his Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras. This melancholy event took place on Thursday, 30th Aug., with a suddenness that alarmed and astonished the whole settlement. Sir Geo. Cooper has added another to the long list of victims to the spasmodic cholera. Accustomed as we have been of late years to the awful visitations of Providence, from the dreadful epidemic which has so long ravaged India, we know of no instance in which this fatal disease has been attended with such striking and melancholy circumstances, as, in the one which it is our painful duty now to notice. The late Sir George Cooper was in full health and spirits up to the hour of the attack; on Tuesday, being Judge's day, he transacted business at his Chambers at the Court-House. On Thursday he rose in health and strength, and took his usual morning's ride, and though on the road he experienced a little nausea of the stomach, he was otherwise well, and had no idea of the dangerous disease that had then begun to prey upon him. It was not until after breakfast that he thought it necessary to send for medical assistance, and even then had not the least suspicion that the fatal cholera occasioned the very slight indisposition that he felt; the professional gentlemen, however, who were called in, too soon discovered the nature of the disease they had to contend with, and instantly applied all the remedies that skill and zeal could suggest; but the disorder resisted every effort, and by three o'clock p. m. the case was hopeless. He expired at nine o'clock the same night. Sir Geo. Cooper was an able, upright, and impartial Judge, and as a public man his loss is greatly to be deplored. We forbear to speak of his many virtues in private life, lest we should fail to do justice to the excellencies of his domestic character. His age was only forty-three years. Every possible respect was paid to his memory. The fort flag was hoisted half-mast, and minute guns, corresponding with the age

of the deceased were fired during the last sad ceremony. The funeral was attended by the Hon. the Governor, the Hon. the Chief Justice, his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the Members of Council, the Public Secretaries, the Officers of the Supreme Court, and the Members of the learned profession, as well as by most of the gentlemen of the Presidency.—*Mad. Cour.*

May 28. At Chunchurlah, with the 1st bat. 6th regt., on route to Nagpoor, Ensign C. J. Powell, of the Madras Europ. regt.

June 8. At Atypamala, Lieut. C. H. Bonham, 2d bat. 20th N.I.

11. At Chillelah, Lieut. Lionel Trotter, 1st bat. 15th regt. N.I.

July 23. In camp at Malligaum, on route to Nagpoor, Lieut. John Teer Calvert, 1st bat. 4th regt. N.I. Mild in his manners, in disposition amiable, the death of this zealous and promising young officer is greatly deplored by the officers of his corps, and will be sincerely regretted by all who knew him.

Aug. 7. At Arcot, of the epidemic cholera, after a short illness of twelve hours, Lieut. Wm. Cairo Lockhart, 8th regt. L. C.

13. At Pondicherry, of an affection of the liver, Capt. Rich. Daily, of the half-pay of his Majesty's 53d regt., aged 35 years. After a period of twenty-two years' service, during which he contracted the disease which proved fatal to his existence, Captain Daily had sought in retirement, and in the bosom of his family, that happiness which is the best reward of the good and the virtuous; but hardly had he withdrawn from the active duties of his profession than he was snatched from the affection of a disconsolate and distressed wife, and of three young children, to whom he had only to bequeath the considerate remembrance of his former companions in arms.

15. At Pondicherry, after a very short illness, Blanche, the only daughter of Monsieur Law de Clappernow, aged 10 years.

16. At Vepery, Mr. John Pratt, aged 42.

18. At the Presidency, Mr. Conductor J. Britton, aged 51.

— At Pondicherry, Belina, youngest daughter of Capt. N. de Bergeon.

— At St. Thome (to which place he had removed but a few hours for the benefit of a change of air), Mr. James Sturrock, Military Cap maker, &c. &c.

19. At Bangalore, Capt. E. H. Leith, 2d bat. 22d regt. N.I.

22. Mr. Alex. Wm. Conner, aged 26.

24. Mrs. Cholette, wife of Mr. Sub-Assist. Surg. P. Cholette, leaving behind her a disconsolate husband and three children to bemoan her loss.

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24. Lydia Maria, the infant daughter of Mr. Joseph Ribeiro.

— At St. Thomas's Mount, after an illness of only a few days, Mr. Wm. Barlow, Deputy Commissary of the Rocket Troop, aged 23.

25. Of the cholera morbus, Miss Theodosia De Silva, aged 13 years and 23 days, daughter of Mr. Simon de Silva, Cabinet-maker, Mount Road.

28. At Bangalore, Major R. Palin, of the 4th regt. Cavalry.

29. At Vepery, after a long and trying illness, Mrs. Anne Hughes, aged 50.

— At Nagpore, the lady of Major C. A. Walker, commanding the 1st bat. 8th regt. N.I. She lived respected and beloved in the society of which she was so praiseworthy an ornament, and died in the possession of that universal esteem so often coveted but seldom obtained; leaving an afflicted husband to bemoan the fate that Providence, in its wisdom, has assigned him; and an infant only nine days old. The remains of this excellent wife and mother were interred in the Residency burial ground, the same evening, by the British Resident, the corpse being followed to the ground by the whole of the officers in camp.

20. At Vepery, at the house of his grandmother, Mrs. M. E. Thompson, by an attack of the cholera, John Alex. Cleveland, the infant son of Lieut. and Quart. Mast. J. W. Cleveland, 2d bat. 19th regt.

Sept. 2. At Gooty, of the spasmodic cholera, Peter Bruce, Esq., of the Madras Civil Service, Senior Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit in the Centre Division.

— At the house of Mr. Francis Dunker, the wife of Mr. John Raulim, aged 24, after a long and lingering illness.

3. At Trichinopoly, Major John Fotheringham, of Engineers, after an interrupted service of nearly 30 years.

— Mrs. Abigail Barr, Dress-maker and Milliner, Mount Road.

5. Of the spasmodic cholera, Miss Antietta Jeremiah.

10. At Hingnee, near Nagpore, Capt. Williamson Hunter, 1st bat. 8th regt. N.I.

14. Of the cholera morbus, after an illness of seven hours, Mrs. Eliza H. Fonceca, in the 22d year of her age.

15. At Vepery, of a violent attack of the cholera morbus, Thos. Gilbert William, youngest son of the late Mr. Conductor Thomas Moody, aged seven years.

16. At Bangalore, Duncan McGregor, Esq., Assist. surg. H. M.'s 13th Lt. Drags.

17. In Camp, at Killadghee, Mary Paulina King, daughter of Lieut. and Quar. Mast. King, 2d bat. 19th regt. N.I., aged 13 months.

23. Mr. I. B. Boswell, aged 43 years

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26. At his house in town, Mr. Wm. Orquhart, aged forty-nine, Mr. Orquhart arrived in 1814 from Calcutta, his native country, and was credibly employed as Superintendent of the Madras Gazette press, until the year 1820, when he set up a press of his own, from which was issued that periodical publication the "Madras Monthly Journal." He was the original projector and principal proprietor of the "Commercial Circular," which publication he commenced in 1818, and in the same year completed that valuable work the "Oriental Observatory." Independent of these, he printed a variety of works in the Hebrew, Persian, Telooquo, Canarese and Malabar languages, all which reflect credit upon him. Thus in his calling he has been always most actively and usefully employed. In his private character, as a husband and father, he was most affectionately and tenderly loved. As a friend, he was much esteemed and respected, and as a benefactor resorted to with confidence by the poor and needy; as his life has been truly valuable to so many, his loss will be deeply and very extensively felt.

Lieut. Hay, H. M.'s 34th regt., Aid-de-camp to his Excellency the Governor; a young man most deservedly and unfeignedly lamented by his brother officers.

30. At Vepery, the infant son of Lieut. Moore, H. M. 89th regt.

Oct. 2. At Tranquebar, after a severe and lingering illness of several months, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Mrs. Karstens, relict of the late Henry Karstens, Esq., of His Danish Majesty's Civil Service, aged 61.

At Trichinopoly, aged two years and nine months, Ellen, the youngest daughter of C. M. Lushington, Esq.

BOMBAY.

MINUTE OF COUNCIL.

EXAMINATION OF JUNIOR CIVIL SERVANTS.

Public Department, Sept. 13, 1821.—The Hon. the Governor in Council has received a report from the Committee appointed to hold the periodical examination of the junior Civil Servants, that they consider the following gentlemen to have made sufficient progress to admit of their being employed with advantage in the public service.

	Date of Arrival in India.
Mr. Boyd	1st June 1819.
Mr. Wheeler	12th May 1820.
Mr. Denham	30th April 1820.
Mr. Jackson	7th June 1820.
Mr. A. Bell	30th April 1820.
Mr. Warden	17th April 1821.
Mr. Frangle	9th June 1821.

Mr. Franco offered himself for examination, but in consequence of his indispo-

sition, it has been postponed to some future day.

The Governor in Council considers the progress made by Mr. Warden and Mr. Frangle, the former of whom had been under five months in India, and the latter only three months, to be highly honourable to those gentlemen.

The Hon. the Governor in Council confidently relies that the same assiduity and orderly demeanour which has distinguished the whole during their residence at the Presidency, in the prosecution of their studies, will be displayed in the discharge of the more important duties which will now devolve upon them, so as to entitle each to that countenance and advancement in the public service, of which his conduct has hitherto afforded so satisfactory a presage.

The Governor in Council takes this opportunity of impressing on the minds of the junior part of the service, that none of the higher appointments in the Judicial or Revenue Department can ever be conferred on gentlemen not acquainted with the native languages; and that no Civil Servant now below the rank of factor, will be advanced to any of the appointments in question, until he shall have undergone examination, according to the established forms.

By Order of the Hon. the Governor in Council,

F. WARDEN, Chief Secy.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

By order of the Hon. the Governor in Council.

Sept. 10. Mr. Richard Thomas Goodwin, to be Mint Master.

Sept. 10. Mr. Richard Thomas Goodwin, to be Mint Master.

Second Assistant to the Collector of Broach.

Mr. John Warden, to be acting Second Assistant to the Collector in the Northern Conkan.

MARINE APPOINTMENTS.

July 12. Mr. Charles Armstrong is admitted on the strength of the Marine Establishment of the Presidency, with rank as the junior volunteer of 1814.

Sept. 1. Capt. Faithful has been directed to proceed to Surat, to relieve Capt. Hall, as Commodore on that station; the last-mentioned officer returning to the Presidency.

The following arrangements for command have been made.

Lieut. C. J. Munro, to command the Benares.

Lieut. J. W. Guy, to command the Aurora.

Lieut. H. Wyndham, acting first Lieut. of the *Benares*, to the temporary charge of the *Thetis*, until she arrive at Surat bar, when Capt. Faithful will take command of the *Thetis*, as the cruiser on board which his pendant is to be hoisted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Indian Marriages.

A case of some interest respecting Indian Marriages lately came before the Court of the Recorder here.

About six years ago, Mr. A. B., a commissioned officer in the Bombay establishment, and a bachelor, was married at Seroor, in the presence of two witnesses, to Mrs. C. D., an English lady and a widow, by the officer commanding the forces, there being at that time no clerical establishment at Seroor. The parties have ever since lived together as husband and wife, but there having been issue of the marriage, they became anxious as to its legality, and whilst lately in England, requested the opinion of Dr. L., an eminent civilian, on the following questions :

1. Is or is not the marriage a legal one?
2. Should you be of opinion that the legality of the marriage is doubtful, would you recommend a second marriage, there being one child only of the marriage now living, with every probability of a future family?

Dr. L.'s opinion was : " That this is a valid marriage to some intents and purposes, but not to all. Marriages in the British dominions in the East-Indies are governed by the same law which prevailed in England prior to the Marriage Act, except where solemnized by ministers of the Scotch Church ; which marriages are rendered valid by a recent act of Parliament.

" This marriage is binding on the parties : a subsequent marriage by either with a third person, during the life of the other, would be void. The children would be, I think, to most purposes legitimate ; but as there was no priest to perform the ceremony, there are certain rights connected with real property, to which, according to a long series of old cases, the parties so married would not be entitled.

" Two years since a similar question was submitted to twelve Counsel by the East-India Company : of these I was one ; and after a very mature deliberation, we all, except one individual, gave an opinion to the effect above stated. That question related to marriages by Scotch ministers, but in substance the points were exactly the same as the present. An act was passed to remedy the mischief ; but that act is confined to marriages by Scotch ministers, leaving such marriages as this, celebrated by laymen, in the same legal condition as before.

" It is perhaps improbable that the parties, or their issue, would suffer inconvenience from the marriage being in some degree defective, as the occasions on which such defects would prove injurious are rare ; but to make every thing safe, I think another marriage is necessary. It should be had by license ; and in the affidavit to lead the license the circumstances which attended the first marriage should be stated. That second marriage should be had in confirmation of the first, and upon no account in the ordinary form, as if no former marriage had taken place."

In consequence of this opinion, the parties soon after their arrival in Bombay, presented a petition to the Court of the Recorder, setting forth the circumstances of their case, and praying to them, directed Church of England, to solemnize a marriage between them in the face of the church, in confirmation of their former marriage at Seroor.

On the first presentation of the petition, the Recorder stated that he was so decidedly of opinion that the existing marriage was valid to all purposes whatever, that he was unwilling to give a sanction to any repetition of the ceremony. On the parties however repeating their anxiety to have the ceremony performed, in consequence of Dr. L.'s advice, the Recorder repeated his opinion that he saw no ground for the doubt suggested ; but in order to satisfy the anxiety of the parties, his Lordship directed the license to issue, specially reciting the facts of the case, and requiring a specification in the Registry that the marriage is contracted, in order to remove any doubts as to the validity of that formerly contracted.—*Bombay Paper*, Sept. 15.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR J. MALCOLM INVESTED WITH THE GRAND CROSS OF THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE BATH.

Bombay, Sept. 7, 1821. — Yesterday morning at 11 o'clock the Commander-in-Chief held a dress levee at the Government-House ; immediately after which, the ceremony of investing Major-General Sir John Malcolm with the Grand Cross of the Bath took place.

His Exc. Sir C. Colville, decorated with the insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, and attended by his staff, having taken his station in the centre of the state apartment, in which were assembled all the principal Ladies and Gentlemen of the Presidency, Sir John Malcolm, supported by the Governor, Lieut. Col. Warren, H. M. 63th, and Lieut. Col. Houston, C. B., of the Bombay Forces, &c. &c. entered the room, and was introduced by Major-General Sir C. Colville to Sir John Malcolm. His Excellency then addressed the Major-General in the following words.

Major-General Sir John Malcolm—It not having been within your convenience to receive them from the hands of the Most Noble the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, in the capital of British India, the honour has been deputed to me by his Lordship of investing you in the name and on the behalf of the King, (with the Insignia of a Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath) of which you are already a Knight Commander.

Col. Hunter Blair having here read a letter from the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, communicating the honour conferred by His Majesty, and directing the Investiture, Sir Charles proceeded :

"Myself, by the favour of the same most gracious Sovereign, being a Member of this Institution, an honour I cannot but most highly prize, many circumstances combine to make the present a most gratifying office to me.

"In your person, Sir John, I can, without fear of the imputation of flattery, say, that in Europe, as in Asia, and in every branch of the public service, it will be freely admitted that the distinction is most richly, and in every way, earned, which has been long, and will, I hope, much longer be held up, and appreciated, as the proud reward, alike of diplomatic and ministerial, as of military merit.

"From the situation I have the honour to hold in this Presidency, it is highly satisfactory to me that this ceremony has taken place here ; for, although not properly belonging to its establishment, your services have been of that more than ordinary general nature, as to have connected you much with both the Government and Army of Bombay.

"Even among those who now hear me, are many who feel, I am sure, proud of having shared with you, in your political labours, as well as in your military achievements, and who, in this high meed of approbation, accorded to your deserts in each, have a participation gratifying to personal feelings, and a stimulus to their further exertions in the same career.

"Having received the honour of Knight-Commander, I have now but to invest you, in the name and on the behalf of His Most Gracious Majesty King George the Fourth, with the Insignia of a Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, of which you were already a Knight Commander.

Sir John Malcolm then knelt down, and having received the Star and other decorations, was invested with great feeling in the following terms :

"**Lieut. General Sir Charles Colville** : I trust I am not in expression of the gratitude I owe a great Sovereign for the high honour which I have this day received. It shall be the crown of my future life, and

justify his royal favour. It would certainly have been very flattering to me to have received this Insignia of the Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath from that illustrious nobleman, to whose good opinion and partiality I stand immediately indebted, for those opportunities of serving my country which have enabled me to attain this great and valued distinction. But as circumstances rendered this impossible, the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings has added to the obligations I already owe him, by devolving the duty of investing me upon an eminent Commander of that army, whose glorious achievements on the continent of Europe brought such an addition of claim upon their King, that the ordinary means of reward for military service were found inadequate, and to whom therefore is chiefly to be attributed the extension of that order, the highest honours of which have this day reached me, and caused my name to be enrolled with those whose fame will live for ever in the annals of their country.

"The gratification which I have felt, at an officer of your rank and character being the medium through which I receive my investiture, is greatly increased, by the ceremony taking place at Bombay. For more than twenty years my duties have led to constant communication and connection with the Government of this Presidency, and I have throughout that period been honoured by its marked confidence and consideration. It has been my good fortune also to have served at different times with its distinguished army, and to have shared public labours with those who hold the first rank in its administration. If persons now present with whom I have been thus associated in efforts to promote the interests of the Indian empire are (as your Excellency has stated them to be) gratified to see me receive this meed of approbation, how much more must I be, to have had it bestowed in the manner it has been, before such witnesses ! I have ever felt that strong ties of friendship and personal attachment, while they formed the ground of private happiness, were most conducive to the successful performance of public duty, and I experience at this moment in how great a degree they heighten the value of reward. I am indeed proud at heart to have such participants in the feelings which the honour conferred upon me by you, in the name of my Sovereign, has excited in my mind, from which no time can erase the impressions made by the ceremonial of this day.

As soon as the ceremony was concluded, a royal salute was fired from the battery.

Bomb. Chron. edit. 1810. In the year 1810, on the 14th of March, the Marquis of Hastings, then Governor-General, conferred the Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath on Sir John Malcolm, then Major-General, and Sir Charles Colville, then Lieut. General. By letters from Kases, dated 14th of Aug., we are informed that the preceding

and Statistical Reporter, a situation for which he was selected by the present Governor of Bombay, in consideration of the rare talents, acquirements, and qualifications which were in a very uncommon manner combined in Mr. Marshall's character. His natural abilities were of the first order. His perceptions on every subject were unusually clear and quick, his memory was most retentive, and his judgment ever unerring. His classical and scientific education, his constant habits of general reading, and his keen observation of every thing that passed before him, were calculated to improve to the utmost the faculties bestowed upon him by nature. The comprehensive mental powers that were thus created in him, were brought into operation by a corresponding degree of diligence and method, and he executed every thing he undertook with admirable ease and rapidity. But unfortunately his body was frail, although his mind was strong; had his health been good, the world would, ere this, have benefited by his talents and researches. As it is, there are several reports of Mr. Marshall's which are no less remarkable for utility and interest for the information they contain, than for the elegance with which they are written. As a companion no person could be more engaging; his conversation was replete with wit and instruction, and his manners were animated, cheerful and social. His acts of benevolence were of a nature to do him the highest honour; in this his family and nearest friends perhaps only know how to do him full justice. He wrote to an intimate medical friend, about two months before his death, describing the particulars of his case, which indicated beyond all doubt the fatal result, with as much precision and steadiness as if they related to another and not to himself. The same fortitude was displayed to the last hour, in which he was perfectly sensible and collected, and the transition to another world was imperceptible to those who attended him. The extent of the loss to the public service, and to society, in such a man, may easily be conceived.

28. Mary Rosina, infant daughter of Mr. Conductor James Edwards, of the Ordnance Department, aged 12 years.

30. At Tannah, of a painful illness, which she endured with patience, Mrs. Maria Theresa, the wife of Mr. Thomas de Monte, aged 22.

31. Jemettee Bannanje Wadia, master-builder, aged 67 years, nearly 54 of which have been most zealously spent in the Honorable Company's service. Jemettee Bannanje was the first, and indeed the only one who ever built a line of battle ship in India.

32. At Baroda, the infant daughter of Major John Stewart of Artillery, aged one month, and thirteen days.

1. At Colaba, in the 658 year of his age, Mr. Francis Tomkins, furniture manufacturer.

2. At Serat, Robert, the infant son of Mr. Joseph Nimmo.

4. Mrs. Anne Whish, the lady of Lieut. Col. Whish, of the Hon. Company's regt. of Artillery, aged 21 years.

12. Henry Mitchell, infant son of Mr. Trotter, aged 5 years.

13. After a few days' indisposition, Mr. Theodoroo Gomes, Clerk of the Custom House, aged 40.

22. Mary Florentia Russel, infant daughter of Capt. Lechmère Coore Russel, of the Hon. Company's regt., of Bombay Artillery, aged 11 months.

— Francis Franco, Esq., of the Hon. Company's Civil Service, on this Establishment.

23. Mrs. Anna Maria de Cruz, wife of Mr. F. de Cruz, jun., aged 22.

24. During his passage from Cooch to the Presidency, Capt. John Stewart, 28 bat. 3d regt. Bombay Native Infantry. Few have died more deservedly regretted than has this respected and accomplished officer; the remembrance of whose inestimable virtues, as a brother or a friend, will long be cherished by those who know his real and superior worth.

CEYLON.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Simon Sawers, Esq., to be Judicial Commissioner of the Residency of Kandy, in the room of Edward Tolfrey, Esq., deceased.

Henry Wright, Esq., to be Revenue Commissioner of the Residency of Kandy, in the room of Simon Sawers, Esq.; date 10th August 1821.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 9. At Jaffna Malagam, Mrs. Speldewinde, wife of H. G. Speldewinde, Esq., Sitting Magistrate of that Station, of a son.

Lately. At Paldinia, the lady of Lieut. R. Gray, H. M. 1st Ceylon Light Infantry, of a son.

DEATHS.

Aug. 7. At Paltoopani, while on a shooting excursion, of a bilious fever, aged 23 years, Henry John 8th John, Esq., third son of Lieut. Genl. the Hon. Fred St. John, and nephew of Bart. Esq., and Lord Viscount Bellinghoke and St. John. Although Mrs. St. John had been frequently advised to appoint her son to the Civil Service of the Colony, the many faults in his character and disposition, and his idleness, has been his grand and already acquired him the good will and regard of all who knew him, and the friendship and ac-

tachment, of his more immediate intimates. He can be remembered by the former but as the gentleman in every act of his short career among them, while his constant cheerfulness, great obligingness of disposition, and the liberal character of his sentiments and conduct, will long preserve, in the recollection, of the latter the loss they have sustained in his death.

9. At Kandy, after a severe illness, in the 37th year of his age, Edward Tolfrey, Esq., of His Majesty's Civil Service in that island, and Judicial Commissioner for the Kandian Provinces. Mr. Tolfrey was one of those gentlemen sent out to Ceylon on the first establishment of a Civil Service in 1801, and in the several situations which he held under Government, performed his duties with credit to himself and utility to the public. In private life his amiable and friendly disposition secured to him general esteem, and his loss to those who were most intimately acquainted with him is proportionate to their means of appreciating the value of his friendship.

Sept. 1. At Point Galle, after a lingering illness of nearly three years, W. H. Andrew, Esq., late Sitting Magistrate of Galle, aged 57 years, leaving a wife and 12 children and six grand-children to deplore their irreparable loss.

BIRMAN EMPIRE.

FOUR BIRMAHS FORCED FROM ON BOARD AN ENGLISH SHIP BY THE SIAMESE.—GREAT TREAT AT AVA.—MINISTER OF RANGOON DEPRIVED OF HIS DIGNITIES.

By the arrival of the Elizabeth, some time ago, from Rangoon, we were informed that the ship William Petrie, Captain Murray, was considered missing, as she had left Madras long before for the former port, but had not made her appearance. Letters, now received by the Elizabeth, report her arrival at Rangoon, and give the following account of the circumstances which occurred to prolong her voyage. Instead of making a direct passage from Madras to Rangoon, she steered first for the Nicobars, and was there loaded with cocoa-nuts. On quitting those islands, she met with such a succession of calms, that the stock of rice and provisions on board was entirely expended, and the crew, having nothing to subsist on for a considerable time except the cocoa-nuts, became quite exhausted and unable to perform the necessary duty of the ship. The commander was, in consequence, obliged to put into Junkseyon, a port belonging to the Siamese, in order to procure rice for the crew. After anchoring there, he went on shore in the jolly boat, in which was also a Chinese gunner, who had taken his passage on the Petrie for Rangoon. Upon, when the boat reached

the place where the Captain was to procure rice, entered the Siamese service, and informed his new masters that there were four Birmahs in the ship. The Captain was then arrested, together with his boat's crew, and not allowed to quit the place until he should consent to deliver up the four Birmahs. This he positively refused to do, and remained five days in confinement. Finding him obdurate, the Siamese sent down six boats, manned and armed, and took the Birmahs by force from the ship, while she had the British colours flying. On the sixth day, when these boats returned with the Birmahs, the Captain and his boat's crew were released, and permitted to go and purchase rice, or any thing else that was required for the use of the ship, after which the ship was allowed to sail without any farther molestation. From the report of Captain Murray, it appears, that great encouragement is held out by the Siamese for Englishmen to enter their service, and be employed in the approaching war with the Birmahs.

The William Petrie arrived at Rangoon on the 24th of April, when the above circumstance excited a considerable sensation in the place, and the local Authorities were very particular in their inquiries among the crew, in order to ascertain correctly how the Birmahs came to be given up. It was understood that they afterwards sent a representation of the case to the King of Ava, and that they intended to dispatch a letter on the subject to the Royal Government. Meanwhile the ship was again loaded for Madras, and was to sail before the end of May; but, from a letter of the 16th June, we learn that she was detained until the Royal decision should be known on the statement given of the Junkseyon business.

A great fire had taken place at Akyab, which consumed the whole town, with the exception of the King's palace, and a few houses in the neighbourhood belonging to public officers.

A large boat, which had been dispatched to Ava by Mr. Sarkies, a Rangoon merchant, was upset on her passage. In the course of very bad weather, and all her cargo lost, to the amount of 45,000 rupees. Mon Shoo-ah, the late Minister of Rangoon, who is of royal blood, and gave so much satisfaction by his liberal measures to merchants trading to that port, has unfortunately fallen under the King's displeasure. He had been discussing the religion and laws of the country with the King, and to some positive assertion of the latter he replied, by asking, from what book of their religion he had gained his information. His Majesty immediately withdrew his private palace, and issued an order that Mon Shoo-ah should be deprived of his dignities, and that his property should be confiscated. This is 42

and a summary mode of answering a puzzling interrogatory.

A new ship, belonging to the above-mentioned Mr. Sarkies, was to be launched at Rangoon in the beginning of the present month.

The Julia, Captain Webster, reached Rangoon on the 15th of June; and the Tetygnur, Patson, had sailed, or was about to sail for the Isle of France.—*John Bull in the East, July 23.*

SHIP LAUNCH AT RANGOON.

Rangoon.—“Every thing here remains perfectly tranquil, and one day follows another unmarked by any event worthy of communication. On the 2d of July, however, as a pleasing interruption to this dull and monotonous order of things, we had a ship-launch which produced some bustle and gaiety. The launch was a very beautiful vessel of 430 tons, belonging to Mr. Sarkies, a respectable Armenian merchant of this place. She is named “The Aram.” The Governor and his ladies, with almost every inhabitant of the town and suburbs, crowded to the wharf to witness the interesting spectacle. The ship is to be commanded by Captain Daniels, a well known and experienced commander in the Country Service. As soon as the vessel was secured in her destined element, a large party retired to the house of Captain Daniels, where as elegant an entertainment as the place could afford was prepared for them. The vessel is intended for the trade between Rangoon and Madras; but will shortly proceed to Calcutta to be coppered.”—*Mad. Cour., Sept. 25.*

NICOBAR ISLANDS.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE ENGLISHMAN REMAINING ON THE ISLAND OF NANCOWRY.*

In the early part of the year 1814, or about the time the news of peace reached Calcutta, Captain Daniels, of the ship *Ceres*, on his return voyage from the Isle of France to Rangoon, anchored off the western entrance of Nancowry for wood and water; the natives flocked on board, and at first appeared very friendly, bargaining yams and fowls to Captain Daniels and his crew for tobacco, at a very moderate exchange.

On the second morning they were visited by a Caffree and his son (by a native woman), who said he came to the place along with the Dames. They observed him examining very strictly the muskets which the Europeans were walking the deck with; and a very slight scrutiny was sufficient to prove within that they were perfectly harmless, all the looks being out of order. After some conversation with the people

who accompanied him, he laughed with them; and they then went away, pulling all round the ship before they entirely left her.

In the afternoon another canoe came aboard, bringing, to the great surprise of Captain Daniels, a white man. This fellow told the Captain that he was an Englishman, and had been left there by a man of war four years before, when, having fallen asleep whilst wooding, the ship sailed and left him behind. Captain Daniels found by certificates in possession of the Natives that the *Leda* frigate had visited the island not a year before; but the Englishman said that he was then at another part of the island; however, he would now go in the *Ceres*. His conduct notwithstanding appeared very suspicious; he addressed himself frequently to the Natives, and from his and their gestures it appeared that they were joking about the ineffective state of the ship's muskets. He spoke the language fluently, and on going away told Captain Daniels that he should see him again in the morning, laughing at the same time. Captain Daniels, apprehending from his manner that he had some treachery in view, got up from the hold and mounted two pounders, which neither the Englishman nor the Natives could have known of his having on board.

After daylight Captain Daniels got the ship under weigh, and just as the sun rose, being then under the topsails, they opened the mouth of the harbour, and saw this wretch (the Englishman) coming with about 30 large canoes full of men in a double line of battle, and a large Burnah trading boat (which they had probably taken at some former period), leading and pulling a double tier of paddles. As soon as they came near, Captain Daniels fired a six pounder amongst them; and as they expected to have nothing to encounter but the old muskets, they were thrown into such confusion and alarm, that they all took to their paddles and pulled for the shore as fast as they could. Captain Daniels instantly made all sail, and anchored at Carnicobar the next morning. The natives of this island told him, that the Nancowry people were very bad men.

A short time after this occurrence the Brig *Hope*, Captain Modgar, of Madras, went into Nancowry Harbour, and Captain Modgar bargained with the people for betelnut; but as soon as they found she had a great number of holes and chests on board, they laid a plan to cut her off, and the Englishman gave the signal to begin the work of slaughter, by knocking down and murdering the Captain and chief mate. The natives then cleared the decks, killing all the crew except 3 or 4 who were in the hold: they took all the goods out of her, and burnt the brig for the sake of the iron and copper. Two of the brig's crew

afterwards got to Rangoon; and one of them related this horrid tale to Captain Daniels. It appears that this Englishman's name is Worthington, and that he deserted from H. M. frigate *Bucephalus*, whilst she was in the harbour cutting spars. Captain Charles Smith, of the country service, was acting Lieutenant of the ship at the time of this man's desertion.—

Calcutta, 1821.

PENANG.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN LUMLEY, OF HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP TOPAZE.

Extract of a letter from Penang, dated July 28, 1821.—

"After so lately dwelling on the brave exploits of a gallant naval character in this country, it is with great regret that I have to announce to you his unexpected death, occasioned in a great measure by his excessive exertion and exposure in the late attack upon and subjugation of Mocha."

"Captain John Richard Lumley, of his Majesty's ship *Topaze*, who commanded and signalized himself so much in that attack, in a series of brilliant and harassing actions in December and January last, departed this life on board that ship, on her passage from Madras to Prince of Wales' Island, on the 23d of July, and his shattered remains (which had been in early life deprived of an arm, and otherwise mutilated in his country's service) arrived here yesterday, and were this evening interred in the burying-ground, with all the honours due to his rank, and with that marked and voluntary respect which his distinguished career and his well-known private virtues claimed and excited."

"The body was brought on shore by a procession of boats from the squadron to the captain's house; the *Topaze* firing minute guns, which were followed, as soon as the corpse was landed, by the guns of the fort, until the interment. The Hon. the Governor and the Members of Council, the Recorder, and Commander of the garrison, were the pall-bearers; and his Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief, the First Lieutenant and Master of the *Topaze*, attended as chief mourners; the coffin being preceded by the whole of the garrison, as well as the marines of the squadron under arms, and a great proportion of the seamen of the *Topaze* and *Lancer*, and followed by almost every individual of rank and respectability in the island, and by all the officers of his Majesty's ships that could be spared from duty. It is worthy of remark, that a more than usual concourse of natives attended upon this occasion, and evinced, with the utmost solemnity and decorum, a peculiar interest in the

affecting grandeur and warmth of feeling, which was displayed by this mournful token of respect to a departed hero."

"It will be some consolation to the friends of the deceased to know, that all the attentive kindness which the most refined and hospitable feeling could dictate, has been paid to his disconsolate widow and infant daughter (who were on board at the time of his death), by the Governor of this island, at whose residence they will remain until their departure for England in the *Princess Royal*, to sail in a few days."

"The following anecdote of Capt. Lumley is communicated by an old friend: When Capt. Lumley was employed in the *Chesapeake*, commanding his Majesty's frigate *Narcissus*, a division of troops and marines was landed to attack a post of the enemy. The gallant captain had waited, after viewing his marines land, quietly in his boat, until hearing a smart firing, he called out to his gig's crew, "Come, give way, my lads, let us see the fun." He landed, ran up to the field where the land forces were engaged, and getting into the thick of the fire, had no sooner arrived than he felt a rifle-ball pass through the shoulder blade of the arm which had been lopped off and taken out of the socket, some years before. An officer seeing him turn pale and bleeding, ran up to him and asked if he was wounded. "Yes," said the captain, "I am; but surely they might have hit me somewhere else, I was only an amateur."

"It is said that Lieut. Moriarty takes home, to lay at the feet of his Majesty, the flag of the Imam of Senna (called the holy banner of the prophet), captured and torn down by himself at Mocha, the first flag taken from an enemy since his present Majesty's accession to the throne."

The following is the account given of Capt Lumley's funeral in the *Penang Gazette*, of same date.

"The corpse was removed from his Majesty's ship *Topaze* precisely at a quarter after five o'clock, under a discharge of minute guns, corresponding with the age of the deceased, and accompanied by the boats, with parties of seamen and marines from his Majesty's ships in the harbour. The whole landed at the Navy Captain's house, where the body was received by the whole of the troops of the station, not on duty, assembled on the occasion."

"The procession moved at about half past five, attended by the Hon. the Governor, the Members of Council, the Hon. the Recorder, his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Forces, the Commander of the Troops on the Station, the Governor's and Garrison Staff, and the gentlemen of the several services on the island, together with the principal gentlemen of the settlement, and a large concourse of the inhabitants."

The solemnity of the occasion was increased by the band belonging to the *Tonquin*, which preceded the corpse to the place of interment.

The service was performed by the chaplain of his Majesty's ship *Leander*, and the ceremony concluded with the discharge of three volleys from the troops forming the funeral party.

The gentlemen of the military mess, in testimony of their respect and attention on this melancholy occasion, have postponed a large dinner party, which was to have been given to the settlement yesterday, to Thursday next, the 2d proximo. — *Mad. Cour.*

SINGAPORE.

PROSPERITY OF THE SETTLEMENT.

Late letters from Singapore mention that the settlement was in high health and prosperity. It is now fully established as the emporium of the Eastern Archipelago. Malacca is quite deserted; and not a vessel repairs to it except for refreshment, or a few peculs of spices; whilst many of the Dutch stations had been ravaged by the cholera, neither Singapore nor Bencoolen had been visited by it—a circumstance ascribed by the natives to the good luck of the English. — *Hurk. Sept. 6.*

SUMATRA.

BIRTH.

June 9. At Padang, on the West Coast, the lady of J. Dupuy, Esq., Resident of that place, of a son.

DEATH.

May 26. At Bencoolen, Capt. J. Bean, Commander of the ship *John Bull*.

JAVA.

MARRIAGE.

March 18. At Batavia, the Rev. S. Milton, of Singapore, to Miss Margaret Wilson, eldest daughter of the late Col. T. Wilson, Madras Establishment.

DEATHS.

March 1. At Batavia, of a fever of only four days' continuance, C. S. H. Chase, Esq., the only son of the Honourable P. F. Chase, Esq., First Member of Council at this place, leaving a young and disconsolate widow, and a number of relations and friends to lament his irreparable loss.

May 15. At Batavia, of the cholera morbus, Capt. J. Robertson, of the brig *Elizabeth*.

CHINA.

MANUFACTORY OF PRUSSIAN BLUE ESTABLISHED IN THE VICINITY OF CANTON.

It is singular that the native capitalists of China, if we except a few, do not afford any blue pigments whatever, all their wares are painted with Prussian blue, or smalts, which till within this year or two they have constantly received from Europe. But a letter lately received from China, states that a manufactory of Prussian blue has been established in the vicinity of Canton, and that in consequence the European is no longer in demand.

It is only surprising that the Chinese have not found out the mode of making this article before, for the process is very simple, and the ingredients far from costly; the principal ones being ox-blood, quicklime and saltpetre, calcined, lixivated and thrown into a solution of alum and green vitriol. — *Bom. Gaz.*

FORMATION OF BANDS WHO PRACTISE BOXING, CUDGELLING, &c.

It is stated to the Emperor that the men who navigate the grain boats up the grand canal, from Che-keang province northward, have formed themselves into bands, who practise boxing, cudgelling, and the use of various weapons, for the purpose, as they say, of defending themselves against robbers; but really for the purpose of domineering over any person who may thwart their will. A case is just now under consideration, in which they killed one man, and wounded three others. They are perfectly organized, and hundreds of them collect, in a moment, at the cry of the captain, whom they have appointed over them; and of whom they have made an idol image, which they worship evening and morning. — *Indo-Chinese Gleaner.*

COCHIN-CHINA.

CHOLERA MORBUS.—NEW CANAL FROM THE TUNG-PO TO COMMUNICATE WITH SIAM.

Our latest accounts from thence state, that the cholera morbus had, during last year, made very dreadful ravages in Cochin-China and Tung-king. That a new channel of a river, or canal, cut in a direct line from the Tung-po, westward, to communicate with Siam, had been dug to secure a commodious inland navigation, at all seasons of the year. There was, formerly, it is said, a communication in the same line, but by a river of a winding course, and the bottom of which was filling up with sand and mud-banks, so as to be passable in the spring only. To remedy this inconvenience, the present straight channel has been cut wide and deep; and where it falls into the former bed of the river, that

has also been enlarged. Great numbers of lives are reported as having been lost in this undertaking. One of the chief ministers of the kingdom, who superintended the work, was detected in certain clandestine proceedings. Where the canal came in contact with the houses, gardens, or plantations of the rich, they were spared, and the course was made to deviate to the right or left; but when it led through the houses, gardens, or fields of the poor, they were cut up without pity. In consequence of this, the said minister (who, the reporters say, is the King's father-in-law) was cast into prison in the eighth moon of last year, where he still continues. The Port regulations relative to the admission of foreigners, and the emigration of natives, are represented as being this season very strict.—*Indo-Chinese Gleaner*.

PERSIAN GULF.

EPIDEMIC CHOLERA.—DEATHS FROM EXCESSIVE HEAT.

Letters from Bussorah by the Harriet, which ship arrived here on Friday last, after a run from Muscat of only seven days, mention that the cholera has made its appearance on all the coasts of the Persian Gulf. Mr. Rich had proceeded to Shiraz; at Bushire the Harriet left the Conde de Rio Pardo, Francis Warden and Rahmancee, and passed the Liverpool Frigate off Polior. Our envoy, Mr. Jukes, was at Bushire.

At Bahrein the cholera had swept away a great many people. The Lady Nugent had arrived safe at Muscat, and sailed on to Bushire.—*Bom. Gaz.*, Sept. 5.

H. M. ship "Liverpool, from Bushire the 31st of August, and last from Muscat, anchored in the harbour on Thursday last. She has brought us no intelligence of a public nature; but the following extract of a letter from Bushire, exhibits a dreadful picture of the ravages of the epidemic cholera in that quarter.

"The cholera has made, and continues to make most dreadful and alarming ravages at Bussorah; in 15 days, 14,000 people were carried off; here 20 per day are dying, and the number increasing. It has extended to Kozroom, and will no

doubt soon make its progress all over Persia; the consequence is, numerous families have quitted their houses; some go to one place, and some to another; no business is done, the bazars remained closed and unsupplied; a gloom the most dismal pervades throughout."

The crew of the Liverpool, we are sorry to observe, have suffered severely from the excessive heats that pervade the Gulf of Persia at this season of the year, but which have been this year much more intense than usual; in addition to several seamen who have died, we are sorry to include no less than three of her Lieutenants and the surgeon; the names as follows: Lieuts. Fenwick, Gerrido, and Bell, with Mr. Alexander, the surgeon.

Several of the young officers attached to the troops at Kishme have also died, viz., Lieut. Le Blanc, of the 1st. bat. 12th, and Lieut. Forbes and Dr. Hind, of the European regiment.—*Ibid*, Sept. 26.

ARABIAN GULF.

CITY OF ZEBID PLUNDERED BY A BODY OF PREDATORY ARABS.

Letters from Mocha, dated 20th August, mention the arrival there of the Antelope, on the 17th August, with Capt. Hutchinson, our Resident, on board. We are sorry to state that Capt. George Robson, of the Marine, the Acting Resident, died on the 15th.

The present Resident had been received by the Dola with great attention and respect, and every thing seemed to evince that our relations with the Imam of Senna would continue to be maintained with friendship and fidelity.

The Yam tribe, who occupy a mountainous tract in the vicinity of Abou Arish, encouraged by success in their predatory excursions, attacked and plundered Zebid on the 1st of August, getting possession of much property; Zebid being described as a city of greater consequence, and of more commerce and trade than Mocha. The Dola of Mocha had marched out against them with a strong force, as they continued plundering the villages in the vicinity of Mocha.—*Bom. Gaz.*

African Intelligence.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

ADDRESSES PRESENTED TO LIEUT. GEN. SIR A. S. DONKIN, C.B., BEFORE HIS EMBARKATION.

The following addresses, one from Sir John Truter, Chief Justice, attended by the public functionaries at the seat of Government, and the other from the mer-

chants of Cape Town, were presented to Lieut. General Sir Rufane Donkin, K. C. B., before his embarkation at the Cape of Good Hope, 14th December last.

Address of the Chief Justice.

"Sir Rufane Donkin: In the name of the Court of Justice, in that of his Majesty's Fiscal, and in that of the President

and Members of the Burgher Senate, and other public boards and functionaries here present, I beg to express to your Excellency, as his Majesty's late Acting Governor in this colony, our sense of sincere gratitude for your active and benevolent administration, which, under circumstances of some difficulty, has been productive of concord and tranquillity throughout this colony.

"The Court of Justice, in particular, in conjunction with his Majesty's Fiscal, and other officers connected with that part of the public administration of this colony, have to acknowledge your protection and support in the discharge of their arduous duties; which, added to the tenor of your general conduct amongst us, claims our best wishes for your future welfare and happiness; and whilst the recollection of your administration will call forth sentiments of respect and esteem from the inhabitants of this colony, they cherish a confident hope that you will not cease to be their well-wisher, and that you will warmly join our colonial friends in Great Britain in promoting our interests at home, whenever and wherever, an opportunity may offer to do so."

To which address Sir Rufane Donkin returned the following answer:—

"Sir John Truter, Mr. Fiscal, Mr. President of the Burgher Senate, and Gentlemen, the other public functionaries here present:

"I feel highly flattered and honoured by your most obliging address, and it is gratifying to me to find that my endeavours to administer the affairs of this Government honestly and efficiently, have met with so high a reward as your confidence and approbation.

"I hope I may be permitted to say, that my intentions have been always good, and that I have really and sincerely desired to exercise the powers of my office for the benefit of this colony; but, in my endeavours to do so, I must acknowledge, in a particular manner, the efficient aid I have received from all the Civil Authorities; and I must also say, that the administration of this Government is rendered comparatively easy to a Governor, by the good disposition and orderly conduct of the colonists in general.

"To you, Sir John Truter, as Chief Justice. I am under many obligations, for your candid and upright advice and assistance, whenever I have had occasion to call for them; and I am happy in having this opportunity of testifying my respect for you and your Court, of which I have uniformly endeavoured to uphold the authority, and to encourage the independence.

"I request that his Majesty's Fiscal, the President and Members of the Burgher Senate, and other gentlemen here present, will also accept my assurances of

esteem and regard; and I can sincerely say, that I leave this colony strongly impressed with the kindness I have everywhere received in it (more particularly and pointedly since I have ceased to hold authority here); and that it will be my inclination, as well as my duty, to render to the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, and to you, Gentlemen, collectively and individually, every service within my power in the country to which I am returning."

Address from the Merchants.

The next day (December 15), a deputation from the Merchants waited on Sir R. Donkin, when T. C. Cadogan, Esq. addressed him as follows:

"Sir:—The Merchants of this his Majesty's settlement of the Cape of Good Hope, warmly appreciating the high-minded principles of justice, integrity, and active benevolence, that have conspicuously marked, in their humble judgment, your truly meritorious administration of the government of this colony, during the period his Majesty was pleased to repose the trust in your hands, as late Acting Governor, now respectfully beg leave to wait on you with this sincere homage of their grateful esteem, previously to your approaching departure for England.

"Their spontaneous, unfeigned thanks they present to you, Sir, for your accessibility at all times; for your unceasing and earnest study and promotion of the best interests of this colony, for your strict regard to public justice, and your great diligence in the personal performance of your arduous duties; for the extension of the coasting trade, so virtually conducive to the future welfare of the new settlements on the frontier, animated and fostered by the survey made by Captain Moresby, of his Majesty's ship *Menai*, whilst you yourself were upon the spot; for your most humane and judicious arrangements for the present and permanent comfort and prosperity of the numerous settlers arrived from England; for the especial proofs of your attention to the commercial interests of this colony, and thereby to those of Great Britain herself, by the foundation laid of a light-house, the establishment of Captain Marryatt's code of signals, in which you anticipated the desire of the gentlemen of Lloyd's, and by your proposed design of completing, if possible, the grand work of a breakwater

"For these, amongst many other instances, both general and particular, of your late administration, as acting Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, supported throughout by the able, upright, and efficient civil branches of this Government, the Merchants are happy in praying the favour of your acceptance of this expression of their acknowledgments.

"May your valuable life, Sir, long be preserved for the service of your country, and the happiness of your family and friends."

To which address Sir R. Donkin replied as follows:

"Gentlemen: I feel indeed most sensibly the very kind and flattering address with which you have been pleased to honour me.

"I know not how to thank you for the manner in which you have had the goodness to appreciate my endeavours to promote the welfare of this Colony, and the interests of your most respectable body.

"You have now amply rewarded me for the little I have been able to do, during a two years' administration of this Government; and, although I cannot take to myself all the flattering expressions which your partiality has induced you to use towards me, I hope I may be allowed to say, that my intentions have always been good; and that I have really and sincerely endeavoured to promote the welfare of this Colony, and its commercial interests.

"I take leave of my friends here with strong feelings of emotion. The marked attention which has been shewn to me, by all classes of persons since I have been out of office, has been most grateful to me; and I hope I need hardly add, that the favour and kindness you have this day shewn me, stand very prominent in my estimation of the several instances of regard and consideration which have been evinced towards me.

"Be assured, Gentlemen, that you have my very best wishes; and that I shall lose no opportunity of rendering you, collectively or individually, any services in my power.—*London Paper.*

RATE OF EXCHANGE.

By the latest arrival from the Cape we learn, that, at that place, the rate of exchange was at the unheard-of sum of 270. This high exchange has been caused by the great import and consumption of English goods, on the one hand, and, on the other, by the reduced expenditure of the naval and military establishments, whose bills on England are the remittances generally preferred, when there is not a sufficient demand for Colonial produce at home; and these bills, from their present comparative scarcity, have arisen to the above amount, while the depreciation of the rix-dollar is of course proportionate. The Spanish dollar was at 4s. 2d. and 4s. 1½d. Great exertions have been making at the Cape for the better manufacture of wines, which promise to become more and more an article of export.—*London Paper.*

SETTLERS IN ALBANY.

There is not the slightest foundation for the rumour that the Caffres had attacked

the settlers in Albany. The Caffres have not shown the least symptom of hostility for above two years past.—*London Paper.*

SIERRA LEONE.

MARKET OF FREETOWN.

We have long had the intention of submitting to the general consideration of the inhabitants a few remarks connected with the quantity, the quality, and the prices of the principal articles of subsistence in the market of Freetown.

Some animadversions, recently communicated by a valued contributor on the state of the rice market, appear to have been attended with good effect; as the price of that article has already returned to what may be considered a fair level. This, however, is not one of the articles on which our reflections have turned: for we consider that, in articles of such magnitude, the market may be best allowed to be its own legislator. If hoarding the grain be carried sometimes to the extent of becoming a public grievance, the hoarders are as often punished by the influx of fresh supplies of that, or other corresponding provision; and the hoards always afford a certain resource against absolute famine.

The extravagant prices of beef and mutton have for many years furnished ground of just complaint, with very little approach, as yet, to redress or relief. A shilling a pound for mutton, which would hardly be admitted to sale in any part of England; and sixpence a-pound for beef, which is as much inferior to that mutton as we have described the mutton to be to the English saleable standard, must be acknowledged to constitute a serious public grievance, and a great deficiency in the ordinary comforts of life.

Some amendment has taken place with respect to the mutton, which was, a very few years since, as bad as the beef is now. The price has remained unaltered; but the state of the article has improved so far as to become generally tolerable. It may be made much better, and still the price would be much too high; it may at least be expected, that the clerk of the market should be instructed to allow none to be sold at the standard price which is not of proper quality.

With respect to beef, it is so very rare an occurrence to find any of decent quality, that we cannot easily devise a remedy for the present inconvenience; for if the worst is bought for sixpence a-pound, without opposition to the price, or to the state of the article, how are we to obtain it cheaper or better? The seller will not, of pure good-nature, keep the animal longer in fattening, or take a lower price than that which the market affords.

The mischief is that there, or any other articles of the first necessity, should be allowed to assume a settled price, under

which they will not be given. Any fixed price, whether designed to keep up or to keep down the value, is contrary to the fair principles of the market, and will not fail, in the course of its operation, to become mischievous equally to buyers and sellers. Consumers, when they find an article at once excessively bad and excessively dear, will consider how they can avoid purchasing it altogether. This will soon be the result of the present high price and bad quality of the beef of the Sierra Leone market.

In the smaller kinds of provision the same bad system has established itself. Ducks are sold at a dollar each, and will not be sold for less; although they are now very numerous bred, not only in the houses of the poorer inhabitants in Freetown, but in most of those of the adjacent hamlets. They are retained on hand, and so accumulate an overstock beyond the means of the owners to maintain them, rather than sell them for less when purchasers cannot be found at that price. May not a remedy be found for this branch of the general evil, by occasional orders from families or ships to market agents, to buy at three shillings and ninepence, or four shillings, or four shillings and sixpence, and not higher? If the present fixed price of a dollar be once broken, the market will soon bring the thing to a just level. At the Cape de Verd Islands and at Goree, ducks of the same description and quality are sold for a quarter dollar each.

Sucking-pigs also have an extravagant settled price of three dollars each, while at the places we have mentioned they are sold for one dollar. The breed of pigs is as numerous here, in proportion to the extent of the settlement, as it can well be any where: the enormity of the price is, however, so great that purchasers cannot be found in adequate numbers; and this is the principal cause of the nuisance so justly made ground of complaint, that our streets are overrun with half-starved hogs, which, instead of giving way to passengers, are almost ready to seize and devour them for relief of their intolerable hunger. The best remedy for all concerned in this matter; for the owners, the consumers, the passengers, and the hogs, would be, to allow the last-mentioned to come to table in their early days at a reasonable price. As the matter is now managed, it will soon become a question whether we shall eat the hogs or they shall eat us?

In respect to eggs, a similar mischief may be removed by a similar remedy.

The clerk of the market is very attentive to the duties of his station, and wants only to be properly instructed and supported in order to do much good. In a recent instance, he brought before the magistrates at the police-office a woman detected in selling rotten eggs, of which she had a whole basket beside her. The wo-

man's crime or misfortune (for all the eggs were thrown away and she was fined for selling them), was, that she would not sell them for less than the established price of a quarter-dollar for half-a-dozen; and as few will be guilty of the extravagance of giving a quarter-dollar for six eggs not larger than those of a pigeon, the greater part of the vast quantity daily laid by the fowls of the colony are of necessity doomed to rot. Six of these eggs would, in reality, be dear at sixpence, and the best course respecting them is, to let them rot away until they come down to that price, and to fine all who sell them in a rotten state.—*Sierra Leone Gaz.*, Sept. 1, 1821.

Pursuing the train of the observations respecting the supplies of the general articles of household provision, it is thought that some of the advantages, or rather reliefs, most earnestly desired, would be found in regulations to the effect following:

1. The total exclusion of all very bad meat, as totally unfit for use.

2. Distinguishing the meat admitted for sale into two or three qualities, according to which the price may be regulated, and not left in the present confused state, in which the best and the worst are sold at the same extravagant rate. This may be easily done in the whole extent, in respect to mutton. In respect to beef, all that is practicable is, to exclude the worst possible of the worst. Good beef is so rarely seen, that the recent exhibition of what was called the prize ox, was, in a manner, requisite to shew, that African pasture could really fatten the ox to that degree. The rejection of very bad beef may operate as a motive for proper attention in feeding and keeping the oxen, in general, until they attain proper condition.

We certainly would not propose the conjoint influence of an increased price, because we think the present price too high for the best that Africa can produce.

Concerning the descriptions of small stock, we have little further to suggest; but we see much reason to lament the total want of other descriptions of that stock, and some ground of blame to the inhabitants for not having raised a supply. No such thing is to be found in the market as a turkey: very few of those birds have been, at any time, reared in this colony. At times not far distant, a turkey could be procured to do honour to those public entertainments in which the colonists were most interested. Considerable numbers have been introduced, from time to time, by private importations, and by the kindness of the Commanders of His Majesty's ships on the station, when, in cruising to windward, they have reached at Cape de Verd Islands, where turkeys are to be obtained in abundance at a dollar and a

half and two dollars each; whereas they have been sold here, on particular occasions, for seven, eight, and nine dollars. But on a recent mercantile importation, a considerable number were distributed among the friends of the importer at three dollars and a half each.

The rearing of turkeys is every where a matter of some difficulty, and requires considerable attention and management; but several successful attempts have proved the practicability of the thing, and by raising even on turkeys may be made part of the general stock of the nation market here as well as at the Cape de Verd Islands, and at Accra on the Gold Coast, where any number may be obtained at the ordinary price of a dollar.

We would recommend to the Agricultural Society to consider of the expediency of encouraging the raising of turkeys by an appropriate premium. A measure of this kind has already been adopted in order to introduce a superior breed of fowls; but it is impossible to keep these to a distinct race. The benefit has, however, been partially realized, by crossing the small African fowls with the large fowls of England.

Geese, it is said, will not breed in the colony. Eggs have often been produced by the goose, but no birds; and we have not even heard that the mother has sat upon the eggs to hatch them. We do not think, however, that the hope of naturalizing this fine bird ought to be abandoned. The old ones imported, preserve the health and hardihood usually characteristic of their race; and there is every reason to think, that those now in the colony may live here a hundred years, which is said to be the ordinary extent of the life of a goose in Europe, when his thread is not cut short to gratify the luxury of man. Where the life and health of the animal are equally favoured, there is no reason why the race should not be equally prolific. The goose, although it can live any where, has habits which are not equally suited to all situations. Although it can exist without water, it thrives best where it has free access to brooks, and pools, and ponds; it is quite out of its element in the bustle of a town. We would, therefore, recommend to the public-spirited proprietor of a large flock, whose majestic march and martial tones are often admired in the streets of Freetown, but whose barren and unproductive state is matter of universal regret, to distribute them among the gentlemen of the villages in the interior: through whose careful superintendence and skilful management we hope, at the feast of Michaelmas, 1822, to see some of their descendants on the hospitable tables of Freetown, if earlier epicures should not consume them in the shape of goslings.

It was not until the reign of Henry the Eighth that turkeys were introduced into England; and we must suppose that some management was at that time required, even there, to raise a native breed. They are now, and for a long time, have been in such abundance, that Norwich and the county of Norfolk alone are supposed to furnish above a hundred thousand turkeys a-year to the London market. The counties of Lincoln and Cambridge (not the University) are the great nurseries of geese in England. The wild geese and ducks brought to Freetown for sale, at certain seasons, are found in sufficient numbers, in several places about the colony, to shew that these situations are well adapted for the tame kinds.—*Ibid*, Sept. 8, 1821.

ARRIVAL OF PRINCE ALIFA SADOO (NEPHEW TO ALMAMY ABDULKADAR, KING OF THE FOULAHS), AT FREETOWN.

We have the satisfaction to announce the arrival of Prince Alifa Sadoo, with despatches from Almamy Abdulkadar, king of the Foulahs, to Acting Governor Grant. He was escorted by a numerous retinue of armed men, who were likewise instructed by Almamy to afford protection to the traders proceeding, on this occasion, to Port Logo with 500 oxen, a great many sheep, and considerable quantities of gold and ivory. They met with no annoyance nor interruption in the journey until their arrival at Kookoona, where, in the temporary absence of Lamina Camara to the Scarcies, the chiefs or headmen objected to their proceeding by the path to Port Logo, and endeavoured to compel them to go to Fouricaria with the whole of their trade. After some delay and unpleasant palavering, they consented to allow them to pass on with twenty head of cattle, about sixty sheep, and some gold and ivory to Port Logo; the remainder was sent to the Scarcies and Fouricaria, but the greater bulk of the whole was conveyed to the latter place. Alifa was extremely indignant at the unwarrantable conduct of the chiefs of Kookoona, and was restrained only from forcing his way with the sword, by the sense of respect he entertained for the Governor of this colony, who, he supposed, ruled over the inhabitants of that part of the country. From the latter place he very properly sent back a messenger to inform Almamy of the insults he had received, who has returned for answer, a few days ago, that the strictest silence must be observed until he returns to the capital, when the elders of Teembo will advise as to the means of obtaining the fullest redress.

Bombasee, the king of the Timmanees, who resides between Ali Karlie's territories and the Limba country, died at Bancaroo's capital a few days ago. This will increase the power and authority of our friendly ally, Ali Karlie, who now enter-

tains the most sanguine hopes that he will be able to open a better and a safer path of communication between Port Logo and the Foulah country, by passing through the Limba country, which is at present tributary to Marum of Tembo Bafody, the king of the Foulahs, died some time ago, and a Foulah chief was immediately proclaimed regent; and it seems probable, from the power and policy of the Foulahs, that he will retain his independence, and overwhelm any influence which may be raised by the people in the selection of a sovereign.

The regent of the Limba country is named Brima Danso; he resides at Warra-Warra, the distance of which from Port Logo is not accurately known, but it lies four days' journey from the confines of the Foulah country. In the route mentioned above, Kookoona will be altogether avoided, and, as it is so far removed from the latter place, the malignant influence of the chiefs cannot be expected to extend to any part of it. By pursuing this new path, the country traders will benefit so much, that scarcely any customs will be exacted from them as they pass along: whereas, at Kookoona and other places on the other route, heavy taxes are imposed, and vexatious demands often made to admit the property, which they carry or bring with them, to pass.

The most of the cattle and other articles which were brought, on this occasion, have already been imported into the colony; thus affording additional proof, if any were required, of the advantages flowing from the mission which was lately sent, by Capt. Grant, acting governor, to the King of the Foulahs.

A priest, named Boobacarie, and his wife, have accompanied the Prince. The lady wears large golden ear-rings, in the shape of a heart; and her dress very much resembles the costume of the females of Soudan, as represented in the late admirable publication of Capt. Lyons, R. N.—*Sierra Leone Gaz.* Oct. 13, 1821.

GULF OF GUINEA.

SLAVE TRADE

The following extract of a letter from an officer on board H.M.S. *Myrmidon*, furnishes fresh proofs, if such were indeed necessary, of the increasing extent of the slave trade on the Leeward Coast:

Fernandez Po, Aug. 6, 1821.—"We have been cruising in the Bight of Benin, in company with the Pheasant; and, in my life, I never saw any thing to equal the extent to which the slave trade is carried on in that place. To give you an idea of it, I will particularize the vessels spoken to, and chased, &c. At Whydah, two spoken and two chased away by *Myrmidon*,

and caught at Bight (one, a Portuguese, for slaves, the other said to be a trader, likewise Portuguese); unfortunately for us no slaves on board. A few miles further on at Badagay, and on that part of the coast, two large Portuguese schooners; at Lagos, six large brigs, and a ship very nearly or quite as large as the *Myrmidon*, to carry eight hundred slaves (one brig, supposed to be a Spaniard, escaped). On the 25th July, off Cape Formoso, a schooner was seen from the mast-head, about sixteen miles from us; at three we caught her: she proved to be the "*Adelaide*," Portuguese, bound to Bahia. Had on board, at time of capture, two hundred and thirty-two slaves, seventeen of whom have died from being so dreadfully crowded: the Pheasant was in company. To-morrow morning we sail to examine the rivers Bonny, Old Calabar and Cameroons, and hope to find some vessels with slaves actually on board."

Thus, in the Bight of Benin and its neighbourhood alone, sixteen vessels were carrying on this detestable traffic; and these vessels, on a moderate computation, would carry from the coast five thousand four hundred victims; from which number, owing to the tenor of the treaties, the cargo of the "*Adelaide*" will, most probably, be the only exception; and it is to be remembered, that the statements in the foregoing letter are the results of a few weeks' cruise.—*Sierra Leone Gaz.* Sept. 15, 1821.

The kindness of a Correspondent enables us to draw the attention of our readers to the subjoined interesting communication regarding the River Calabar, and the Leeward slave trade.

"His Majesty's brig *Snapper*, commanded by Lieut. Knight, in proceeding down the coast in the month of June last, and when off Cape Mount, chased two schooners under French colours, that made every exertion to escape; but when, from the vicinity to the shore, they found that impossible, they then separated, so that one only could be boarded. The largest one was the object of attention, and when the *Snapper* got near, a shot was fired to bring the vessel to, which shot was immediately returned by the schooner; a second shot from the *Snapper's* long gun, however, brought her to in haste. She was found to be the French schooner, *l'Étincelle*, of Bourdeaux, absolutely fitted out at that port for the slave trade. Her equipment was of the most superior description, and her cabin superb; French mirrors, and scarlet curtains, &c. The captain begged earnestly Mr. Knight's acceptance of some presents, and wished to have put some cases of Champagne into the boat: he said, as an excuse for the shot that he fired, that he took the *Snapper* for an Au-

urgent. The other schooner eluded search, owing to the lateness of the evening.

When the Snapper was at Calabar, she found there, besides the Portuguese schooner Conceicao sent up to Freetown for condemnation,* a Spanish felucca and two French schooners, l'Hypolite and le Neptune. The Spaniard is so fast a sailer, that they entertain no fear of her capture when once clear of the river: she is a constant trader between the Havannah and Calabar. The late visits of the men of war and their boats have made the slave traders at that place so cautious, that, with the exception of the Conceicao, all were keeping their slaves in factories on shore, until the very day of their departure.

Lieut. Knight was informed that a French schooner had lately sailed with 200 slaves for Cayenne, which vessel, from the sharpness of her build for the advantage of sailing, could only carry at the rate of nine gallons of water per slave; and the commander of her had no intention of touching at any other place before he reached his destination. This commander was second Lieutenant of the frigate that engaged the Amelia off the Isles de Los in 1818!

When there were lately several slave vessels together up that river, they were moored, with springs on their cables, in a position so as, at a short notice, to present a half-moon battery; and were determined, as they said, to support each other to the last. They went to quarters every night, and had guard-boats for some miles down the river in communication with each other, and they threatened to hinder the sailing of the English oil ships until they were all off themselves, but did not persist in making such an attempt: the Duke Ephraim, who is friendly to the English, having declared he would not, in that case, allow a slave to be sold to them.

It was with much pain that the commander and officers of the Snapper observed, when up the river Calabar, the very frequent and almost constant practice of human sacrifices that take place at religious ceremonies, particularly funerals: several took place when the Snapper was moored off the town. The remonstrances that were used were considered as ridiculous: a man conceiving he would be haunted by the spirit of his deceased relation were he not to send slaves to accompany him to the other world, and that he would be considered as void of natural affection, and the spirit of a man, were he to omit so material a part of the obsequies.

The officers were treated with the ut-

most respect by the natives, and all the neighbouring chiefs. Duke Ephraim also went on board the brig in great state. This great personage went in an immense canoe, with a train of about fifty men, colours flying, and a great noise of drums and other native instruments.

Setting aside the slave trade and diabolical practice above spoken of, the people of Calabar seem to surpass all the other African nations of the coast in every branch of civilization, and domestic comfort is much better understood and practised by them. Every man of consequence can write English and speak it fluently; for, notwithstanding they are as often visited by Spaniards, Portuguese and Frenchmen as by our own countrymen, no person of any other nation is invited to the Duke's dinner parties, or received into their houses with any degree of kindness and hospitality. The Duke's property is supposed to amount to £50,000, and consequently his power is almost unbounded in such a country. Every house is fitted up with European furniture, for their great resources in slaves and the palm oil trade enable them to command every necessary commodity. The houses are a good deal in the Moorish style, consisting of large courts, with apartments around them. The Seraglio is an imitation of the same nation: every apartment is fancifully and very skillfully painted by the women. At the Duke's dinner parties, French wines, cordials, and other good things abound, and he then only dresses in the English costume, wearing a red coat and silk stockings.

The people are shrewd and cunning to a degree, immoderately fond of what they call money (trade goods), and extremely troublesome on many occasions, if it is not convenient to make them frequent presents; and the lower class are much addicted to thieving."—*Ibid.*, Sept. 29, 1821.

The following is an interesting Extract from a Letter, dated Cape Coast, Sept. 10th, 1821.

"We are all anxiety and impatience, as to the manner in which the government of these settlements is hereafter to be administered. There has not been an arrival on the Leeward Coast, from England, for several months. Nothing is heard amongst us but vague conjectures and opinions on the most probable course that will be adopted by Ministers in our behalf. The outside of the Castle presents a scene of constant bustle: with few exceptions, all are employed in building, or making other preparations to deliver up their comfortable quarters within the Fort to the new comers. Several houses, of a superior description, are in a state of forwardness, and as many of the mud dwellings of the natives, in the immediate neighbourhood, have been purchased and pulled down.

* The Conceicao, under Portuguese colours, with fifty-four slaves on board, prize to H.M.'s brig Snapper, Lieut. Knight, commander, entered the harbour of Freetown, Sierra Leone, on the 29th of Sept.—*Sierra Leone Gaz.*

Cape Coast town wears a very different appearance to what it did two years ago. A direct road has been thrown open from the Castle to the foot of the hill on which the Martello Tower stands, and from thence another winds to the top, together giving a full view of that (to us) important work from our ramparts and windows. The palaver with the Ashantees being settled, we are at liberty to pursue our plans for our future comfort, without any apprehension of further disturbance from that quarter. This is almost, or perhaps entirely, to be attributed to the said tower, which, in so short a space of time, has been completely finished, and can now, in the opinion of all those who may be supposed capable of judging, bid defiance to any force that our troublesome neighbours could ever bring down against us.

Naval officers speak highly of the tower, and of the bare hill it stands on; as a sea-mark, it can be discerned at a very considerable distance, as the ground on which it is built is of much greater elevation than any other near it.

The Snapper arrived here on the 5th inst., last from St. Thomas's; she brought the account of a revolution having taken place at the island, and that the old Governor is deposed and kept a close prisoner, principally, it is thought, for having opposed the landing of the great number of slaves that are imported from the Gabon.—The new Governor is said to possess a slave factory in that river; many small vessels were

lying in the bay of St. Anna de Chaves, doubtless to run that short distance, and slaves are shipped from the island in larger vessels for Brazil. The Snapper is said to have boarded a great number of Portuguese slave traders when in the Bight of Benin; twelve were seen in the space of two days, all of which were examined by the squadron then in company, except three that escaped, having got under weigh immediately the ships were made out.

The Snapper anchored in the middle of five slave vessels at Lagos, which were all boarded; one a large ship, without any guns: and another a brig mounting sixteen, fitted out at Lisbon. The ship fell in some time ago with an insurgent privateer, that threw all her guns overboard, and plundered her of whatever was worth taking. This ship was (on the scale that slaves are now stowed) able to carry 1,000 at least.

We are enabled to state, from undoubted authority, that the Dutch Government have sent out to the Governor and Residents of Elmina Castle full permission to sell canoes to the Portuguese and other slave traders, thereby affording great facilities to that traffic, and that, in consequence, many slave vessels had anchored at that place, and had been amply supplied. It is to be remarked, that those large canoes are not easily obtained in the Bight of Benin, and are there very much dearer.”

—*Ibid.* Oct. 13, 1821.

Home Intelligence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOARD OF CONTROL.

The Gazette of 5th Feb. announces a change in the Board of Control. The new appointments are those of the Right Hon. C. W. W. Wynn, W. H. Freemantle, Sir G. Warrender, and Dr. J. Phillimore. The names omitted are those of Lords Binning and Walpole, and Mr. Sturges Bourne.

WRECK OF THE THAMES, OUTWARD-BOUND EAST INDIAMAN.

Eastbourne, Feb. 5.—At three o'clock, on Sunday morning, it blowing a perfect hurricane at the moment, a large ship ran on shore on the Bowdler Bank, opposite Martello Tower, No. 73, at this place. Immediately afterwards she was observed firing guns, showing a number of lights, and cutting away all her masts in succession. The Coast Blockade Parties stationed here were immediately employed, under the superintendence of Lieut. Edward Chappell, R.

N. in dragging two large boats about a mile along shore, to a place opposite the wreck, in which occupation they were joined and actively supported by Mr. Noakes, of the Custom-House, Deputy Agent for Lloyd's, and a large body of the inhabitants; but when this was accomplished, as the moon had gone down, and the gale rather increased, with a tremendous surf raging over the rocks, it was found utterly impossible to venture off to the assistance of the wreck. Day-light was therefore waited for with the utmost impatience, but that the crew of the vessel might be aware of their situation being observed from the shore, several houses were illuminated, a large bonfire made on the beach, a number of false fires burnt on the Parade, and the Blockade Centinels were directed by their officers, to fire off their pistols every five minutes. It is with great pleasure, we add, that these signals were seen and comprehended by those on board the ship, who by such means became comforted with an assurance that succour was at hand. At day-

break, a large East-Indiaman, the *Thames*, of 1,300 tons, was observed aground at the distance of about half a mile from the beach driving slowly to the eastward. As the lives of the passengers and crew would have been exceedingly endangered had the ship gone to pieces while in the situation just described, Lieut. E. Chappell, with Messrs. M'Leod and Ainsworth, Admiralty Midshipmen of his Majesty's ship *Severn*, employed upon the Coast Blockade service, came to a determination of risking their lives, by endeavouring to launch a fishing-boat to the assistance of the sufferers. Accordingly being joined by five volunteers from amongst the boatmen of the place, they made the desperate attempt, and having escaped almost by miracle from being buried in the breakers, they at length, to the great satisfaction of every spectator, were enabled to get to an anchor near the wreck, but were prevented from going immediately alongside, in consequence of the spars lying entangled all round the vessel. Another attempt was made to launch a rowing boat from the shore, but which was lifted up forward by the surf, and thrown completely over on end. Melancholy to relate, by this accident Mr. Smith, Midshipman of the Coast Blockade Service, a promising and gallant young officer, not more than 22 years of age, perished almost within reach of five hundred spectators; although an effort was made to save him by Mr. Noakes, of the Custom House, whose activity throughout was highly praiseworthy. The other boat, commanded by Lieut. Chappell, now approached the wreck, endeavouring to avail themselves of an opening in the spars which surrounded the ship, and by a tremendous heave of the sea, the Lieut. stepped up to the gangway, being the first person who reached the wreck from the shore. A line being at length got to the crowd on the beach, the tide beginning to fall, and a cradle, as it is called, having been fitted by means of a grating and hawser, the only Lady passenger on board, Mrs. M'Innis, wife of Major M'Innis, of the 24th N. I., was safely carried on shore in the machine abovementioned, by Lieut. Chappell, the Lady exhibiting great resolution, in undertaking such a precarious, and even terrifying mode of conveyance. As the tide fell, the land side of the vessel became nearly dry, and a great number of labourers, horses, and waggons, were immediately employed in discharging the cargo, by Mr. Stone, Comptroller of the Customs at Newhaven, Agent to the Underwriters of Lloyds, whose attention and zeal in the cause of his employers is always conspicuous. Eleven persons belonging to the *Thames* are said to have perished by the fall of the masts, &c. Five

of their bodies have since been picked up, and inquests held upon them; as also upon the corpse of poor Mr. Smith, the Midshipman, whose body is to be removed to-morrow into Kent, to be interred in the family vault. Nothing can prove more strongly the value of the Blockade Service to the shipping interest, than their exertions upon this occasion. Two persons found pilfering the wreck having been apprehended by them, were delivered into the custody of the civil power, by which means a stop was put to any farther depredations. It is pretty certain, that all the baggage and cargo will be saved, although some articles of a perishable nature are much injured by the salt water. Hopes are even entertained of being able to get the ship off next spring tides, by putting in a deck above the keelson; but the success of this measure must, of course, be considered as extremely uncertain. The owner, Mr. Blanchard, with some highly respectable officers of the East-India Company's Service, are very actively employed in superintending the removal of the cargo. Nothing can exceed the bustle and confusion that prevail at Eastbourne in consequence of this deplorable event. The place resembles a fair. Yesterday a loaf of bread could not be procured at any of the bakers, owing to the great influx of strangers; and we are assured that one of the public-houses was compelled to stop selling for want of beer, every drop having been drawn out of the cellar.—*London Paper, Feb. 8.*

We are assured that the valuable cargo of the *Thames* has been saved. She was a remarkably fine ship, and mounted 20 guns. About two years ago she was launched from Barnett's Yard, at Deptford, and when completely fitted the cost was estimated at £52,000. The Captain is said to have had on board her property amounting to £30,000. The Eastbourne fishermen are entitled to the greatest praise, for their active and humane exertions in rescuing the shipwrecked crew from their perilous situations, at the risk of their own lives. Mr. Smith, the Midshipman of the Blockade Station, whose sad catastrophe is universally deplored, was the son of Mr. F. Smith, of Vincent's Farm, near Margate.—*Kentish Gazette.*

The *Thames East Indiaman* was hove off the beach at Eastbourne on Friday morning, Feb. 22, and taken in tow by two steam-boats; and in the afternoon of the same day passed Rye, on her passage to London. The preservation of this fine vessel is very remarkable, and may be ascribed to the solidity of her timbers, and to the indefatigable exertions of the workmen, who, under the superintendence of Mr. Stow, one of the proprietors, succeeded in

caulking and otherwise repairing her with inconceivable rapidity. Some villains during the time of her repair, cut away the small anchors which were attached to preserve her from the effects of the tide. This malicious act, however, was speedily rendered abortive; and the Agent for Lloyd's, at that place, offered a reward of £100 for the discovery of the perpetrators, although hitherto, without effect. The Thames is stated to be the only vessel of heavy burden which has been got off the coast of Sussex for many years.—*London Paper.*

We hear that the Thames has since passed Gravesend.

SLAVE TRADE.

By a recent decree of the Spanish Cortes, all Spanish vessels employed in the Slave Trade are to be forfeited, and the owners, fitters-out, masters, and officers, condemned to ten years' labour on the public works. All foreigners entering Spanish ports with slaves on board shall be liable to the same penalties, and all slaves found on board shall be set free.

TESTIMONIAL OF RESPECT TO E. E. ROWSELL, ESQ., FROM HIS BROTHER STUDENTS IN THE HINDOOSTANEE LANGUAGE.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: I request the favour, in behalf of my fellow Students attending Dr. Gilchrist's Lectures in the Hindoostanee and Persian Languages, of your giving a place in your Journal, to the expression of our sentiments towards Mr. E. E. Rowsell, Senior Pupil of our esteemed and valuable Instructor, and leader of the Social Oriental Class in Buckingham-street, as conveyed to him on a handsome snuff-box.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
A PUPIL.

London, Feb. 12, 1822.

Inscription.

Presented by the Pupils attending the Social Class, No. 8, Buckingham-street, to Evan Edward Rowsell, Esq., as a small mark of gratitude for his disinterested attention in furthering their knowledge in the Oriental Languages.

Feb. 5, 1822.

*Letter of Acknowledgment from
Mr. Rowsell.*

Gentlemen Brother Students: The very unexpected and handsome mark of respect which you have so very kindly presented to me, demands and receives my warmest acknowledgments.

I receive it as an emblem of affectionate regard from my fellow Students of which I shall always feel a just pride, assuring them that if any exertions of mine have been in the slightest degree conducive to

the benefit of even one among them, the acknowledgment is all the reward I ever, desired or expected.

Our mutual efforts and attainments have all sprung from one source, namely, our much respected instructor Dr. Gilchrist, by whom they have been guided and governed. No humble praise of mine can add to his fame, but, feeble as it is, my voice shall ever extol his merit and my obligations: from him emanates that knowledge which may, in some cases, have been partially conveyed to those studying with me.

Accept, gentlemen, my best wishes for your present and future happiness; and when in a far distant clime, if our conversation by chance turn upon our little room in Buckingham-street, may it be remembered with satisfaction—may our studies there be the foundation of reciprocal friendship to all who ever entered therein.

I am, gentlemen,

Your's very faithfully and sincerely,
E. E. ROWSELL.

31, Cheapside, Feb. 6, 1822.

MILITARY APPOINTMENT.

Brevet.—Capt. Thos. Hodgson, of the Hon. East-India Company's Service, and employed upon the Recruiting Service of that Company, to have the temporary rank of Captain in the Army while so employed.—*London Gaz.*

INDIA SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

Jan. 24. Gravesend, ship Thames, Liston, from Bengal and St. Helena.

Feb. 7. Ditto, ship Dapline, Chatfield, from Madras.—*Passengers:* Lady Cooper and three children; Mrs. Wilson and daughter; Colonel Dod, Madras Inf.; J. Horsley, Esq. Civil Service; Lieut. Maitland, 13th L. D.; Lieut. Montgomery, 34th foot; Capt. Higgins, 46th regt. in charge of troops; Lieuts. Bisset, Ross, Boyce, Pinsar, and Bond, H. C. Service, Mrs. Beasley, from Penang (died at sea).

8. Ditto, ship City of Edinburgh, Wiseman, from Bengal about 17th Sept.

17. Ditto, ship Arab, Bingham, from Madras, Mauritius, and Cape of Good Hope.

21. Ditto, ship Moffat, Aldham, from Bengal 1st Oct., Madras 20th., Cape 16th Dec., and St. Helena 2d Jan.—*Passengers from Bengal:* Mrs. Learmonth, Mrs. Hornsby, Miss Wilson; Thos. Learmonth, Esq., J. Lord, Esq., and A. Dorrett, Esq. merchants; Capt. Gladwin, and Lieut. Wetherell, H. M. Drags; two Masters Learmonth, and Miss Lumley.—*From Madras:* Mrs. Conwell; Major Dickson, Madras cav.; Dr. Conwell,

Madras estab. ; Lieut. M'Kenzie, and Surg. W. B. Jack, H. M. Royal Scots ; Lieut. E. Servente, Madras Inf. ; Lieut. Musster, Madras Pioneers.—*From the Cape* : Capt. Marshall, Cape estab. ; Mrs Marshall, two Misses Marshall, and two Masters Marshall ; Miss Kelly ; Master Lawrence.

Departures.

Jan. 31. Gravesend, ship Macclesfield, Moore, for New South Wales.

Feb. 3. Ditto, ship Asia, Lindsay, for Bengal.

— Ditto, ship General Palmer, Truscott, for Madras.

6. Ditto, ship Deveron, Wilson, for Van Dieman's Land.

25. Ditto, ship Buckinghamshire, Adams, for Bombay and China.

— Ditto, ship Castle Huntly, Drummond, for Bombay and China.

The undermentioned East-India Company's ships had arrived at Canton on the 4th Oct. last, *viz.*

Herefordshire, Inglis, Royal George, Hythe, Bombay, Minerva, Windsor, Farquharson, Repulse, Kent, Charles Grant, Kellie Castle, Marquis Camden, Bridgewater, and Waterloo.

The Lowther Castle had been spoken with in the China Seas, and was hourly expected.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 6. At Durham, William Shotton, Esq., of Bombay, to Mary, daughter of R. Scruton, Esq., of the former place.

21. At Clapham, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bristol, Robert J. Hunter, Esq., of Madras, to Louisa, youngest daughter of Capt. Thomas, of the Hon. East-India Company's Service.

DEATHS.

Feb. 2. At his house, in Howland-street, Charles Binny, Esq., late Secretary to his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, aged 75.

11. Aged eleven years, Miss Margaret Bruce, of Southampton-street, Bloomsbury, only daughter of Robert William Bruce, Esq., of Madras.

17. In Devonshire-street, Portland-place, Catherine Elvira, widow of the late Capt. R. Jenkins, East-India Company's Service, aged 21 years.

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

At Calcutta the Exchange of Bills on England at six months' sight was, at the date of the latest advices, 2s. 1d., to 2s. 1½d. per sicca rupee.

Bills in London, at 60 days' sight, on Calcutta, are at present from 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d. per sicca rupee.

A slight improvement had taken place in the value of the New Loan Paper, and the remittable Loan Securities.

SHIPS LOADING FOR INDIA.

<i>Ships' Names.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Where to.</i>
London - - -	1332	Sotheby -	Madras and China.
Asia - - -	958	Balderston -	Madras and Bengal.
Canning - - -	1336	Patterson -	Bencoolen and China.
Mpira - - -	650	Hornblow -	Madras and Bengal.
Clyde - - -	500	Driver -	Ditto.
William Money - -	800	Jackson -	Ditto.
Agincourt - - -	500	Mahon -	Ditto.
Hope - - -	500	Flint -	Ditto.
Bengal Merchant - -	500	Brown -	Ditto.
Providence - - -	700	Owen -	Ditto.
Hibernia - - -	500	Mackintosh -	Bengal direct.
King George the Fourth	500	Clarke -	Ditto.
Thalia - - -	700	Haig -	Ditto.
Lotus - - -	600	Doveton -	Ditto.
Bombay Merchant - -	432	Clarkson -	Bombay.
Britannia - - -	450	Living -	Ditto.
James Sibbald - -	667	Forbes -	Ditto.
Barkworth - - -	600	Pedler -	Ditto.
Katherine Stewart Forbes	500	Chapman -	Ditto.

TIMES appointed for the EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS of the SEASON 1821-22.

When sailed.	Tons.	Ships.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Purser.	Consignments.	To be afloat.	To be Downs.
11 Dec. ...	1417	<i>Earl of Balcarrais</i>	<i>Company's Ship</i>	Peter Cameron	Timot. Smith	W. Longcroft	Alexander Bell	Fr. G. Moore	Henry Arnott.	John D. Smith	Bengal & China	1821.	1821.
1 Sir David Scott...	1300	<i>Joseph Hare</i>	Joseph Hare	William Hunter	John A. Twen	Pat. Lindesay	John Mauley	John Moore	Nath. Grant	J. S. Hodson	Bengal & China	11 Oct.	1 Dec.
30 Thomas Coutts...	1334	<i>S. Marjoribanks</i>	S. Marjoribanks	Alex. Chrystie	Thos. Addison	Philmer Phipps	Arth. Vincent	Alex. Hay	Jer. Smoocks.	W. M. Malman.	Madr. & China		
1 William Fairlie...	1300	<i>Joseph Hare</i>	Joseph Hare	Kennard Smith	Wm. Pascoe	Wm. Haylett	Thos. Blair	Geo. Dewdney	Walt. Lorimer	Christ. Feaon.			
3 Daira.	1325	<i>George Palmer</i>	George Palmer	Mont. Hamilton	James Barber	J. C. W. Winterman	Shut. Newdick	Thos. J. Dyer	And. Keddie	Step. H. Ayers			
1 Berninckshure	1357	<i>S. Marjoribanks</i>	S. Marjoribanks	A. H. Campbell	Wm. Pitman	H. L. Thomas	Thos. Shepherd	Henry Buin	William Lang	Wm. Dal'as	Bombay & China.	9 Nov.	31 Dec.
13 Berninckshure	1300	<i>S. Marjoribanks</i>	S. Marjoribanks	John Shepherd	Sam. Holbrow	Fred. Madan	John D. Orr	James Potter	John Davidson	Jos Wm Rose			
1 Duchess of Athol.	1300	<i>Wm. E. Ferrara</i>	Wm. E. Ferrara	Edw. M. Danell	Robt. Dodman	Clas. Steward	John Gisborne	Henry Rivaz	John Austin	Edward King.	Bengal & China.	24 Nov.	1822.
3 Orrell.	1335	<i>Matth. Isaacks</i>	Matth. Isaacks	Thomas Sanders	Geo. A. Bond	Wm. E. Faure	Patrick Burt	James Wilson	Wm. Bremner	W. DeChamne.	St. Hel. Bom.	14 Jan.	
1 Macqueen	1300	<i>John Campbell</i>	John Campbell	James Walker	W. Tiddist	Hen. B. Bax	Alex. Read	And. Pucarn	Alex. Macne	J. S. Anderson	Bombay & China	1822.	
5 Buckinghamshire.	1360	<i>Company's Ship</i>	Company's Ship	Frederick Adams	James Head	Wm. P. Allam	Amb. Rivers	Thos. Allchin	Wm. Hayland	J. W. Graham	Bombay & China	7 Jan.	27 Feb.
5 Castle Huntly	1300	<i>J. H. Gledstanes</i>	J. H. Gledstanes	H. A. Drummond	Thos. Dunkin	Carl. V. Wood	W. Freeman	G. C. Kennedy	John Campbell	Henry Wright	Madr. and China	23 Jan.	14 Mar.
3 London	1322	<i>Company's Ship</i>	Company's Ship	E. S. Soutby	B. Broughton	Philip Bayles	T. R. Penfold	W. K. Puckman	D. Mackenzie	Jas. Gardner.	Madr. and Bengal		
6 Afa	938	<i>Henry Bonham</i>	Henry Bonham	T. F. Baiterston	H. N. Hosmer	Day. Marshall	L. R. Poore	Ths. J. Wright	F. W. Hunter	Jas. Gardner.			
6 Canina	1356	<i>Company's Ship</i>	Company's Ship	Wm. Patterson	R. Glaspoole	Robert Lewis	Alf Brodhurst	John Griffiths	Robt. Simmons	W. R. Smith	Bencoolen & China	14 Feb.	5 Mar.
5 Marquis of Huntly	1300	<i>John M. Taggart</i>	John M. Taggart	Donald McLeod	J. S. H. Fraser	John Jones	Thos. Teach	Wm. Lewis	John Simpson	W. M. Harper	China.	7 Mar.	27 April
5 Lady Melville	1300	<i>Sir Rob. Wigram</i>	Sir Rob. Wigram	Richard Clifford	Robert Clifford	H. Sterndale	E. M. Bantline	Wm. Lewis	John Eccles	Wm. Clifton			
3 Regent.	916	<i>James Haig</i>	James Haig	R. W. Nutter	J. Cluckshank	R. Fitcher	Henry Stone		Jan. Parsons				
8 Princess Amelia	1375	<i>Robert Williams</i>	Robert Williams	Nath. Turner									
6 Prince Regent	953	<i>Henry Bonham</i>	Henry Bonham	John Innes		Wm. P. Jones	R. M. McDonald	Robert Scott	Jas. M. Hodges	Wm. Dillon.	Madras and Bengal	23 Mar.	10 May
4 General Hunt	894	<i>Company's Ship</i>	Company's Ship	James Pearson	T. W. Bartow	Rees Thomas	G. Creighton	Edw. Turner	Edw. Turner	Jos. Salter	Bengal.	22 April	8 June
6 March. of Ely	952	<i>Sir R. Wigram</i>	Sir R. Wigram	Brook Key		C. E. Mangles	W. P. Bicknell	W. F. Hopkins	J. M. Bennett	Wm. Millett.			

	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.
Cochineal.....	lb.	0	4	3	to	0	4	6					
Coffee, Java.....	cwt.												
— Cheribon.....		5	10	0	—	5	18	0					
— Bourbon.....													
— Mocha.....		13	0	0	—	20	0	0					
Cotton, Surat.....	lb.	0	0	6	—	0	0	8					
— Madras.....		0	0	7	—	0	0	8					
— Bengal.....		0	0	5	—	0	0	6					
— Bourbon.....		0	0	11	—	0	1	5					
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.													
— Aloes, Epatica.....	cwt.	2	0	0	—	5	5	0					
— Anniseeds, Star.....		2	4	0	—	2	5	0					
— Borax, Refined.....		2	10	0									
— Unrefined, or Fincal		1	18	0	—	2	0	0					
— Camphire unchurned.....		7	0	0	—	8	5	0					
— Cardemoms, Malabar.....	lb.	0	2	3	—	0	3	3					
— Ceylon.....		0	1	2	—	0	1	4					
— Cassia Buds.....	cwt.	18	0	0	—	19	0	0					
— Lignum.....		7	7	0	—	8	10	0					
— Castor Oil.....	lb.	0	0	4	—	0	1	0					
— China Root.....	cwt.	1	0	0	—	1	6	0					
— Coculus Indicus.....		0	15	0	—	1	0	0					
— Columbo Root.....													
— Dragon's Blood.....		18	0	0	—	36	0	0					
— Gum Ammoniac, lump.....		4	0	0	—	9	0	0					
— Arabic.....		3	0	0	—	4	5	0					
— Assafetida.....		3	0	0	—	12	0	0					
— Benjamin.....		40	0	0	—	50	0	0					
— Annisi.....	cwt.	2	10	0	—	9	0	0					
— Galbanum.....													
— Gambogium.....		10	0	0	—	12	0	0					
— Myrrh.....		5	0	0	—	15	0	0					
— Olibanum.....		1	10	0	—	2	5	0					
— Lac Lake.....	lb.	0	0	9	—	0	2	6					
— Dye.....		0	2	3	—	0	4	3					
— Shell, Black.....		1	5	0	—	2	5	0					
— Shivered.....		1	5	0	—	3	10	0					
— Stick.....		0	15	0	—	1	5	0					
— Musk, China.....	oz.	0	7	0	—	0	15	0					
— Nux Vomica.....	cwt.	0	10	0	—	0	16	0					
— Oil Cassia.....	oz.	0	0	6	—	0	0	7					
— Cinnamon.....		0	18	0	—	1	1	0					
— Cloves.....													
— Mace.....													
— Nutmegs.....													
— Opium.....	lb.												
— Chubarb.....		0	1	0	—	0	4	0					
— Sai Ammoniac.....	cwt.												
— Senna.....	lb.	0	0	6	—	0	2	0					
— Turmeric, Java.....	cwt.	0	16	0	—	0	18	0					
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.													
— Turmeric, Bengal.....	cwt.	0	12	0	to	0	15	0					
— China.....		1	0	0	—	1	10	0					
— Zedoary.....													
— Galls, in Softs.....		8	0	0	—	9	0	0					
— Blue.....		10	0	0	—	11	0	0					
— Indigo, Blue.....	lb.												
— Blue and Violet.....		0	11	0	—	0	11	4					
— Purple and Violet.....		0	10	6	—	0	11	0					
— Fine Violet.....		0	10	3	—	0	10	6					
— Good Ditto.....													
— Middling Ditto.....		0	10	0	—	0	10	3					
— Fine Violet & Copper		0	9	8	—	0	10	0					
— Good Ditto.....													
— Fine & Good Copper		0	9	6	—	0	10	0					
— Ordinary.....		0	5	6	—	0	7	0					
— Fine Madras.....		0	9	6	—	0	9	11					
— Manila.....													
— Rice.....	cwt.	0	10	0	—	0	12	0					
— Safflower.....	cwt.	5	0	0	—	17	0	0					
— Sago.....	cwt.	0	6	0	—	1	5	0					
— Saltpetre, Refined.....	cwt.	1	5	0	—	1	7	0					
— Silk, Bengal Skein.....	lb.												
— Novi.....													
— Ditto White.....													
— China.....													
— Organzine.....													
— Spices, Cinnamon.....	lb.	0	5	1	—	0	9	0					
— Cloves.....		0	3	9	—								
— Bourbon.....													
— Mace.....		0	3	0	—	0	5	0					
— Nutmegs.....		0	2	6	—	0	3	10					
— Ginger.....	cwt.	0	11	0	—	0	14	0					
— Pepper, Black.....	lb.												
— Privilege.....		0	0	7	—	0	0	8					
— White.....		0	1	3	—	0	1						
— Sugar, Yellow.....	cwt.												
— White.....													
— Brown.....													
— Tea, Bohea.....	lb.	0	2	7	—								
— Congou.....		0	2	8	—	0	3	6					
— Sonchong.....		0	4	0	—	0	4	6					
— Campt.....		0	3	8	—	0	4	0					
— Twankay.....		0	3	2	—	0	3	5					
— Pekoe.....		0	3	9	—	0	3	11					
— Hyson Skin.....		0	3	1	—	0	4	0					
— Hyson.....		0	4	1	—	0	6	0					
— Gunpowder.....		0	5	0	—	0	5	4					
— Tortoise Shell.....		1	5	0	—	2	0	0					
— Wood, Saunders Red.....	ton	7	6	0	—	8	0	0					

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 5 March—Prompt 31 May.
 Tea, Bohea, 1,000,000 lbs.; Congou, 4,765,000 lbs.;
 Campoi, 40,000 lbs.; Souchong, 45,000 lbs.;
 Twankay, 1,125,000 lbs.; Hyson Skin, 75,000 lbs.;
 Hyson, 250,000 lbs.—Total, including Private Trade, 7,503,000 lbs.

For Sale 12 March—Prompt 7 June.
 Company's.—Bengal and Coast Piece Goods.

For Sale 19 March—Prompt 20 September.
 Company's.—Madeira Wine.
 Private Trade.—Madeira Wine.

For Sale 21 March—Prompt 24 May.
 Sundry uncleared Baggage or Passengers and Others.

For Sale 22 March—Prompt 20 September.
 Company's.—Carpets—shawl Wo—Beyangee Wool.

For Sale 22 April—Prompt 19 June.
 Company's.—China and Bengal Raw Silk.

LONDON MARKETS.

Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1822.

Cotton.—The purchases since our last are limited. The low qualities of Bengals are in request, but few parcels are offering; the finer descriptions are neglected. At Liverpool Cotton has been in good demand.

Sugar.—The improvement has continued through the week, and such was the scarcity of good Sugars, that the holders in several instances realised a further advance. The Refined market has remained steady for some time past; the inferior qualities are in good demand for packing and for melting, the finer descriptions are comparatively neglected.

Coffee.—The public sales brought forward last week consisted the greater proportion of Foreign descriptions; fine ordinary Jamaica, sold at very high prices.

East-India Sale, 20th inst.

Sugar, 14,223 packages—	sound	damp			
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.
Bourbon brown.....	19	0	21	6	16
yellow.....	22	0	24	0	13
about one-fourth sold—black and dabs	11	6	14	6	14
Java yellow.....	26	0	25	6	
grey.....	30	6	31	0	
Siam white, fine.....					43
good.....	42	0			
fine grey.....	35	6	36	0	39
Rice, 461 bags, yellow common Bengal	9	s	9	s	6d

Spices.—The first quality of Cinnamon, and the Ginger of the last India sale command a premium; other spices are without alteration. Pepper is very heavy.

Indigo.—There is little doing in Indigo; the late public sale has damped the market; some of the lots are reported to be resold at 2d a 4d premium.

Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of January to the 25th of February 1822.

1822.	Bank Stock.	5 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	4 p. Cent.	Cons. 1780.	5 p. Cent.	Navy.	Long Annuities.	Irish 5 p. Cent.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	Omnium.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	Old So. Sea Annuities.	New Ditto.	4 p. Cent. Bonds.	2d per Day Exchange.	Consols for Account.	Lottery Tickets.	1822.
Jan. 26	239	238 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	96 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	19 1/2	109 1/2	75	—	238 1/2	—	—	—	80 7/8p	4 1/2p	76 1/2	19	18 Jan. 26
28	238 1/2	238 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	96 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	19 1/2	109 1/2	75	—	238 1/2	—	—	—	—	4 1/2p	76 1/2	—	28
31	238 1/2	239	75 5/8	75 5/8	96 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	19 1/2	109 1/2	75	—	238 1/2	8 1/2	—	—	78 7/8p	5 7/8p	76 1/2	—	31
Feb. 1	238 1/2	239 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	96 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	19 1/2	—	76	—	239	8 1/2	—	—	77 7/4p	5 7/4p	76 1/2	—	Feb. 1
4	—	—	77 1/2	77 1/2	97 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	19 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	78 7/8p	5 8p	76 1/2	—	4
5	242 1/2	242 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	97 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	19 1/2	—	88 1/2	—	241	—	—	—	79 7/8p	7 1/8p	77 1/2	—	5
6	242 1/2	243 1/2	78 7/8	77 1/2	97 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	19 1/2	—	88 1/2	—	240 1/2	—	—	—	77 1/2p	7 1/8p	77 1/2	—	6
7	—	—	78 7/8	77 1/2	98 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	19 1/2	—	—	—	240 1/2	—	—	—	78 7/8p	6 9p	77 1/2	—	7
8	242 1/2	241	77 1/2	77 1/2	98 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	19 1/2	—	88 1/2	—	240 1/2	—	—	—	78 7/8p	5 9p	77 1/2	—	8
9	242 1/2	242 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	98 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	19 1/2	—	77 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	78 7/8p	5 10p	77 1/2	—	9
11	242 1/2	242 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	98 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	20 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 9p	77 1/2	—	11
12	243	243	78 7/8	77 1/2	98 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	20 1/2	—	88 1/2	—	241	—	—	—	77p	5 10p	77 1/2	—	12
13	243 1/2	242 1/2	78 7/8	77 1/2	98 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	20 1/2	—	88 1/2	—	241 1/2	—	—	—	77p	5 10p	77 1/2	—	13
14	243 1/2	244	78 7/8	77 1/2	98 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	20 1/2	—	89 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	77 7/8p	5 10p	78 1/2	—	14
15	245 1/2	244 1/2	78 7/8	77 1/2	99 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	20 1/2	—	89 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	77 7/8p	4 9p	78 1/2	—	15
16	—	—	78 7/8	77 1/2	99 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	20 1/2	—	—	—	243	—	—	—	77 7/8p	4 8p	78 1/2	—	16
18	—	—	79 7/8	78 7/8	98 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	20 1/2	—	89 1/2	—	245	—	—	—	74 7/8p	4 8p	78 1/2	—	18
19	217 1/2	248	79 7/8	78 7/8	98 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	20 1/2	—	89 1/2	—	246	—	—	—	61 66p	5 8p	78 1/2	—	19
21	248 1/2	249	78 7/8	77 1/2	97 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	20 1/2	—	90 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	60 56p	3 7p	78 1/2	—	21
22	248 1/2	249	78 7/8	77 1/2	97 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	20 1/2	—	90 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	50 58p	1 5p	78 1/2	—	22
23	248 1/2	249	79 7/8	78 7/8	97 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	20 1/2	—	90 1/2	—	247	—	—	—	52p	1 4p	78 1/2	—	23
25	249 1/2	249 1/2	79 7/8	78 7/8	98 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	20 1/2	—	79	—	248	—	—	—	52 50p	2 4p	78 1/2	—	25

E. EYTON, Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill, and Lombard Street.

THE ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR
APRIL, 1822.

Original Communications, &c. &c. &c.

STATEMENT OF THE LITERARY LABOURS OF THE LATE COLONEL MACKENZIE, C. B.

(Continued from page 249.)

BRIEF VIEW OF THE COLLECTION OF NOTES, OBSERVATIONS, AND JOURNALS OF THIRTY-FOUR YEARS; AND OF COLLECTIONS OF MSS., INSCRIPTIONS, DRAWINGS, &c. FOR THE LAST NINETEEN YEARS, MADE BY COLONEL MACKENZIE, IN INDIA; EXCLUSIVE OF A CONSIDERABLE COLLECTION OF NATIVE MSS. IN ALL LANGUAGES.*

I. *Journals, Notes, Observations, and Memoirs.*—Journals, notes, observations, and memoirs for thirty-four years, kept at intervals on successive journeys and campaigns through all the provinces now subject to Fort St. George (excepting Malabar and the Circars, North of the Kistna), from 1783 to 1790.—These remarks afterwards extended through the whole of Lord Cornwallis's campaigns in Mysore, from 1790 to 1792, with particular journals of all the operations, elucidated by maps, plans, and drawings of the battles, sieges, &c. Afterwards of the se-

veral journeys into the newly ceded districts of the Nizam, Cuddapa, Canoul, the wild mountains of Yermulla and Nullmulla, &c., bounding the Carnatic as far as the Kistna at Purwuttum, till 1794. Again into the Deckan in four different journeys, as often relinquished for different expeditions: the campaign of the Nizam against the Marattas, in 1795; the battle of Kurdla; the expedition to Ceylon and reduction of Columbo, and returning again; a journey to Hyderabad, thence to Culbarga, with descriptions and drawings of that ancient capital of the Deckan; return to Madras, preparation, and materials collected for, the designed expedition to Manilla; return again to Hyderabad, and arrangement made for a regular Analysis of the Deckan and of the Nizam's dominions; suspended finally for the last campaign and war against Mysore; the march from Hyderabad for that purpose. During these military movements, measures proposed and lights derived for the future investigation of the history of Beejanuggur, and the ancient Canara and Tellinga empires. Journal of the campaign, siege, and capture of Seringapatam. Then journals through the whole of the survey of Mysore, from 1800 to 1807, including observations and various memoirs on different subjects—the inhabitants, customs, climate, soil, institutions, &c. (exclusive of the official memoirs sent to Europe), several of

* *Memorandum.*—This Collection does not form part of, and should not be included in "A Collection of Oriental and Native MSS. on paper and on leaves (or cadjans) in the several languages of India (see page 317), collected by Col. Mackenzie, and which the Court of Directors have expressed a desire to add to their Oriental Museum (see Extr. letter B. p. 323)." These compose some hundred volumes, books, rolls, &c., and from them much of the translations have been made, but much more still remains to be extracted.—C. MACKENZIE, *Madras*, 23th Jan. 1817.

them particularly mentioned under their heads. After a residence of three years and a half at Madras, under the constant expectation of removal, then follows the expedition to Java; journals of the voyages and campaigns, and the interesting journeys through, and a residence in that island for two years. Afterwards on a journey from Calcutta, by Benares, to Lucknow in Oude, to Agra and Delhi; to the mountains dividing India from Thibet, whence the Jumna and Ganges issue into Hindostan; back from Hurdwar on the Ganges, through Rohilcund, and again to the Ganges: on this journey of nine months, the same method was observed of preserving notes, memoranda, memoirs, and journals; and the collection of ancient coins, MSS., inscriptions, sculptures, &c. considerably increased.

From the frequent and sudden changes of place to which Colonel Mackenzie's courses of service for thirty-four years had been subject (having in that time never been fixed in any one station or garrison, excepting for three years at one time at Madras), these journals, &c. are not wholly fairly transcribed, nor arranged from their original notes; and in several instances restricted to short cursory notices, intended to be extended afterwards, accompanied by plans, views, sketches, &c. by himself or by friends. It is supposed, if the whole were condensed, they would form six folio volumes, accompanied by authentic charts, drawings, &c. geographical, military, &c. &c.

II. *Maps and Memoirs of Mysore.*—Memoirs of the survey of Mysore, geographical, statistical, and historical. The original copies, in seven volumes folio, were sent to England to the Court of Directors in 1808, accompanied by general maps, exhibiting the country in detail, on a scale of four miles to an inch, where all its features, rivers, mountains, and every place are laid down; lately introduced into Arrowsmith's general map of India, by permission of the Court of Directors. A series of provincial maps descriptive of the several provinces, were also compiled from the original sections of survey, deposited in office at Madras; scale one mile.

III. *Maps and Memoirs of the Ceded Districts.*—Memoirs of the Ceded Districts, on the same plan with that of Mysore; including the geography, statistics

and history of these provinces, accompanied by maps, on scales of one, four, twelve, and twenty-four miles to an inch; two volumes sent to England, and upward of two more still in preparation, to be transmitted to the Court of Directors.

IV. *Materials for a General View of the South of the Peninsula.*—The maps, &c. of the Ceded Districts have been executed under the immediate direction of Colonel Mackenzie; the same plan is now under execution for the remaining districts of the Company under Fort St. George, so far as the measures adopted by Government may admit. The completion of the whole being designed by Colonel Mackenzie to furnish a body of materials for a complete view, geographical, statistical, and historical, of the whole British possessions in the South of the Peninsula, accompanied by maps, under the immediate protection of the East-India Company, at whose expense the surveys have been executed; but the historical and literary materials were chiefly at Col. Mackenzie's private expense.

V. *Materials for a View of the Oriental Islands of Java, &c.*—Materials for a complete view of the geography, statistics and history, ancient and modern, of Java and the Dutch dependencies in the Eastern Islands, in the journals, memoirs, and drawings of Col. Mackenzie (entirely exclusive of the materials furnished by the Committee of Tenures, of which he was president at Java); several native MSS. have been or are now being translated from the Javanese and Malay languages, by natives and others employed for that purpose, and considerable extracts and translations have been made from Dutch and French books and MSS.: notices of some of these are taken (see Letter A. annexed—*Java Investigated*). From the matter contained in these documents, much light is thrown on the early colonization of these islands; perhaps of the long doubtful subject of the peopling of America; at least of the intercourse and communication of the continent of Asia with the numerous islands of the Oriental and South Seas; of the laws, institutions, manners, and customs of the more Eastern parts of Asia, so widely different from those of the Western Peninsula of India.

VI. *Materials for the History, Antiquities, Institutions, &c. of India in General.*—A great object has been, under these inquiries, derived from the latter occupation

(chiefly at Col. Mackenzie's private expense, excepting in the single article of postage,*) in collecting and obtaining translations of materials of various descriptions, illustrative of the history, antiquities, institutions, &c. of India. This was originally directed to the Carnatic or Beejanuggur and its dependencies exclusively. Afterwards extended, as circumstances admitted, to the several dynasties that were successively brought to light. Again, to materials, illustrative of the history and antiquities of Hindostan, and of all parts of India, but more particularly to the South or Peninsula; and ultimately, by the sudden direction of Col. Mackenzie's application in 1811 (arising from the exigencies of the public service), to the Oriental Islands and Coasts of Asia.

VII. *The several Mahomedan Dynasties successively established in the Deekan.*—Materials, memoirs, and historical pieces, translated, illustrative of the history of the several Mahomedan dynasties that were successively established in the Deekan, or the South of India, from the 13th to the 18th century, under their respective heads; illustrated by descriptions, plans, and drawings of the cities, forts, buildings, civil or religious, remaining; by coins, inscriptions, &c. These include,

1st. The earlier Mahomedan Governments in the Deekan, of—1. Beejapoor; 2. Golconda; 3. Beder; 4. Ahmednuggur; 5. Dowlatabad:

2d. The Mogul Government in the Deekan.

VIII. *Geography, History, and Statistics of the Deekan.*—Materials collected and translated illustrative of the geography and political arrangements, and provincial divisions of the Deekan in its six Soubas or Viceroyalties, from the earliest times till the arrangement made by Aseph Jah (the celebrated Nizam-ul-Mulk) in the beginning of the 18th century. This is of more importance, as by this arrangement most of the divisions of territory among the present existing powers, the Nizam, the Mahrattas, &c. are thereby regulated; and some knowledge of it is a necessary prelude to the present state of the South of India. This object, which had been in view constantly from the time that Col.

Mackenzie was sent with the Deekan Subsidiary Force, in 1792, by Lord Cornwallis, till he was removed from it in 1806, had never been lost sight of in the intervals of other professional and public engagements. The *Dufier of the Deekan*, the *Hakekut Hindostan*, and the *History of Kufee Khan* * (an author of credit, little known hitherto), with other authentic MSS., have been translated from the Persian, Mahratta, and other native languages, and now form a body of materials designed to assist a work descriptive of the geography, history and statistics of the Deekan, which has been in its progress communicated to several respectable authorities well qualified to estimate its design and approved of. These were also designed to be aided by a series of maps, charts, and drawings.

IX. *Antiquities and History of the early Hindoo Dynasties.*—The history and antiquities of the earlier dynasties, of which notices are daily casting up, are more unconnected and obscure. Yet sufficient matter appears in inscriptions, ancient buildings, sculptures, coins, in addition to traditions, poems, &c., to give materials for a sketch of the early dynasties and sovereigns of these countries previous to the Christian era, and era of Sallivahah, such as, viz.

1st. The Kings of Banawassie† in the N.W., whose ancient inscriptions and characters confirm the tradition of the country that a great kingdom was once established there.

2d. The Kings whose capital was Amrawutty on the Kistna, where the singular fragments and remains, lately discovered, exhibit specimens of beauty and taste in design and execution seldom found in Hindoo sculpture: drawings of these are taken.

3d. The ancient Coorumber Kings, and the pastoral, hunting, or Nomadic tribes, who occupied this country previous to the introduction of the doctrine of the Vêdes by the Chola Kings: to them, several antiquities, buildings, sculptures, establishments and coins, of late brought to notice, are supposed to belong.

* The History of Kafec Khan includes the annals of the celebrated Aurungzebe's reign, hitherto a desideratum in Indian History, excepting the first ten years.

† The position of Banawassi is laid down in Ptolemy's Tables.

* His correspondence on literary subjects was exempted from postage in India, by order of Government, and the measure was approved of by the Court of Directors.

X. *Drawings, Maps, Plans, and Sketches.*

These are arranged into,

1st. Maps and Charts.

1. Atlases,
2. Portfolios,
3. Folio and quarto volumes,
4. Miscellaneous rolls, &c.; containing, geographical, general, and provincial maps; political and statistic maps and plans; mineralogical and orological maps; to which was proposed to be added, a philological map, descriptive of the extent of the various languages, spoken in the fifty-six desums or Hindoo divisions of the Bharut Candum, or India.

2d. Drawings.

1. Views and sketches of remarkable places.
2. Plans of cities, fortresses, battles, sieges, &c.
3. Ditto of ancient cities and temples, &c.; as Beejanuggur, Halla, Bede, and other ancient capitals.
4. Elevations and sections of ditto.
5. Collections of drawings, illustrative of the state and progress of the arts of design, of sculpture, &c. &c. among the Hindoos: two volumes, large folio.
6. Ditto of ditto, of various plants, trees, and flowers, executed during the survey: four volumes, folio.
7. Ditto of ditto, of the costume of the various classes of inhabitants of India, the different sects of religion, &c. &c.: three volumes, folio.

COLLECTIONS OF TRANSLATIONS.

The following collections of translations, which have gradually increased from the constant accession of original materials of late years, are bound and arranged in volumes, chiefly folio, either provincially or according to languages, &c. in the following order, viz.

I. *Southern Provinces*; containing History, Antiquities, Institutions, &c.—Ancient Cholla Mundalum and Pandya Mundalum or Tinnevely, Madura, Tanjore, Coimbatore, &c.

II. *Western Provinces*.—Ancient Kerala and Chara Mundalum or Travancore, Malabar, Canara, Conkan, Bednore, Soonda, &c. &c.

III. *Central Provinces*—Upper Carnatica; Mysore, Chitteldroog, Raidroog, Nabobship of Serah, Harponelly, Pen-naconda, Baramahl, &c. &c.

IV. *Eastern Provinces*.—Ancient Tonda Mundalum; Modern Arcot, Soubah Payen Ghaat or Lower Carnatic (erroneously) Nellore, Ongole, Palnaud, &c.

V. *Ceded Districts*.—Nunda Mundalum comprehending Canoul, Cuddapa, Cummm, &c. &c., extending to the Kistna.

VI. *Northern Districts*.—Comprehending the Andra, Mutsya, and Callinga Dams; the Modern Circars of Guntoor, Masulipatam, Condapilly, Chicacole, &c. &c., and the Odia Dasum or Modern Orissa or Ganjam Circar, and Cuttack.

VII. *Mahomedan History*.—Comprehending the history of the several states or sovereigns of this religion, since the 13th century.

VIII. *Maratta History*.—Comprehending materials either relating to this nation or its sovereigns of modern origin, under Sevajee, Sambajee, Ramraj, &c. &c., till the permanent establishments of the present, or modern Maratta State under a Peishwah.

IX. *Carnatic and Beejanuggur*.—Translations of original works, illustrative of the history of that empire under its several dynasties, of Carnatic, Tellinga and Coorumber Sovereigns, with reference to their grants and inscriptions, &c.

X. *Telinga and Oria (or Northern Circars)*.—Comprehending the materials of the history of Warungole, and the several dynasties of these languages or nations. The Cuttack Ballalls; the Rajahs of Calinga, of Rajahmundry, Bezoad, &c.

XI. *Cholla and Pandya*.—Comprehending the materials translated of these ancient dynasties, confirmed and compared by their inscriptions still remaining, by books, poems, and various works of their ancient sages and cavisars.

XII. *Sassanums or Hindoo Inscriptions, Grants, Edicts, &c.*—These are of three kinds; viz. the 1st comprehends copies of the original sassanums, transcribed in all parts of the country from stones generally, more rarely from copper-plates: it is supposed above three thousand have been at least collected by intelligent natives, reared and formed for this purpose: estimated at four vols. folio.—2d. Fac-similes and drawings of the most ancient and curious of the above, being those that are in antique characters; some obsolete now, some read with difficulty, others entirely unknown.

it was thought right to preserve fac-similes of them, to authenticate the materials: three large volumes, folio.—3d. Translations of the most interesting and curious of the inscriptions from the different languages: estimated at two vols. folio.—Besides several not yet bound, and much the greater part still untranslated on cadjans, country paper, &c.

N.B. The materials from which the above are taken are in fifteen different languages, and twenty-one different alphabetical characters; and it was necessary to employ persons conversant in each, sometimes with great difficulty, to extract the materials of these collections from the following languages:

1. *Sanscrit*.—1. Obsolete Character.—
2. *Devanagri* or *Baulobund*. 3. *Grun-*
dum.

2. *Tellinga*.—1. Ancient *Tellinga*, very old; obsolete. 2. *Ditto*. 3. Modern *Tellinga*.

3. *Canara*.—1. Ancient *Canara*, undeciphered; from *Banawassi* and from *Mavelipooram*. 2. *Poorwad-Halla-Canara*. 3. *Halla* or Ancient *Canara*. 4. Modern *Canara*.

4. *Maratta*.—1. *Mo'd'hi*; no inscriptions on stone in this, but there are several grants on paper.

5. *Ellacannum Tamul*.—1. Ancient *Tamul* or *Ellacannum*.

6. *Modern Tamul*.—2. Modern *Tamul*.

7. *Malliallum*.—3. *Tamul* of the *Malabar Coast*.

8. *Toolva*.—1. *Toolva*; language and character of Lower *Canara*.

9. *Wodia*.—1. *Wodia*; character and language of the *Wodia* or *Orissa*, or *Ganjam* and *Cuttack*.

10. *Bengallee*.—1. *Bengallee*.

11. *Hindwee*, *Hindustani*, or *Moors*.—No peculiar character.

12. *Persian*.—The grants and edicts of the *Mogul Emperors* and *Viceroy*s are on paper, and in *Persian*. These belong to the period since the 17th century.

13. *Arabic*. { 1. *Arabic*.

14. *Malays*. }

15. *Javanese*.—1. Ancient *Javanese*; from inscriptions. 2. Modern *ditto*.

N.B. There are also fac-similes of several inscriptions and characters still undeciphered, some daily coming to hand—such as the inscriptions at *Delhi*, at *Alla-*

habad; from *Java*, from *Ceylon*, from *Mavellipooram*, from *Banawassi*, &c. &c.

XIII. *Stalla Mahatmams*, or *Stalla Pooranums*.—These comprehend the legends, *pooranums*, or traditions; accounts of the several *Stallums* or holy places of *Hindoo* worship. As every temple has or ought to have its *pooranum*, those of the present establishments are evidently founded on the legends of the followers of the *Védes*. The *pooranums* of the principal *Stallums* are procured, as *Canchee Trinamulla*, *Tripetty*, *Sreerungam*, *Ramiseram*, &c.; and a few are translated, and more are proposed to be so, as specimens: translated, two vols. folio, bound: originals, four ditto, bound.

XIV. *Laws, Institutions*, &c.—These parts embrace the several codes of laws received among the *Hindoos*.

XV. *Sects of Religion*.—Account of the origin, history, and opinions of the different sects of religion among the *Hindoos*; the followers of the *Vedes*; the *Jain*, *Samanaul*, or *Sravaks*; the *Boudhists*; the *Saiva Muttum*, &c. &c. &c.

XVI. *Miscellaneous*.

XVII. *Extracts from Foreign European Authors*.—Translated; regarding *Indian* history, antiquities, literature, and geography, ancient and modern.

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The collection already transmitted to *Calcutta*, and bound in folio volumes (upwards of forty), may be classed under the following heads:

1. *History, Antiquities, and Institutions* of the empire of the *Carnatic* or *Carnata* (called *Narsinga* erroneously by early European writers), under its several dynasties of *Ballalls*, *Wodiar*s, *Coorumbers*, *Tellangas*, and other *Princes*, and extracted from authentic documents from about 1600 up to about 500 A.D., and more obscurely still to near 80 A.D., when the eras (or mode of reckoning used in inscriptions in these countries) were changed, and lost sight of; corroborated also by collation with European and Mahomedan authorities.

2. *Ditto* ditto of the dynasties that reigned in the South with more or less extent of power and territory, previous to the former, under the several names of *Cholla*, *Pandia*, &c., confirmed by actually existing inscriptions and records.

3. History of the more obscurely known dynasties of *Tellinga* and *Wodia* kings, of *Warancole*, *Anamaconda*, *Bezoada*, *Rajahmundry*, *Cuttack*, &c., illustrated by inscriptions, plans, drawings, and MSS., terminating in the 14th century.

4. Ditto of the empire of *Canara*, whose capital was at *Calliani*, till its decline by a schism of religion; and, finally, by the first Mahomedan invasion of *Alla-ud-deen* in the early part of the 14th century.

5. The history, &c. of the kings of *Deogeery* or *Deevageery* (now *Dawlutabad*), terminating at the same time. Little is yet known of this dynasty, though it is hoped considerable materials may be obtained to illustrate this chasm in Hindoo history, which involves in obscurity the origin of the celebrated sculptured caves of *Ellora*, which it is to be noticed are close to the site of the ancient capital of *Devageery*.

6. The history of the remains of the *Beejanuggur* empire, from the fatal battle wherein *Ram-raj* fell, anno 1536, till the fall of *Chandrageery*; the establishment of the *Mahomedans* in the *Carnatic*; the conquests of the states of *Beejapore* and *Golconda*, by the *Moguls*; and the establishment of *European* factories and settlements on the *Coast*, in the commencement of the 17th century. The origin and history of the several families of usurpers of *Mysore*, *Bednore*, *Chitteldroog*, *Madura*, *Rydroog*, *Harponelly*, *Gingee*, *Tanjore*, the northern *Vemlavar* petty chiefs, &c., for which considerable materials in original family books, records, histories, inscriptions, grants, &c. are collected, translated and arranged, forming a necessary prelude to the development of the distracted state of the country about, or soon after, the period of the settlement of the *European* nations in *India*, a clear understanding of which is necessary perhaps at this day.

7. The ancient history of *Malabar* or *Kerala*, and its singular institutions, from materials, MSS. and inscriptions collected in that country.

8. The history of the *Deekan*, under the *Mahomedan* governments, since the 13th century; and a commencement made in opening avenues to its earlier history under the *Hindoo* Princes. The present state

of these countries is still unfavourable to minute investigation.

9. The *Ancient Geography of India* derives considerable lights from these progressive inquiries; and several explanations are obtained of the connection and extent of commercial relations between the *Eastern* and *Western* Continents, from ancient traditions, remains of establishments, MSS., sculptures,* coins, and the remains of *Antiquity* scattered in different parts of the country.

10. The *Institutions*, *Laws*, and *peculiar Customs* of the various tribes that inhabit *India*: the early pastoral or *Nomadic* tribes; the agricultural race; the introduction of arts, sciences and letters; the colonies of *Bramins* and other tribes successively arriving from the north—from the same unquestionable authorities.

11. These are more particularly explained by (what has been hitherto unavoidably overlooked) collections of the *Ancient Sassanians* or *Inscriptions* on stone, copper, and other metals, still existing in all parts of the country, which prove, by dates and regular formula, the early existence of established tenure, and all the regulations of a civilized and cultivated state of society.

12. Collection of *Coins*, *Hindoo* chiefly, in different parts of the country. The most remarkable of these are *Roman*, *Chinese*, and a singular square kind of silver coins, specimens of which have been found in *Hindoostan* as well as in the *South*.

13. Collection of *Ancient Sculptures*, illustrative of the state and cultivation of the arts and sciences, aided by drawings from ancient remains, hitherto unnoticed throughout the *Peninsula*; and in the *Oriental Islands* of *Java*, *Bali*, &c.

14. Drawings and views of *Buildings*, explaining the style and various kinds of architecture.

15. Drawings of the *Costume* of the inhabitants of *India*, and of the *Islands*, illustrative of descriptions of the several tribes and castes, their peculiar manners, customs, &c. &c.

16. The population and subdivisions of castes, ascertained and illustrated by enumerations, by houses and by fami-

* In the ruined city of *Mavellipore*, in this vicinity, specimens of the *Roman* and *China* coinages are found at present, together with other ancient unknown kinds.

lies, through the late dominions of Mysore, and in the Island of Java: the authenticated tables of which are annexed to the descriptive memoirs of provinces.

(A.)

General View of the Results of Investigations into Geography, History, Antiquities, and Literature in the Island of Java, by Col. Mackenzie, in the years 1811, 1812, and 1813. (Extracted from a Short View of Researches in Java.)

I. In the *Geographical* and *Hydrographical* branches, complete registers have been taken of the numerous atlases, plans, charts, and memoirs belonging to the Dutch Government, since its establishment, from 1612 till the year 1811. Among these are to be found detailed regular surveys of several of the Eastern Provinces, on a plan which Col. Mackenzie recommended to our Government in Java, to be gradually carried on at no great expense. This was intended to be the subject of a particular report, which he proposed to accompany with a detailed register* of these documents, and of numerous charts of different descriptions, supposed to be in dépôt with the present Government.

II. Of *Military Plans*, numerous pieces exist still, though some of them, particularly connected with the views of the late Government, are unattainable, and supposed to be lost in the confusion attending the victory and retreat of Cornelis: those remaining appear in the register. There is reason to think that much of the contents of the dépôts at the *Bureau de Génie*, and the plans of military movements, were lost at the period referred to, or carried off.

III. Of the *Resources* and *Revenues* of the Island: the whole, it is believed, are saved of the numerous memoirs, reports, and productions, arising from the discussions and plans of reform of late years, where the opinions and sentiments of the most intelligent and experienced men in India and Holland are to be found, the result of their reasoning, with a vast body of information in memoirs, reports, and documents † in the Dépôts of Archives,

which, previous to the late government of Marshal Daendels, were preserved on a regular systematic plan. The indexes, or rather abstracts of the proceedings and resolutions of the Government from its first establishment, were particularly curious; under the heads *Realia*, *Secret Realia*, *Personalia*, and *Miscellanea*, reference might be made with ease to any subject that had ever occupied the deliberations and orders of Government. There is reason to believe the *Miscellanea*, consisting of eight volumes, were lost; at least they could not be found on inquiry, since the reduction of Java.

2. The reports of the Committee of Archives, translations of which it is believed have been sent to India, will fully explain the number and description. Col. Mackenzie, confining himself more particularly to the geographical and hydrographical parts, only brought copies of the reports relating to them, and of the register of reports and memoirs from the dependencies, particularly such as regarded India.

3. It may be proper here to notice, that in the course of inspection of the archives and library of the late Government, he casually lighted on a series of memoirs or reports of the Dutch Governors and Directors in Coromandel, from 1612 to 1771, carried regularly on from one director or governor to another. One of the most material to us is a collection or register of all treaties, contracts, perwannas, and grants between the Dutch Government and the Native Powers of the South of India: a copy* of this volume was taken, as it was conceived to be useful in fixing dates, facts, privileges, and claims. The other volumes, besides the instructions of the first Governors, give a view of the nature of the commerce, and concise views of the political state of the different countries at the time, though not all equally interesting—as the memoirs or reports of the governors or directors of Ceylon, Surat, and Hoogly in Bengal, and of the Spice Islands, &c. &c.

binet. Mr. Nedenburg afterwards returned to Holland, and was one of the leading members of the Secret Committee on India affairs that sat at the Hague, whose final report, in 1807, seems to have been the basis on which the plans adopted by the late Government of Holland for their Oriental colonies was founded.

* This is one of the works translated at Serampoor since January last, and sent to Government, April 1816.

* This Register was presented to the Government at Fort William on the 18th Feb. 1815.

† The whole of the voluminous minutes, correspondence, and proceedings of the Commission sent from Holland in 1793, of which Mr. Nedenburg was President, and which terminated in 1800, are deposited in a great Almyra, or ca-

4. In the same deposits are a complete series of the despatches and letters of the Government of Batavia to Europe, consisting of many volumes, which undoubtedly contain many interesting facts and documents regarding the policy and history of these once opulent establishments. As these volumes are in the Bibliothèque, and it is doubtful whether they are included in the report of the Committee of Archives, they are particularly adverted to here. It was a peculiar trait of the Dutch Government that complete memoirs, or memories, were usually given in by the Governors General, and those of the dependencies, to their successors, on being relieved; and as the whole of them were furnished with very complete indexes, reference was ready and easy to any particular subject or fact before the archives were thrown into confusion, and many lost on their removal from the castle of Batavia in 1808; and afterwards from the events attending the reduction of Java. To restore them to some order would be desirable to the future historian of Oriental commerce and possessions; if not, in a political point of view, to the British Supreme Government of India.

IV. Of the *History and Antiquities* of the Island of Java, considerable materials have been obtained by Colonel Mackenzie's immediate exertions. Little indeed had been done in Java by Europeans in regard to such inquiries, since the time that Valentyn published his useful but voluminous work on the Dutch East-India Company's settlements, in six folio volumes, in 1724; and although a Society of Sciences had been established a few years previous to ours, in 1780, but little progress had been made in developing the history of the Eastern Islands, and the Society itself had fallen into decline (although not absolutely extinct) since the commencement of the revolution. Of the laudable efforts to revive it since the British Government was established, this may not be the appropriate place to speak. Under the patronage of the Supreme Government, should Java remain a British colony, it may be hoped still to contribute essentially to the general culture of science, of commercial economy, and of useful knowledge in these parts.

2. Colonel Mackenzie's first efforts were particularly directed to this object of in-

vestigation, the progress and actual state of knowledge, and of the history and antiquities of the Island; and it is due, in justice to several respectable individuals in Java, British and Dutch, to say, that much ready and cordial aid was furnished in the prosecution of these researches.

3. Some of the colonists, who had paid attention to these subjects, a circumstance not very general in Java, very readily communicated the aid of their knowledge and experience in directing the pursuit, and pointing out the sources and individuals that could farther assist. To conciliate the minds of men, and remove difficulties arising from prejudices of education and religion, and from the variety of languages, the experience acquired in India was found of great advantage; but the powerful aid of the penetrating, acute genius of the Bramins, which had been of such importance in India, was here wanting; and the languages presented obstacles of no common degree. It was necessary not only to employ translators from the Dutch, French, and Malay, but it was extremely rare to find persons capable of rendering Javanese MSS.* into either of these languages previous to an English version. The difficulty of procuring any of the colonists capable of acting as interpreters was considerable, from the rarity of these necessary qualifications, and from a repugnance to travelling and fatigue, arising from indolence, and from habits widely dissimilar from ours. In the interior, the Malay language was of little use, and the Javanese, in its several dialects, had been little studied by the European Colonists in Java. These few were in the service of Government, and there were but few on the Island capable of rendering a letter from the Javanese into Dutch.

4. Notwithstanding these obstacles, and the discouraging prospect held out by those who had the best pretensions, from long residence, to know the native character and their literary attainments, it is satisfactory to observe, that the conclusion of this journey produced an accession of knowledge and of lights that had been by

* An ingenious native of Java has since this accompanied me to India, and has already made some progress in translating from the Javanese.

no means hoped for, even in the most sanguine expectations.

5. The colonists were found willing to assist and produce their stores, and the natives were soon reconciled, even the class whose interests might be presumed to traverse, if not oppose these inquiries. The Regents and their dependents were, though at first shy, ultimately cordial assistants in regard to the objects of investigation; and on the eve of leaving the Eastern districts, and to the last moment of Col. Mackenzie's stay at Batavia, Materials, MSS. and Memoirs, in copy or original, with letters in reply to the questions circulated, were transmitted from the most distant parts: in fact, as in Mysore, and other parts of India, the same causes had the same effects. Inquiries before little known, and at first held in suspicion, being found to have no other object than a laudable research into History, Laws, Customs and Literature, to assist the rulers to protect the subjects, and ameliorate their condition, by a more perfect knowledge of their own institutions; all ranks appeared to concur in supporting what they found attended by no deviation from good faith, and tending to conciliate their feelings and prejudices.

To conclude: what is intended is a general view of the results of these inquiries, until the arrangement of the materials enable a more detailed report to be made up. The following may be considered an abstract of a collection of materials formed for illustrating the History, Antiquities, and Institutions of Java.

One hundred and seventy-one sections,* rather than volumes of paper MSS., written in the characters of Java and of the Malay, but all in the Javanese language. Catalogues of them are made out; but difficulties occur in getting them translated, that can only be removed by the interposition of Government. Most of them are on paper: some were saved from the wreck of the Sultan's library at the storm of the Craten of Djocjarta, by the permission of the prize agents, and the concurrence, indeed, of all the military present. Others were purchased and collected on the tour through the Island. Some were presented by Dutch colonists and by

Regents, and others are transcripts by Javanese writers, employed by Col. Mackenzie to copy them from the originals in the hands of Regents, and with their permission. Several of these are historical. A few of the lesser and more curious tracts, were translated into the European languages during his stay in Java. A considerable number of papers, containing a series of *Voyangs*, or Javanese dramas, which are still a popular and expensive subject of exhibition with the native chiefs of Java.

Twenty-four MSS., written on Cadjan leaves in the Hindoo manner: most of them are in the Javanese character, and some are in a character yet undeciphered. From explanations of the titles of some, they appear to belong to the *ancient (or Dewa) religion* of these islands; but though a native of superior intelligence was found capable of reading them, the prejudices of religion prevented any further information of the contents of books supposed to be adverse to the Mahomedan tenets. This difficulty might however have been got over. These MSS. are apparently ancient, and were brought by the civility of a Regent from a long deserted house in the distant forests, where they had lain neglected for years.

Thirty-five volumes of Dutch MSS., in folio, quarto, and octavo, consisting of Historical Works, Memoirs, and Reports; some translated from the Javanese into Dutch. Some of these are original; others were copied, by permission, from MSS. in the hands of private individuals, and a few of the most valuable were purchased.* Some of the most remarkable of them are,

1. A complete History of Java, in three quarto volumes, translated into Dutch; giving its history from the first colonization to the year 1807, the original apparently written by a native. This is now nearly translated into English.

2. Ancient History of Java; containing its fabulous history, in two volumes quarto, in Dutch. This appears to have been compiled from the ancient Mythological Poems,

* Several of these here enumerated are in paper sections, quarto and octavo; and Col. Mackenzie has got them bound up in Calcutta into portable volumes for their better preservation; probably the whole may amount to forty volumes.

* It is necessary to observe, that all these are exclusive of the Memoirs and Reports belonging to the Committee of Tenures, which are official, and belong to Government, though every liberal indulgence was granted by the Governor, Mr. Raffles, and access given to official records. The collection here specified is wholly distinct from these, and entirely private property.

Voyages, or Dramas of Java; and communicated by the liberality of a Dutch gentleman, by whose desire they were translated.

3. A Dictionary* of the Javanese language into Dutch, communicated by its author, still living at Samarang.

4. Several other abridged memoirs and historical materials relating to Java; descriptions and reports relating to Batavia, and to the island in general, and its climate; with memoirs on commercial and political subjects.

5. Copy of a Grammar in the ancient Tamul, in Grundum character, written in India, with copies of some ancient inscriptions, transcribed from the original in the library of the Society of Sciences at Batavia; and a variety of notices illustrative of the statistics and geography of Java, composed at Col. Mackenzie's request.

Extracts and copies of some memoirs and abridgments addressed to the Hon. the Lieut. Governor, Mr. Raffles, who liberally communicated them. They are in answer to queries and suggestions recommended to particular persons more conversant in the customs and history of the country, by Col. Mackenzie.

Ancient Inscriptions, Coins, and Sculptures in every country, assist materially in developing the ancient history and origin of nations, of institutions, and of the arts and sciences. In India the pursuit has been so successful that it could scarcely be omitted in Java.

Inscriptions.—Setting modern inscriptions out of the question, about twenty inscriptions or sassanums in ancient characters have been discovered in Java, only one of which had been noticed, and that slightly, by European authors (the *Batoo Tools*).† Fac-similes have been taken of them, and copies are intended to be communicated to the Society at Calcutta, and to any other desirous of the communication. Three different characters are used in them, all yet undeciphered. One alone in the Deva Nagri character was found on the visit to Prambana.

Ancient Coins.—A small collection has been made. A few are Chinese and Ja-

panese; most of them of a kind hitherto unnoticed by any European collector, perforated in the centre by a square opening, and bearing a variety of figures, resembling those of the Voyages or Javanese plays; none of these coins are to be found, even in the collection of the Batavian Society. They are usually dug up with other vestiges of antiquities, near places that have been destroyed by volcanic eruptions. It is singular that a few coins of the same Chinese kind were found some years ago in a distant part of the Mysore country; and one also among the ancient coins recently discovered at Mavelliporam, near Madras, a circumstance that points at early commercial communication between the Oriental islands and continents with India.

Ancient Sculptures and Images are frequently met with in Java; some indicating the existence of the Hindoo Mythology at a certain period: most of them relate to the Baudhist and Jain doctrines. Some few specimens of the small copper images dug up were obtained, and drawings have been taken of all the remains of architecture and sculpture that were discovered in the tract of this tour. Several of these drawings relate to the interesting remains of Prambana, said to be a very early, and the most ancient capital of the dominion, arts, and literature of Java; a particular memoir of its present state was communicated to the Society of Batavia, and has been published in the seventh volume of their transactions, but without the drawings of curious sculptures, as no engraver was to be found at Batavia.

Colonel Mackenzie has thus attempted to convey a hasty, but, he trusts, correct idea of some of the objects that have occupied much of his time in Java; for besides those observations, in a military and political view, that might be expected from his professional situation on the late expedition, it was also necessary to pay attention to the inquiries and objects of the commission on tenures and lands, &c. in Java, to which he was appointed in January 1812, when on the journey to the eastward.

In conclusion, he apprehends that ample materials are collected to give a pretty clear view of the present state of Java; and if the materials, now considerably increased, should assist in affording any illustra-

* Attempts are making to form a Javanese and English Dictionary from this, but for want of assistants this work is delayed; Col. Mackenzie brought one Javanese with him, who has been assisting to render it, by means of the Malay, into the English language.

† Thunberg's Voyages.

tion of the ancient history and geography of that island, it will be gratifying if his exertions have in the least degree contributed to such result, or should yet stir up a spirit of inquiry, that may be usefully applied to fill up the outlines he has ventured to trace.

Fort William, Nov. 10, 1813.

(B.)

Extract of a General Letter from England, in the Public Department, dated 9th February 1810, to the Government of Fort St. George.

2. In our despatch of the 11th February 1809, written in the regular course of reply to letters from you in this department, we were prevented by the pressure of other affairs from entering into the consideration of the subject which occupied your letter of the 14th March 1807, namely, the services of Lieut. Col. Colin Mackenzie, in the survey of Mysore, and certain provinces adjacent to it.

3. Having now reviewed with attention the whole of that subject, as it is detailed in the letter just mentioned, and the papers which accompanied it, and in the various documents which are referred to in your subsequent advices of the 29th February, 21st, 24th, and 26th October 1808, we feel it to be due to Lieut. Col. Mackenzie, and it is great pleasure to us to bestow our unqualified and warm commendation upon his long continued, indefatigable, and zealous exertions in the arduous pursuits in which he was employed, and upon the works which those exertions have produced. He has not confined his labours to the leading object of his original appointment, in itself a very difficult one, the obtaining of an accurate geographical knowledge of the extensive territories which came under the dominion or protection of the Company, in consequence of the fall of Tippoo Sultan in 1799; but has carried his researches into two other very important branches, the statistics and the history of those countries; and in all of them he has succeeded to an extent which could not have been contemplated at the commencement of his undertaking.

4. The actual survey, upon geometrical principles, of a region containing above 1,000 square miles (1), generally of an extremely difficult surface, full of hills and wildernesses, presenting few facilities

or accommodations for such a work, and never before explored by European science, in a climate very insalubrious, is itself no common performance, and the minute divisions and details of places of every description, given in the memoirs of the survey, with the masterly execution upon a large scale of the General Map and its striking discrimination of different objects, rarely equalled by any thing of the same nature that has come under our observation, form altogether an achievement of extraordinary merit, adding most materially to the stores of Indian geography, and of information useful for military, financial, and commercial purposes. For such purposes we shall wish the many materials furnished by Lieut. Col. Mackenzie to be used by our Government, and a set of his memoirs ought, with that view, to be lodged in some of the public departments, particularly that of the Revenue Board, together with the sections of his map, which he purposes to form into an Atlas. But, desirous as we are that the public at large should have the gratification, and himself the credit which would result from a general knowledge of his work; we entertain considerable doubts of the propriety of publishing it (2) at this time, and would wish no measure to that end to be taken without our further consideration and authority; therefore no copy of his map, or of the division of it, further than for the public offices just mentioned, ought to be permitted to be taken.

5. On a full review of these labours, and of others which were not so immediately within the scope of Lieut. Colonel Mackenzie's commission, we must admit that his merits have not been merely confined to the duties of a geographical surveyor, and finding that his representations on the subject of the inadequacy of his allowances are seconded by very strong recommendations from you, we direct that you present him with the sum of nine thousand (9,000) pagodas, as full remuneration for his past labours, and as a mark of our approbation of his work.

6. We next proceed to notice the Statistical Researches, in which also Lieut. Col. Mackenzie employed himself. These are nearly allied to inquiries of a geographical kind, and answer the same end in an improved degree; they have, too, the merit of being in India much more un-

common, and though they were adverted to in the original instructions given to Lieut. Col. Mackenzie, the ample and successful manner in which he has pursued them, in the midst of other arduous labours, proves the zeal by which he has been actuated; and adds to the value of his services and his discoveries.

7. This observation applies with at least equal propriety to his superadded inquiries into the *History*, the *Religion*, and the *Antiquities* of the country: objects pointed out, indeed, in our general instructions to India, but to which, if he had not been prompted by his own public spirit, his other fatiguing avocations might have been pleaded as an excuse for not attending.

8. Real History and Chronology have hitherto been desiderata in the literature of India, and from the genius of the people and their past government, as well as the little success of the inquiries hitherto made by Europeans, there has been a disposition to believe that the Hindoos possess few authentic records: Lieut. Col. Mackenzie has certainly taken the most effectual way, though one of excessive labour, to explore any evidence which may yet exist of remote eras and events, by recurring to remaining monuments, inscriptions, and grants, preserved either on metals or on paper; and his success in this way is far beyond what could have been expected. The numerous collections of materials (3) he has made under the different heads above noted, must be highly interesting and curious, and the specimens he has adduced in the manuscript volumes he has sent us abundantly answer this character. Whether the grants, which are generally of lands to Bramins, are all authentic (4) (which we mention not to assert a doubt, but to suggest a reasonable point of inquiry), or whether the whole of the materials shall be found to form a connected series of historical facts, respecting a country which seems to have been always subject to commotions and changes, and unfavourable to the preservation of political records; still it must be allowed that this effort promises the fairest of any which has yet been made to bring from obscurity any scattered fragments which exist of true history, and undoubtedly encourages the expectation of obtaining at length both considerable insight into the state of the country and its governments, in more

modern periods, and some satisfactory indications of its original institutions and earlier revolutions. We are therefore very desirous that Lieut. Col. Mackenzie should himself digest and improve the materials he has collected; and we hope the office (5) which you have conferred on him in Mysine will afford him leisure for this work.

After he has accomplished it, the original materials are to be transmitted to us, to be deposited in our Oriental Museum. In the mean time, we wish to indemnify him for the disbursements he has made in procuring this collection of materials, trusting that it will not amount to any large sum; and we desire that he will state to us an account of it, which, from his character, we are persuaded will be correctly done: but not to suspend all payment till the arrival of such an account. We permit you, on receipt of the present letter, to make him a reasonable advance on this score.

(Signed) D. Hall,
Head Assist. to Chief Sec.

Remarks.

(1) In addition to this, the *Geodesic Districts* have since been completed on the same plan, containing about 30,000 square miles, with maps, &c., and sent home to England in January 1816.

(2) Col. Mackenzie did not intend such a publication, without some prospect of encouragement to so extensive a work, but materials have been since added that will nearly complete the Peninsula. He conceived, however, that the publication of the work would be ultimately economical to the East-India Company, exclusive of its advantage to the public and to science. The great expense incurred by the Company of late years in copying maps without end for their several departments in India, would be saved by the publication of an atlas of this kind, of which Colonel Mackenzie submitted specimens in 1808, and which may be now fully completed; but he could not undertake the publication of it without express sanction and encouragement.

(3) This collection has been augmented in a quadruple proportion since 1808, in the Peninsula and Hindostan; and ultimately extended to a new East-Indian Islands, Seas, and Coast of Africa.

(4) There can be no doubt of their

thenticity; not an instance of forgery has been discovered, or even suspected, save one (and that rather assists history): as they are all previous to 1620, there is no inducement to fraud, and no one has yet adduced any claims upon them.

(5) This office was done away by the time this order arrived in India.

January 27, 1817.

*** The foregoing article is loosely written, but is so valuable in every other sense of the word, that its perusal must be highly gratifying to every lover of Oriental research. In his appropriate office of Surveyor-General, the exertions of Col. Mackenzie are beyond all praise, and he has probably never been surpassed, whether we regard his patient industry or the accuracy of the results. His exertions, however, were not confined to the immediate duties of his office; but his pe-

netrating genius was ever on the watch for the promotion of general science. On the borders of his province he made numerous discoveries; and perhaps it may be also said, that nothing which his mind could reach, whether in near or distant prospect, escaped his observation. Let it not be objected that Col. Mackenzie has rather devoted his attention (excepting in the peculiar duties of his office) to the collection of materials for other writers, than employed them himself in any laborious undertaking. He has done more than could reasonably have been expected from human industry, and there is something so vast in the discoveries he has made, that they remind us of the protracted age of an antediluvian, and seem totally unsuited to the limited span allotted to our present existence.—*Ed.*

DR. MONTUCCI'S CONTROVERSY WITH A CORRESPONDENT OF THE INDO-CHINESE GLEANER.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: Dr. Montucci, of Dresden, has requested me to obtain the insertion in the Asiatic Journal of the accompanying answer to some remarks which were published in the Indo-Chinese Gleaner.

Supposing that you might wish to print the remarks before the reply, I inclose the 8th number of the Gleaner, which contains the article animadverted on by Dr. M.

Assuring you of my admiration and respect, I remain, Sir,

Your obliged servant,

WM. HUTTMANN.

No. 2, Catharine Street, Stepney,

March 5, 1822.

REMARKS ON DR. MONTUCCI'S

"PARALLEL."

(From the Indo-Chinese Gleaner.)

"The labours of Dr. Montucci to excite the attention of the learned in Europe to the study of Chinese are, I suppose, generally known. How far they have been successful, or what degree of merit they possess, are questions which it is not the object of these papers to discuss. As an individual, I think to have succeeded in forming the Chinese character so well (imperfect as the specimens in his *Parallel* are), under the disadvantages which must have been felt by him, deserves due praise; and if his efforts have failed in reaching that degree of perfection which merits high encomium, the same thing has happened to all his predecessors, and to most of his contemporaries. I should not have ventured to notice that learned

*** A portion of the following extract from the Indo-Chinese Gleaner appeared in the number of our Journal for December 1820; but we shall now insert it entire, for the better understanding of the subjects in dispute.

author's labours, had I not observed very high pretensions to accuracy in the formation of the Chinese Characters,* against almost unequalled failure in attaining that accuracy. This failure has struck me particularly in the San-tsze-king, now under consideration. It would surprise the reader to find that, notwithstanding what Dr. Montucci has said about the extreme accuracy of his draughtsman, and his own great care in superintending the engraving of the characters, there is still a full hundred, out of the 1,056 characters of the San-tsze-king, erroneously engraved; that is, about one-tenth of the whole, unsanctioned by classical use! In some cases, the strokes are too many; in others too few; in others, the character is entirely wrong; characters which render the sense ludicrous are sometimes substituted. It will be readily allowed that errors of this sort will creep in, under the superintendence of the greatest Chinese scholar; and books published in China by the people themselves, are often full of them. But surely, for a tenth part of the words in any book to be erroneous, is a great deal; and we are naturally less disposed to overlook errors in those who profess to be nearly perfect. It may indeed be pleaded, that Dr. M. followed his copy; but he ought to have been aware that his strong assertions about accuracy would expose him to animadversion, and ought to have taken proportionable care to examine his copy by some authorized standard. I can assure him that a learned Chinese, when he wishes to be accurate, never depends on any copy, however well printed, much less on a manuscript; but examines the character by the Imperial Dictionary. The number of errors which I have specified refers to characters which are all different from each other; were the many repetitions of the same erroneous cha-

acters also reckoned up, I fear the whole would amount to nearly two tenths.

"If it be asked, What effect have these errors of the Doctor's, on the sense? I answer, they do not in every instance render the sense unintelligible; they have the same effect in Chinese that bad spelling has in English or Latin. I shall give an example in each: "*Creation is the work of God.*" Here the words are conformed to the modern standard of orthography: "*Kracion is te worke of God.*" In this example, the orthography is wrong, but a person acquainted with English will probably understand the meaning. Again:

"Brevitas esse laboro,
Obscurus fio."—(Horace.)

"Edeavouring to be brief, I become obscure."

"This is correct. But if, instead of this, the Latin scholar should meet with:

— Brevitas esse laboro,
Obskuris fio;—

he would most likely recognize an old friend, with his clothes slovenly put on. He would impute the change of orthography to ignorance or inattention. Such exactly is the effect of the erroneous characters to which I refer.

"I suppose, however, it would be argued by Dr. Montucci and Mr. Van Klaproth, that many of the characters just noticed are written as the Sui-seay, or vulgar characters, in China are. To which it is answered, that if any person should, in writing German, French or Latin, imitate a bad orthography, sanctioned only by bad use, these gentlemen would know how to answer any question that might be proposed to them, as to the propriety or impropriety thereof. The application is easy; but to answer the question directly, it is only necessary to say, that the full hundred above mentioned, are written as the Sui-seay.

A Dutch or Chinese vulgar and which these learners would be a de-

* Vide Montucci's *Parallel*, p. 120, and other places of the same work.

sideratum, and such a help to the European student of Chinese, would have these two qualities to recommend it: 1. It must, in order to answer the end fully, be the labour of a man who personally knows the corrupted and contracted characters of each province of China: for every province, yea, almost every district, has some of these peculiar to itself. As this is not likely to be the case; 2. The work would be only fit for those who write or speak Chinese at the distance of some thousand leagues from the country itself, where their productions would not be subjected to that rigorous investigation, which would take place, where every thing is tried by a fixed standard; still, however, it may be useful to the foreign student of Chinese to know the most usual abbreviations of the character. They are few in number, and will not cost the compiler of a dictionary much labour. The student of Chinese should not suffer himself to acquire the habit of using the contracted or abbreviated forms of the character in his compositions. They are in bad repute among the learned and better informed. In other languages, a contracted word is not so generally understood, as when it is written at full length; and so it is in Chinese also. Such words as *accf.* for *account*; *Ed.* for *Editor*; *ty.* for *they*; *Xt.* for *Christ*; *O. S.* for *Old Style*, &c. &c., occur in English manuscripts, and also in printed books: these it is highly useful for the student to know; but whether a judicious and skilful preceptor would approve of his indulging much in the use of such contractions, may be justly questioned. The remark applies with equal force to Chinese.

"I would not wish it to be understood, from what has been advanced, that I depreciate, far less despise, the efforts of European Literati in regard to Chinese; I only wish them to be modest in their pretensions, and more careful in their investigations. Let

them look on their present success as a pledge of still higher attainments; and view their errors as furnishing additional motives to industry. I, though pertaining to another race of beings, wish them success in their labours; and shall rejoice in every step of their progress. Nor would I wish any fastidious critic to run away with an idea that I consider the component parts of a Chinese character exactly the same as the letters in a word of an alphabetic language, because I have mentioned *spelling* and *orthography* in the course of this paper: no, for while there is some resemblance, there is also a great difference. But time forbids my enlarging at present. If these remarks should be favoured with your acceptance, I may be induced to examine more attentively Dr. M.'s *Parallel*, and send you the result for some future number."

DR. MONTUCCI'S REPLY.

To the Conductor of the *Indo-Chinese Gleaner*.

SIR: No sooner did No. 8, of your excellent miscellany (unfortunately not before the commencement of this year) reach my hands, than I attempted to send to the then unknown conductor a short article, to be inserted by way of justification of myself against the unfair attacks upon my *Parallel*, contained in the above periodical work, from p. 91 to 94.

As I did not then know how or to whom I ought to address my claims of redress, that paper was probably lost, and I am glad of it; for it was but the hasty effusion of my feelings at that moment, and no more.

Now having just received the two following works, viz. 1st. *A Retrospect of the first ten years of the Protestant Mission, &c. Malacca, 1820*; 2d. *Dr. Morrison's Chinese Dictionary, Part ii., vol. i. and ii. Macao, 1807*; the former acquaints me with the respectability of character of the Conductor of the *Indo-Chinese Gleaner*; and the latter affords me irresistible

proofs, that the contents of my *Parallel* are as correct as the attacks upon it, contained in the above Miscellany, are unfair.

The upright, religious, and liberal principles displayed throughout the *Retrospect* above quoted, assure me that the article alluded to was received by you, Sir, and inserted, before you could possibly find time to examine whether its contents were calculated to promote the diffusion of truth and learning, or rather to mislead your readers. I, therefore, respectfully submit to your candid and impartial judgment the following observations, and I hope you will favour me with the insertion of them in the *Gleaner* as soon as convenient.

I.

Although the author of the essay in your *Gleaner* does not seem to question my accuracy in executing, not a *fac-simile* but an *exact* copy of the Chinese edition of the *San-tsze-king*, in my possession; yet I look upon this point as so very essential for an editor, that I must request the favour of your acquainting the Readers of the *Gleaner*, that when I read that criticism, I embraced the first opportunity of submitting my *text* to the inspection of the ONLY GENTLEMAN in London eminently qualified to decide on these matters, and of whom, I am sure, that you, Sir, the author of that *Essay*, and all the Sinologi in Europe and Asia, entertain the highest opinion. This gentleman kindly condescended to collate that *text* with the copy of my *Parallel*, and a few weeks after returned it, accompanied with a most flattering letter, of which I shall here transcribe that part which decides this essential point, *accuracy of execution*. "Agreeably to your request, I have carefully compared the printed Chinese *Text* with the engraved character in your *Parallel*, and have the pleasure to assure you I consider the latter a very accurate and faithful copy. I find but two or three instances in which even a

"single stroke has been omitted, and several in which a similar defect in the Chinese original (owing to the ink not marking the paper, or some other cause), has been supplied. You do not of course profess to give an absolute *fac-simile*, but the difference is no other than what we should term a difference in the handwriting."

II.

The author of the Review on my *Parallel*, however, fully grants this point, but refers his readers to p. 120 of the same, and finds fault with MY HIGH PRETENSIONS TO ACCURACY; because I have published the characters of my *Text*, as they were, without correcting them and giving to each its classical form. But, what was the principal object of my *Parallel*? To shew that DR. MORRISON'S learned labours would prove of little avail to beginners, on account of their being too classical, particularly with respect to the form of the Chinese characters, of which he seldom exhibits their vulgar or abridged forms: (a) while I humbly presumed that my Dictionary, were

(a) DR. MORRISON plainly alludes to the uselessness of my labours, as described in my *Parallel*, by the following paragraph of his *Preface* to the second part of his Dictionary, p. vi. "To insert in a Dictionary all the mis-spellings, abbreviations, and distortions which ignorance, or caprice, or local usage adopts, would be an absurd and endless task: there are, however, some abbreviations very generally used, and those it has been thought right, in many instances, to insert below the more correctly formed character, connecting them by a brace."—The following IVth observation will prove how much more copious my engravings are, in this respect, than the Doctor's Dictionary and *Addenda*: nor can my various forms be supposed the production of ignorance, caprice or local usage; since I extract them from various Chinese Dictionaries, and not from any provincial manuscript or publication. The same Observation IV. will decide to evidence whether my toils are absurd or useful.

God to allow me time to complete it, would materially assist beginners; since it would exhibit, under the double arrangement *alphabetic* and *by radicals*, almost all the variations (see Note* at p. 18 of my *Parallel*) of form of each familiar character (besides its *classical*), whether *abridged*, *obsolete*, or *vulgar*. That this was the only means to smooth the way to beginners for the attainment of the Chinese language, I proved in the same *Parallel*, by adverting to the universal mode adopted in China, of never writing or printing, according to the classical form of the character, except the *diplomatic*, *historical*, or *canonical* books or documents. I then proceeded to express my regret at not being able to publish in my *Parallel* a great variety of specimens from many learned works printed in China, and in my possession (for want of pecuniary means): but I trusted, that the publication of my *Text* of the *San-tsze-king* would alone be sufficient (*b*) to prove the veracity of what I had before advanced; particularly, as every European in India must easily be convinced of its accuracy, by trying to find the characters of any book or manuscript in his possession (excepted as above), either in the Imperial or in Dr. MORRISON's Dictionary. (*c*) Therefore, had I rec-

(*b*) My *Text* of the *San-tsze-king* had been preferred by me, not as one of the most, but as one of the least irregular, in the form of its character, among many in my possession; and only with a view to combine *utility* and *conviction*: that being the *Text* of one of the most interesting Tracts translated by Dr. MORRISON, in his justly celebrated and now exceedingly scarce *HORÆ SINICÆ*, printed in London, 1812, without the Chinese *Text*.

(*c*) That the Chinese generally prefer the *vulgar* mode of writing, in defiance of all their lexicographers, Dr. MORRISON himself explicitly avows, in his *Preface* to the 1st Part of his Dictionary, at page ii where we read as follows: "The common pillars of Chinese Dictionaries cry out much against what they call the *Sûk-seay*, the vulgar mode of writing; but Asiatic Journ.—No. 76.

tified the character of my Chinese *Text*, I should have defeated my own purpose:—and, consequently, the *accuracy* alluded to at page 120 of my *Parallel*, could only be understood with respect to the care bestowed in copying the *Text*, *exactly as it was*, and not in altering it to its classical form.

III.

But the author of the criticism insists that the erroneous characters in my *Text* are so very unusual, and so unwarrantable, that they may be compared to the work of an idiot, who instead of writing, "*Creation is the work of God*," would spell these words thus: "*Krecion is te worke of God*;" or, attempting to publish Horace, instead of printing,

—— "Brevis esse laboro,
Obscurus fio;"

He would thus misprint:

—— "Bryfes ese labora,
Oskuris feo;"

Were such an observation taken from a book published by some *Sinologus* in Europe, its absurdity might be excusable; but who is the European Student in the Asiatic Colonies, that on comparing the character of my *Text* with any Chinese book in his possession (provided, as above excepted, it were not a *diplomatic*, *historical*, or a *canonical* one), would not immediately find that the three-quarters of Chinese books or manuscripts are executed in China in a style as unclassical as my *Text*?—On the other hand, in no book printed or written by Europeans (except the pages 92 and 93 of No. 8 of the *Gleaner*) such wrong spelling of English and Latin will be met with. The opinion of the HONOURABLE GENTLEMAN, whose letter I have before quoted, will be the only defence I shall offer to disprove such an *unfounded* charge. A few lines after the above—

"notwithstanding all their zealous efforts, the *vulgar mode* prevails; and a person would not only appear pedantic, but would cease to be generally understood, were he to write in any other than the "*vulgar mode*." (See *Parallel*, p. 11.)

quoted passage, the learned gentleman, regretting his having no other copy of the *San-tze-king* to collate, proceeds to observe, with respect to the character of my *Text*, that "there may be, no doubt, a few characters that are absolutely erroneous; but I conceive that by far the greater number of those alluded to by the writer of the *Gleaner*, as unsanctioned by classical use, are merely abbreviations, much of the same nature as those which we find (*d*) in the Greek printed books, and equally authorized by practice. These abbreviations may be deemed corruptions; but are certainly not at all analogous to such errors as those of *Krecion* for *Creation*, *brifes* for *brevis*, &c."

IV.

However unexceptionable the authority of the learned gentleman just quoted, I cannot help availing myself of the very fair opportunity which offers of strengthening the defence of my *Parallel*, and of my Chinese toils, by referring the reader to the octavo edition of the New Testament translated into Chinese by the Rev. Dr. MORRISON. Who will dare to say, that those sacred pages are defiled with gross *mis-spellings* and vulgar *blunders* as *Krecion* would be for *Creation*, or *brifes* for *brevis*? Yet the characters which we read in it, and not to be met with in the Imperial or Dr. MORRISON's Dictionaries, are numerous; although his *Second Part*, and the *Addenda* (*e*) are by far richer in

(*d*) A most excellent observation! and the better to enforce the necessity of publishing and studying these *various forms*, let me refer the reader to what we find on this subject at p. 17 of my *Parallel*; namely, that the difficult abbreviations, or nexus of the Greek, do not exceed 200; but the *various forms*, ancient and vulgar, of about 8,000 of the most usual characters exceed 30,000; and the Imperial Dictionary does not exhibit one-third of them! !

(*e*) The *Addenda*, to be found at the end of vol. I., must not be confounded

point of *vulgar* and *abridged* forms than the 560 pages of his *First Part*. As I was lately teaching my son (now thirteen years of age) the little Chinese I know, we met with no less than *two* characters in the 6th and 7th verses of the vi. chap. of *Matthew*, which, even knowing the pronunciation of them (*f*), could not be found in Dr. MORRISON's ii. *Part* or *Addenda*. The word *cubicubum* (*g*), or *closet* for *pray-*

with the *Synopsis*, which occupies the best latter half of the ii. vol.: for in this an immense variety of forms is exhibited, but of various *hand-writings*, quite different from that universally adopted in dictionaries and books, and which makes alone the subject of the *Gleaner's* and the present Memoirs.

(*f*) Many of the abbreviations inserted by Dr. MORRISON, in his *Second Part* and *Addenda*, being omitted in his INDEX, according to the *Radicals*, unless the Tyro guesses at the pronunciation of them, he cannot possibly derive any benefit by such insertions. Indeed, so very inadequate is the above-mentioned INDEX, that often even the forms given as classical in the ii. *Part*, do not agree with those of the INDEX. A new puzzle for beginners! In other instances both the *classical* and the *un-classical* form of the character is omitted in the INDEX. In vain, for example, would the student consult it, to find Nos. 64, 222, 233, 236, and many more no doubt; since I found all these wanting only by carelessly collating the first 15 pages of the ii. *Part* with the INDEX. However many allowances are due to the learned author, for the wonderful rapidity with which his ponderous, and highly useful quarto volumes are issued from the press at Macao.

(*g*) The same word *cubicubum* is translated by the very same three characters in *Luke*, ch. xii, v. 3, so that the character in question cannot be deemed an accidental mistake. But, far be from my reader the idea that the contents of this memoir should be intended as strictures calculated to depreciate Dr. MORRISON's very learned and very useful literary productions. I have only endeavoured to clear my own from the charge of *absurdity* or *uselessness*. On the contrary, I am free to assert, that Dr. MORRISON, within these ten years, has

ers, is translated by 小 房 獲 獲 獲 獲. Now

裡; but the last of these three

characters may be sought for in vain either in the Imperial or DR. MORRISON'S Dictionaries. It is, however, to be found amongst my Engravings, as a various form of this character

禮 which in Dr. Morrison's *Second Part*, No. 6,987, has only one variation, viz. 礼; but I have engraven

three more 礼 侶 裡

besides that. The first three of these forms are in the Imperial Dictionary; but the last, though very much in use, is in no classical Chinese Dictionary, and I have to thank the Portuguese Missionaries for having inserted it in their curious pronouncing dictionary, described in my *Parallel*, p. 25, and *Note*. Again, the *exaudiantur*, of v. 8,

is translated by 獲 聽. In vain

would the tyro look for the first of these characters in the same dictionaries: he would not even think of

its genuine radical, which is 犬

or 犳 the classical form of this character (the only one to be met with in

the said dictionaries) being this 獲

(see *Part* ii., No. 4,466.) But for the same character four various forms are to be found amongst my engravings, viz.

published volumes by far more useful to the European Student, than all the printed and manuscript works published by the missionaries in the course of the last century.

if a beginner looks for such characters out of the New Testament in the *very* Dictionary published by the translator, and does not find them, will not his progress be materially hindered, and himself greatly disheartened from the pursuit of such studies?

Therefore, Sir, if one of the objects of your GLEANER be that of propagating the true knowledge of Oriental philology, insert the above *Observations* as soon as possible, by way of retraction of those unfair attacks against my *Parallel* and my lucubrations; in order that your readers, instead of looking upon my labour of collecting the various forms of the most familiar characters, as an ABSURD and ENDLESS task, may be persuaded, that it is an UNAVOIDABLE one, if we really wish to forward the tyro's progress, and entice him to, not deter him from, perseverance in the study of the Chinese language. It being now sufficiently proved, that the *correct* and *classical* form of the character is seldom to be met with in Chinese books and writings (see before *Note c*), except in the *canonical*, *historical*, or *diplomatic*, which are certainly too difficult for the tyro to begin by them.

Instead of depreciating my laudable Chinese pursuits, let all the Oriental labourers in the vineyard of CHRIST join with me in offering their prayers to the ALMIGHTY, that He may grant me health, perseverance, and means to complete my engravings, of which only these four short letters are wanting S, T, U, and X, according to the Portuguese alphabet, which I have adopted for obvious motives.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your very respectful,
and most obedient

humble Servant,
ANTONIO MONTUCCI.

Dresden, Dec. 22, 1821.

CHINESE CORONATION.

Coronation of Taou-Kwang, the new Emperor of China.

THIS august ceremony, which took place on the 27th of the 8th moon of last year (1820), is noticed in the Peking Gazette. It is called Tank-keih, *i.e.* "*Ascending to the Summit*;" meaning, no doubt, the summit of honour, glory, and power. The edict in which it is noticed runs thus: "The Board of Ceremonies have besought me (the Emperor) to cease the mourning for one day. I had purposed that the Ascension Ceremonies should be all over before mid-day; and that I should offer the mid-day and evening sacrifices to the manes of my Imperial Father, and mourn for him, as usual. But the kings and great officers of the court have adduced the example of my imperial and illustrious grandfather (Keen-lung), as a precedent for the total cessation of the mourning during the whole of the ascension-day; and have, with united voice, intreated me to do so likewise. How can I presume to surpass so illustrious a pattern! It is therefore commanded, that the mourning cease for one entire day.—Respect this."

Coronation Ceremonies.

We are glad to have it in our power to give our readers a detailed account of Coronation Ceremonies, and to lead them up the steps of "the Dragon's Seat" (a term used for the throne of China), by means of translations, extracted from the same Gazette, which are as follow:

"The Members of the Board of Rites beg respectfully to state the usual ceremonies observed at the *Ascension* of the Emperors.* On the day appointed for the ceremony, the commander of the foot guards shall lead in the troops to take their station at the several gates of the Imperial city. The members of the Board of Rites, and of the Hung-loo office, shall assemble in the Imperial Council Chamber, and set the seal-table (on which the Imperial seal is to be placed) in the Pa-

lace of Peace, to the south of the Imperial throne, and exactly in the middle. Let them set the report-table (on which the petition, requesting his Majesty to ascend the throne, is to be laid) on the south side of the eastern pillar of the palace; the edict table (on which is to be placed the Imperial proclamation, announcing the accession), on the north side of the eastern pillar. Let the writing-table (on which the pen and ink, used on the occasion, are to lie) be set on the right or left of the western pillar; and the yellow-table (from which the proclamation is to be promulged) on the red steps, or elevation at the foot of the throne, where ministers advance to pay their obeisance, exactly in the middle. The Imperial guards, both officers and men, shall then enter, and set forth in order the Imperial travelling equipage, in front of the Palace of Peace. They shall next make ready his Majesty's foot-chariot, *i.e.* one usually drawn by men without the palace gate. The five ancient imperial carriages shall then be set forth without the Woo gate. The docile elephants shall be placed to the south of the five carriages. Let them draw the Imperial Horse-guards on the right and left of the middle path of the vestibule fronting each other east and west. Let the Imperial canopy and cloud-capt bason (in which the Imperial proclamation, announcing the Emperor's ascension, is placed) be set within the vestibule. After this, the members of the Board of Music shall arrange the ancient musical instruments, used by Shun, to the east and west, on the palace causeway; and the musical instruments used on state occasions they shall set in order within the palace. These shall be thus placed, but not for the present used. Next the musical instruments, used at the arrival and departure of his Majesty, together with the Dragon-dome, and the Incense-dome, (*i.e.* a kind of portable sheds or porticos) shall be set forth without the Woo-gate. The officers of the Board of public Works shall place the golden phoenix at the gate of Celestial Repose, directly in the middle; and set the stage, from which the proclamation is to be made, in the first chamber, on the east side of the gate. The second officer of the Board of Rites hav-

* This document was issued before the Coronation. We have used the word *Coronation* occasionally, because it will be better understood by most readers than *Ascension*; but there does not appear to be any Coronation, or putting on of a crown, observed by the Chinese, at least not in the original paper from which we translate.

ing ready the petition, requesting the Emperor to ascend the throne, shall take it reverently in both his hands, and place it on the petition-table, already set on the south side of the eastern pillar. One of the officers of the council chamber, taking the proclamation, to be subsequently issued, in both his hands, shall place it on the edict-table, standing to the north of the eastern pillar. One of the secretaries of the council chamber shall in the same manner take the pencil and ink-store, and put them on the table, on the west side of the palace. The Prime Minister shall then lead forth the members of the Council-chamber to the gate of Celestial Purity (*i. e.* his Majesty's private apartments), and beg for the Imperial seal. The Heohsze (one of the members) shall receive it with profound reverence, and the Prime Minister shall follow him from the gate of Celestial Purity to the Palace of Peace, where it shall be laid on the seal-table, which is in the middle of the hall, on the south of the Imperial throne; after which they shall retire. Then the officers of the Hung-loo-tsze office shall bring up the kings and nobles of the Imperial kindred, from the highest down to those of the eighth rank, on the elevation at the foot of the throne. Then the great officers of State, civil and military, all in their court dresses, shall range themselves in order according to their rank, within the vestibule. At the appointed hour, the President of the Board of Rites shall go and intreat his Majesty to put on his mournings, and come forth by the gate of the eastern palace, and enter at the left door of the middle palace, where his Majesty, before the altar of his deceased imperial father, will respectfully announce, that he receives the decree—kneel thrice, and bow nine times. This finished, the Emperor will then go out by the eastern door into the side palace. The President of the Board of Rites shall issue orders to the governors of the palace, the officers of the Imperial guard, and the chief ministers of the interior, to go and solicit his Majesty to put on his Imperial robes, and proceed to the palace of his mother, the Empress Dowager, to pay his respects. The Empress Dowager will put on her court robes, and ascend her throne; before which his Majesty shall kneel thrice, and bow nine times. After the performance

of this ceremony, the governors of the place shall let down the curtain before the door of the Emperor's private apartments, and the officers of the interior Imperial guards, shall have in readiness the golden chariot directly in the middle, in front of the door of the Imperial residence. The President of the Board of Rites shall then bring forward the officer of the Astronomical Board, whose business is to observe times, to the gate of his Majesty's residence, to announce the arrival of the chosen and felicitous moment. His Majesty will then go out by the left door of his apartments, and mount the golden chariot. The President of the Board of Rites, together with ten of the great officers of the same board, shall take their stations in front of the Imperial chariot, to lead on the procession. Two officers of the personal guard shall walk behind. Ten chief officers of the Leopard tail legion of guards, holding spears (perhaps muskets), and ten bearing swords, shall form the wings of the personal guard. The procession shall then move in order to the Paou-ho palace (*i. e.* the palace of protection and peace), where his Majesty will descend from the chariot. Here the President of the Board of Rites shall solicit his Majesty to sit down in the royal middle palace. Then the President of the Hung-loo office shall lead forward the great officers of the interior, the officers of the Imperial guard, of the Council-chamber, of the national institute of the Chin-sze office, of the Ke-keu office, of the Board of Rites, and of the Censor office, arranging them in front and rear, according to their rank. He shall then call upon them to kneel thrice, and bow nine times. The ceremony over, the President of the Board of Rites, stepping forward, shall kneel down, and beseech his Majesty, saying: "Ascend the Imperial throne." The Emperor shall then rise from his seat, and the procession moving on, in the same order as above described, to the Imperial Palace of Peace, his Majesty shall ascend the seat of gems, and sit down on the Imperial throne, with his face to the south. At the Woo-gate the bells shall then be rung, and the drums beaten; but no other instruments of music shall be sounded. The chief officer of the Imperial guards shall say aloud, "strike the whip" (a brazen rod called by this name.) The

whip shall accordingly be struck below the throne. The Master of the Ceremonies shall command the attendant ministers to arrange themselves in ranks. The President of the Hung-loo office shall bring up the kings and dukes on the elevation, at the foot of the throne; and the Master of the Ceremonies shall lead forward the civil and military officers, and range them in due order within the vestibule. He shall say, "Advance:" they shall accordingly advance. He shall say, "Kneel:" then the kings, and all the ranks downward, shall kneel. When he says, "Bow your heads to the ground," and "Rise," then the kings, and downward, shall kneel thrice, bow the head to the ground nine times, and rise accordingly. When he says, "Retire," the kings, and downward, shall all retire, and stand in their former places.

Then the Prime Minister, entering by the left door of the palace, shall go to the table, and taking the proclamation in both his hands, shall place it in the middle table; after which he shall retire for a moment, and stand with his face to the west. The President of the Council-chamber, advancing to the middle table, with his face to the north, shall seal the proclamation and retire. The President of the Board of Rites shall then approach near; and the Prime Minister, taking the proclamation in both hands, shall walk out with it by the Imperial door of the Palace of Peace, and deliver it to the President of the Board of Rites, who shall kneel and receive it. After rising, he shall carry it to the table in the middle of the elevation below the throne, and lay it thereon with profound reverence; shall kneel once, and bow to the ground three times. Next he shall kneel and take up the proclamation in both hands; shall rise, and descend by the middle steps. The President of the Board of Rites, kneeling, shall take up with both his hands the cloud-capt bason, into which he shall receive the proclamation, and then rise. The officers of the Imperial guard shall spread out the yellow canopy, or umbrella, over the said bason, and go out with it by the middle door of the Palace of Peace. The civil and military officers shall follow out by the gate of Resplendent Virtue, and the gate of Virgin Felicity. The chief officer of the guard shall then say, "Strike the

brazen whip:" it shall accordingly be struck thrice below the steps. His Majesty shall then rise, step to the back of the palace, mount his chariot, and go forth by the left door to the outside of the door of his private apartments, where he shall descend from his chariot; and entering the side palace by the left door, shall change his robes, and return to the mat (where the funeral obsequies are performed). The Prime Minister shall lead forward the Presidents, who shall reverently take the Imperial seal, and deliver it at the door of the Imperial residence, to one of the great officers of the interior. At this time the proclamation-bearer, taking the document in both his hands, shall proceed to the outside of the Woo-gate, and place it in the Dragon-dome; shall kneel once, and bow to the ground thrice. Then the officers of the guard, and sword-bearers, shall carry forward the domes, in the following order: The Incense-dome in front, and the Dragon-dome behind. The officers of the Board of Music shall lead on the procession, immediately behind the Imperial insignia, but shall not play (the national mourning forbidding this). One of the Judges of the Board of Rites shall then ascend to the tower on the wall, opposite the gate of Celestial Repose, and they shall set down the Incense-dome: the proclamation being placed there also, in the middle of the Dragon-dome. The proclamation-bearer shall then kneel once, and bow to the ground thrice; after which, taking the proclamation in both hands, he shall lay it on the yellow-table which is placed on a high stage. The Dragon-dome and Incense-dome shall be removed, and set down directly in front of the gate of Celestial Repose. The officers, civil and military, shall arrange themselves at the south end of the golden bridge. The Master of the Ceremonies shall say, "Form ranks;" also, "Enter." The officers, civil and military, shall accordingly form ranks; and the venerable elders of the people, a little behind, shall form themselves into two files; and all stand facing the north. The Herald-Minister shall then ascend the stage. The Master of the Ceremonies shall say, "An Edict!"—Then all shall instantly fall on their knees. The Herald shall next read the proclamation in the Chinese language, after which he retires to the table. The

words "Bow," "Rise," being pronounced by the Master of the Ceremonies, and answered by three genuflections, and nine prostrations from all present, the proclamation-bearer, taking the said document in both hands, shall place it again in the cloud-capt bason, and suspend it by an ornamented cord from the bill of the golden Phoenix. The Judge of the Board of Rites, receiving the same, shall set it again in the Dragon-dome, and going out by the gate of Exalted Purity, the procession shall be led, as formerly, by the officers of the Board of Music behind the

Imperial insignia, but without playing to the Board of Rites, where an Incense-table being placed, the President of the Board of Rites shall bring forward the Judges, who shall kneel thrice, and bow to the ground nine times. These ceremonies all finished, let the proclamation be reverently printed, and promulgated throughout the Empire. Such is our statement laid before your Majesty."

The Imperial pleasure has been received thus: "Act according to the statement. Respect this."—*Indo-Chinese Gleaner*.

ACCOUNT OF THE SIEGE AND CAPTURE OF SMYRNA, BY TEYMUR, IN 1402, A.D.

IN our Review (p. 137, vol. XI.) of the elaborate and valuable work whence this article is taken, we noted our intention of availing ourselves occasionally of its interesting materials; and we now extract an account of the capture of Izmeir, or Smyrna, from the Christians at the commencement of the fifteenth century. The more recent history, condition, and prospects of this celebrated city, may give additional interest to the relation of its former fate.

(From Major Price's "*Chronological Prospect of Mahommedan History*," vol. iii, p. 412.)

Information had been conveyed to Teymûr that there stood on the neighbouring seacoast a fortress of hewn stone, or of the best masonry, of great strength and magnitude, inclosed on three sides by the sea to a prodigious depth; and, on that part by which it was connected with the main land, secured against attack by a very wide and deep ditch, excavated entirely across the isthmus. He learnt, at the same time, that this formidable post was in the hands of a numerous and daring garrison of Frenguies, Franks, or European Christians, so in general denominated by the Oriental nations. These were the Knights of St. John, at this period in possession of the Island of Rhodes. This celebrated fortress, which bore the name of Izmeir (Smyrna), was considered by the natives as a place of extraordinary

sanctity, and was therefore resorted to from all parts of the surrounding territory, by a crowd of superstitious zealots, bringing with them alms and oblations, in different shapes, to the infinite advantage of the town, in the belief that they were thus performing an act of the most pious and meritorious devotion. Opposite to this, at the distance of about as far as a horse can gallop, and on the summit of a high hill, was another fort, likewise called Izmeir; but in possession of a Mussulman garrison, betwixt whom and their opposite neighbours there existed a state of perpetual and inveterate hostility.

Being washed on three sides by the sea, the Izmeir of the infidels, or Christians, was at the same time, on all occasions, open to every species of supply from the maritime resources of the enemies of the true faith; and being constantly exposed to the enterprizes of the warlike inhabitants of the Mahommedan Izmeir, the Franks, together with the ordinary precautions for the maintenance of their impregnable station, which was always kept in the most perfect repair, took care moreover to provide for its security by an annual reinforcement of one thousand veteran soldiers, amply furnished with the means of defence and subsistence for every emergency. Hence it arose, that not one of the Mussulman states by whom it was assailed, had hitherto been able to make any effectual impression upon it; neither, from the period of its existence as a military station to the present moment, had its inhabitants paid tribute to any sove-

reign prince, of whatever religion. It is moreover added, that Sultan Murad, or Amurat, the father of Bajazet, more than once attempted to reduce it without effect; and that Bajazet himself had actually besieged it for seven years, with no better fortune: all which did not contribute to render the garrison by any means less insolent and aggressive to the Mahomedans of the adjoining territory.

On coming to the knowledge of these circumstances, Teymur determined to undertake the reduction of this celebrated place, as a service of importance to the Mussulman community, and not unworthy of his own exalted renown. Accordingly, Mirza Peir Mahommed, the son of Omar Sheikh, together with Sheikh Nurud-dein, and other distinguished commanders, at the head of a competent force, was dispatched towards Izmeir, with instructions to propose to the garrison, in the first instance, the terms of the early Mahomedan conquerors, Islaum, the tribute, or exterminating war. To these proposals, on his arrival before Izmeir shortly afterwards, Peir Mahommed, through his messengers, received from the infidel garrison no other reply than what was conceived in the language of rude and insolent defiance: the principal inhabitants (literally the bellmen, adverting to the practice among Christians for assembling to public worship), instantly dispatching to the Christian states to require immediate aid. In consequence of this, they were in the course of a very short time powerfully reinforced in men, and supplied with arms, provisions, and stores, to an extent that enabled them to enter upon their defence with singular advantage; and they did not appear at all disposed to suffer their resources to waste away in inactivity.

Peir Mahommed and his associates did not fail in the mean time to transmit without delay, to the head-quarters of Teymur, the necessary report of what was passing; and that monarch, leaving his heavy baggage at the foot of the hill, on the summit of which the city of Teirah appears to have stood, on Saturday, the sixth of the latter Jummandy of the eight hundred and fifth of the hidjerah (1st of December 1402), in the very depth of winter, and in the midst of incessant rain, proceeded in person, at the head of his

principal force, to join the divisions already before Izmeir; Mahommed Sultan, with the troops of the left wing from Magnesia, and Meiran Shah and his son Aba Bukker, with the Ameirs under their orders, having at the same time received instructions to hasten to the same destination. Immediately on their arrival, the imperial troops of the main body commenced an attack on that part of Izmeir by which it communicated with the main; the principal generals setting the miners to work, and planting their machines of war, and other implements of annoyance, on those points from whence the besieged appeared to be most assailable. But as the works of the place were on three sides protected by the waters of the deep, Ameir Shah Melek, by direction of Teymur, caused a number of strong wooden piles, of the necessary length, to be driven triangularly into the bottom of the sea, at short distances from each other; on the tops of which, thick planks being laid connecting them substantially together, a sort of bridge or stage was thus constructed, of sufficient breadth and stability to receive considerable bodies of troops; and thus, to the astonishment of those within a barrier-shot up from the very bosom of the deep, to cut them off from all possibility of egress and ingress, and effectually to deprive them of those supplies of arms and provisions which they had calculated to receive from the shipping of the friendly maritime states.

In these circumstances, Meiran Shah, with his division, and Mahommed Sultan, with the troops from Magnesia, having left that station in charge of Shums-ud-dein Abbas, arrived before Smyrna: the troops of Mahommed Sultan in particular, animated by the example of their prince, immediately joining, and with singular ardour, in the operations of the siege. The exertions of the whole army were now united to harass the troops, and beat down and destroy the defences of the enemy, by all the expedients which they could devise from the whole theory of the art of war as then in practice; neither were the garrison in any shape less active in repelling the attacks, and retarding the operations of the besiegers, both by incessant discharges of fire-works, and an indefatigable application of the various means of annoyance, which they possessed in inexhaustible abundance.

The period of a fortnight had thus elapsed in unremitting hostilities; and time and fortune, the witness and agent of so many portentous revolutions in this ever-changing world, might smile and shed a tear upon the unavailing efforts of this unhappy garrison, when the miners, by removing part of the masonry, at last succeeded in carrying their galleries under the foundation of the works on the land side; and the walls and towers were thus left with no other support than the rude framework introduced by the engineers, to sustain them from immediate and total subversion. Nothing was therefore further wanting to complete the necessary arrangements, than to charge these galleries with the usual combustibles, dry faggots overlaid with naphtha. At a signal from the imperial head-quarters, the whole was accordingly fired, and the entire line of works was almost at the same instant precipitated to the earth; numbers of the garrison being at the same time carried to the bottom, and perishing in the ruins. The imperial troops, sword in hand, immediately rushed to the assault, and in spite of all resistance from their already terrified opponents, entering the breaches, put all to death that fell in their way; although there were some few who contrived, after all, through a thousand difficulties, by some of the vessels in port, to effect their escape.

Glutted with blood and slaughter, the Seymurians then received orders to demolish the whole of the buildings of the town, composed, for the greater part, of brick and mortar, and many of which ex-

alted their proud turrets from earth to sky. These accordingly, together with the fortifications, were now levelled to the foundations; and not a vestige, but the name, remained to indicate the spot which had been once covered by a place so celebrated and formidable. In the mean time, several large vessels bearing two masts, and here denominated Karekah (caracs), full of soldiers, provisions, and arms, dispatched by some of the European Powers, now approached, when too late, to the relief of the Christian garrison; but finding the place reduced to a heap of ruins, immediately stood off in equal astonishment and alarm, without daring to enter the port. They were, however, not at such a distance, but that several heads taken from the bodies of the slaughtered garrison were, by order of Teymur, cast on board by the catapultæ; and having thus received such ghastly and convincing proofs of the disastrous state of their friends, the European reinforcements made sail without further delay, and departed with disgrace and sorrow to communicate the report of what they had witnessed. The unexampled celerity with which the reduction of Smyrna was accomplished on this occasion, is said to have struck the adjoining territory with astonishment and admiration; but no one experienced this astonishment in a greater degree than the unfortunate Bajazet himself, convinced as he had been by protracted trial, of the strength and resources of the place; for the present siege, from the investiture to the close, did not occupy altogether a period of more than twenty days.

J E W S I N I N D I A.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—A very interesting document having been inserted in your last number, "on the past and present condition of the Syrian Christians," I venture to enclose as an accompaniment, a copious extract from "an Address to the Inhabitants of Madras, and its dependencies, in behalf of the Jews."

No further introduction is necessary than simply to state, that this address was published at Madras, by the *Com- Asiatic Journ.*—No. 76.

mittee of a Society which was formed at that Presidency in February 1821, for the promotion of Christianity amongst such members of that outcast race as are scattered in those quarters.

I am, Sir, &c. &c.

A CONSTANT READER.

REASONS FOR THE FORMATION OF THE SOCIETY.

1st. Because, from the able researches of Dr. Buchanan, and the letters addressed by T. Jarrett, Esq. to the secretary of
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the London Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews, it appears that there are great numbers of this ancient people in the province of Cochin, subject to the Government of Fort St. George, who possess synagogues, read the law as it was delivered unto Moses, and observe all the peculiar rites of this venerable, but scattered race.

2d. Because much good may be effected among them, as they are represented to be most wretched, both in temporal and spiritual matters, by establishing schools and other benevolent and religious institutions, under judicious missionaries and preceptors.

3d. Because we conceive it to be our imperative duty, as Christians, to lead the Jew, who has been too much neglected, to the contemplation of the evidences of the Gospel, by the gentle means which that Gospel suggests, to treat him as an erring, not as a despised brother in the cause of everlasting truth, and, if possible, to convince him that the Messiah, whom he so anxiously expects, was the very Jesus whom his fathers crucified.

6th. That a further investigation of the history and literature of the Jews in the East, is a desideratum in the republic of letters, to pursue which the Committee will pay every attention.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The design of investigating the history and literature of the Jews, was submitted to the Marquis Wellesley before he left India. His Lordship judging it of importance, and arguing something interesting to letters from the investigation of Jewish antiquities, was pleased to give orders that public aid should be afforded to Dr. Buchanan in the prosecution of his inquiries among the Jews at Cochin; and the following interesting observations are extracted from the Doctor's researches:

"Cochin, Feb. 4, 1807.

"I have been now in Cochin, or its vicinity, for upwards of two months, and have got well acquainted with the Jews. They do not live in the city of Cochin, but in a town about a mile distant from it, called Mattacherry and Jew's Town. It is almost wholly inhabited by the Jews,

who have two respectable synagogues. Among them are some very intelligent men, who are not ignorant of the history of nations. There are also Jews here from remote parts of Asia, so that this is the fountain of intelligence concerning that people in the East, there being constant communication by ships with the Red Sea, the Persian Gulph, and the Mouths of the Indus. The resident Jews are divided into two classes, called the Jerusalem or White Jews, and the ancient or Black Jews. The White Jews reside at this place. The Black Jews have also a synagogue here, but the great body of that tribe inhabit towns in the interior of the province. I have now seen most of both classes."

There is, however, a more ancient account of the Jews of Cochin than this of Dr. Buchanan. Dr. Kennicott, the learned Hebraist, quotes from Wolfius "that a certain Jew, named Moses Pereyra, affirmed he had found MS. copies of the Hebrew text in Malabar. For that the Jews having escaped from Titus, betook themselves through Persia to the Malabar coast, and arrived there safe, in number about 80 persons." As a proof that Dr. Kennicott is here right in his quotation from Wolfius, the Jews at Cochin at this moment possess a plate of brass, on which are inscribed their charter and freedom of residence, which correspond with all the particulars stated by the learned Wolfius.

Such being the history of the Jews in India, and as their population in Persia, China, India and Tartary is calculated to exceed 300,000, "the Madras Corresponding Committee of the London Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews" solicit the benevolence of the public to further the great objects it has in view, and hope that in such a cause, that co-operation and aid will not be withheld, which have been so laudably displayed by this Presidency in the formation and encouragement of so many other religious institutions.

The Committee have only to add a short statement of what has been done, and what it is in their contemplation to attempt, if adequately supported.

*A Statement of the Population of the Jews
at Cochin and its vicinity.*

	Description of Jews.	Men.		Women.		Boys.		Girls.		Total.
AT COCHIN. {	White.	82	84	22	35	223				
	Black.	204	249	133	134	720				
At Autchingamal across the Co- chin river	Ditto	152	134	0	0	286				
At Chenotta be- longing to the Cochin Rajah.	Ditto	72	90	41	31	234				
At Malla in Travancore . }	Ditto	8	9	2	3	22				
At Paroor in ditto	Ditto	15	13	6	10	44				
Total		533	579	204	213	1529				

Their numbers at Tritoor and Moodat are not yet ascertained.

This statement exhibits the number of 204 boys and 213 girls nearly all without the means of instruction, of whom at Cochin alone are 155 boys and 169 girls. The Hebrew school, which had existed many years, at length became extinct, from the parents of the children not having means of affording support to the school master, "Meer Sadi." Some exertions have been made by the Church Missionary Society towards its re-establishment, and about thirty youths are now under the tuition of a Hebrew schoolmaster. But the want of a more extended system of instruction is obvious; and it is the intention of the Committee, therefore, to establish other schools, without loss of time, under such regulations as may be calculated to insure success, and to teach therein the language of the country (the Malayalem) as well as the Hebrew and English languages. In respect to religious knowledge, it appears to the Committee a point of the greatest moment to instruct them, in the first instance, in their own Bible (the Old Testament), and seems indeed absolutely necessary, preparatory to their understanding the sublime truths more obviously brought to light in the New. But in this, the Committee must be guided by the desire of the parents of the children sent for instruction, since failures are often caused by an excess of zeal, against which it will be their duty to guard. By thus gradually giving them a knowledge of the Lord their God, and endeavouring to bring them forth from darkness into light, the Committee feel assured that they shall obtain the support

of every enlightened and benevolent mind in this most interesting labour of love.

Amongst those Jews who are esteemed learned at Cochin, no doubt some may be obtained who are willing to undertake the office of Hebrew schoolmaster. A superintendent, and eventually a missionary is found in Mr. Michael Sargon, whose conversion to Christianity, and baptism by the late Rev W. Keating, at St. Mary's Church, Fort St. George, on the 2d Jan. 1818, is recorded in the Jewish Expositors for August 1819, and June 1820.

The London Society have already accepted of the offer of his services as a Missionary to his benighted brethren at Cochin, when he shall be considered qualified to enter upon this important work. Upon this the Committee build with pleasing expectations. The sending of a person to them, who has been born and bred amongst them, and who is convinced himself of the divine truth, that the hope of Israel is already come, seems to be the most likely method, under the blessing of God, for engaging their attention. This expectation the Committee are the more willing to cherish, from Sargon's having lately paid a visit to Cochin (an account of which will be published), when he had the delightful satisfaction of finding them fully disposed to listen to his report, and to receive books from him. Many of these were the London Society's Publications; others were printed at Madras; and all were distributed at their earnest solicitations. In fact, he appears well calculated, as far as the Committee have had the opportunity of judging, ultimately to fulfil the objects of such a mission: the fruits of this, however, can only be brought forth by heavenly influence. He states, that many Black as well as White Jews expressed to him their willingness to send their children, who are now in the grossest state of ignorance, to receive instruction.

Some time ago, St. Matthew's Gospel in Hebrew was reprinted at Madras, and to this was prefixed one of the Society's publications, namely, an affectionate address to the Jews. The London Society likewise sent, for distribution, 100 Hebrew New Testaments, 21 copies of the prophets and several tracts in Hebrew; and the excellent Hebrew Catechism of Emanuel Tremillins has since been reprinted at Madras. The whole of these

volumes have been distributed as occasion offered, at Cochin and elsewhere; and amongst others to several Jews, who have occasionally visited this Presidency. The Committee of the London Society, in their letters addressed to their agent at Madras, have expressed a great readiness to furnish every assistance that Providence has placed at their disposal; appreciating very highly the communications that had been previously made, and earnestly inviting a continuance of correspondence and co-operation. This circumstance, together with the field of usefulness which at once presents itself at Cochin, has led the Committee to unite with the Society's Agent, hoping thereby to render any plans, which may be adopted, more extensive and permanent, than could be expected from the exertions of an individual.

The more immediate object of the Committee is to form schools at Cochin, for the instruction of the Jewish children at that place, and in its vicinity. Their researches into the literature of the Jews, and their endeavours to discover in the Mahratta territories, the Jews that were carried into captivity by the native powers, after the destruction of Cranganore (which is stated by Dr. Buchanan to be compared in miniature to that of Jerusalem), must form a subsequent part of their labours. The dissemination of the Holy Scriptures and tracts amongst the learned Jews in Asia, will be immediately commenced. For this there is a wide field, beginning at Aboushire, Bussora and Bagdad, the keys to all the towns of the Persian and Turkish empires, where great numbers of Jews reside. The next places of interest are Sadai and Muscat, on the eastern coast of Arabia Felix; at Saher, Nahaman, and Adan, on its southern coast; at Mocha and Sana in Arabia Felix. At this last there is a college; and a Jew, named Jehuda Gimmel, who recently received from Mr. Sargon, when at Cochin, copies of the Prophets, St. Matthew's Gospel, the Address, St. Paul's Epistle to the Hebrews, and the Tract No. 29, sent them to his brother at Sanah; to which town as well as to the other sea ports above-mentioned, frequent opportunities of transmission occur.

At all the above places White Jews reside, and have synagogues. The copies

of the Pentateuch, written on skins, are usually obtained, at Cochin, from Bussorah and Sanah; and the Cochin Jews transmit the objects of their vows to Jerusalem.

At Calcutta there are about forty Jewish families, and several at Surat and Bombay. At this latter place two descriptions of them are observed: the one, White Jews, having a synagogue within the walls of Bombay; the other, a different denomination, who dwell in the suburbs, and who have a synagogue, as observed by Dr. Buchanan, without a Sepher-Tora, or Pentateuch.

But a body of Jews, termed Beni-Israel, who are well known to form a part of our Indian army, were seen several years ago by Mr. Sargon at Cochin, in the 8th regt. of Bombay Native Infantry. They are, from several circumstances, concluded to be a portion of the long-lost ten tribes. This point will form a subject of most interesting inquiry for the Committee. They only associated, whilst at Cochin, with the White Jews; and had their children circumcised by them; but held no intercourse with the Black Jews. They used, as a prayer, one of the commandments taught by Moses to the Israelites in the 4th verse of the 6th chapter of Deuteronomy, "Hear, O Israel; the Lord our God is one Lord." They used to attend regularly every sabbath at the White Jews' synagogue, repeating this ejaculation, which was the only one they appeared to use. It may be observed, that those termed Black Jews, at Cochin, are considered as not descended from the parent stock. They are supposed to have arrived on the Malabar coast many ages before the White Jews; and are distinguished by them as the Erebbab, or mixed multitude (Exod. xii. 38), and must be considered as such, or else as those described in Ezra, ii. 59, "who could not shew their father's house, and their seed, whether they were of Israel," and in Nehemiah, 7, 61; having amongst them, neither Nasi (President or ruler), Cohen (Priest), or Levi (Levite). They differ, however, from the Beni-Israel, who, as already observed, held no intercourse with them, but are said to have come originally, as well as the White Jews, from the Holy Land, which they quitted after the destruction of Jerusalem.

INDIA PRIZE MONEY.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: Understanding that a final decision on the questions respecting the prize property captured during the late Mahratta war by Sir T. Hislop's Army, which have been referred to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, is expected to take place immediately; I am desirous, through the medium of your Journal, to excite a little discussion on the principle best for adoption in the distribution of the prize-money that may be awarded to the troops concerned on this occasion.

It is a subject generally very little understood, and hitherto left without any sufficient public regulation. The only specific plan, by authority, is that laid down in His Majesty's Regulations for the Army, directing how seizures are to be shared by the troops actually concerned; which is only adapted for a single regiment, and expressly applied to the particular case of seizures. It appears, indeed, as far as it goes, to be founded on a scale extending to all ranks, and applicable to all cases, which was framed by a Board of General Officers in 1793, and is published in James's *Military Companion*, and other books of that kind. But this does not stand at present in His Majesty's Book of Regulations, and it has not been followed in all its details in the latest distributions to the Army, which have taken place by Act of Parliament. It is true that in India the Marquess of Hastings directed this regulation for seizures to be followed by detachments capturing booty from the Pindarries, at the commencement of the late war in 1817; still it was confined to a special case. Precedent, therefore, seems to be our only guide, and among the innumerable variety of plans which exist, I would select those of Seringapatam and Waterloo, as the two most important, and at the same time

differing most. As I cannot, however, give accurately the scale of distribution for the Waterloo money, I will insert opposite the Seringapatam scheme, that which has been before-mentioned, framed by a Board of General Officers. It certainly corresponds with the Waterloo division as to the Commander-in-chief's share, which was £60,000 of a million, or 1-16th; and the officers' shares generally, I believe, were on the same scale, with this difference, that all General Officers were classed together, Field Officers and Subalterns in the same way.

	Regulation framed by a Board of General Officers. No. of Shares.	Seringapatam. No. of Shares.
Privates	1	1
Ensigns	16	} 60
Lieutenants	20	
Captains	50	
Majors	80	120
Lieut. Colonels	100	240
Colonels	150	360
Major-Generals ..	450	600
Lieut. Generals ..	800	} 1,500
Generals	1,200	
Field Marshal	2,000	

N.B. In the first 1-16th of the whole for the Commander-in-chief;—in the Seringapatam scheme 1-8th.

The essential difference in the two schemes, is in the proportion of the officers' shares to those of the privates, which in the Seringapatam plan are double those of the other.

The Seringapatam division was for several years unquestionably the best authority on the subject in India, and is still considered by the Madras Army as that to be followed invariably. For my own part, I have every reason to wish it may be so, but fear it wants at present a better support than the blind reliance of the interested party. There is one plausible objection made to it,

which a little consideration will show is unfounded: it is against the large share of the Commander-in-chief, supposing that the rest of the officers suffer by it; instead of which, they share in equal proportion, and it is the privates only who gain by the other plan. If the private soldiers are fairly provided for, let it stand entire; otherwise all ranks of officers should suffer equally: for the Commander-in-chief ought not to be reduced one-half his proportion, while the rest of the plan is followed, for the sake of the inferior officers.

The Hattrass division is a later precedent in India than the other, and subsequent, I believe, to that of Waterloo, to which it conformed in a great measure, to the best of my recollection. I therefore do not think the question so much at rest as commonly imagined, and wish to bring it at once fairly forward for public investigation.

In the Navy, where this business is regulated by Act of Parliament, a different system is used from that usually followed in the Army. The whole amount is divided into eighths, and distributed to the several ranks in classes, as follows:

Three-eighths to the Admiral and Captain: the latter having two-eighths.

One-eighth to the Lieutenants and corresponding rank of Marines, &c.

One-eighth to the Warrant Officers, and corresponding ditto.

One-eighth to the Midshipmen, Petty Officers, ditto.

Two-eighths to the Seamen, ditto.

Now taking for calculation a first rate, with the following complement, it will be found that the naval shares for officers are nearer to the Seringapatam proportion than to the other.

The Captain receiving two-eighths, has nearly 1,600 shares of a seaman, and twenty of a Lieutenant; a Lieutenant about eighty of a seaman.

FIRST RATE.		
No. of each class.		No. of each class.
1	Admiral and Captain	Marines.
9	Lieutenants, &c.	1 Captain.
13	Warrant Officers, &c.	3 Lieutenants
71	Midshipmen, &c.	4 Sergeants.
740	Seamen, &c.	152 Marines.
Total complement, 900.		

This plan is very simple, but not so well adapted for the Army, because the number of each rank of officers is so much more uncertain than in the Navy. Indeed it creates a difficulty to lay down a fixed share even for the Commander-in-Chief. For instance, where the total number of shares is less than 2,400, a Colonel having 150, receives more than the sixteenth to which the General is confined. In the same way where the number of shares is under 9,600, one-eighth will be less than that allotted to Generals in the new scale, which is 1,200 shares.

In the distribution for Genoa and Spezzia, which I have found in an army list for the early part of 1818, the proportion for the several ranks of officers is much less than in any former case, while the Commander-in-Chief appears to have a larger. That for Genoa is as follows:

£.	s.	d.	
5,186	6	0½	Com. of the Forces.
797	17	10½	General Officers.
628	12	10½	Field Officers.
72	15	9½	Captains.
39	10	3½	Subalterns.
2	3	1½	Privates.

This gives about 2,400 shares to the Commander of the Forces; Generals, 370; and Captains, 33 shares only.

I have heard it conjectured that this distribution was regulated on the Navy principle: if so, it is, in my opinion, a strong example in favour of the superior fairness of the usual Army system, which it may not be superfluous on the present occasion to explain more minutely, and which I will endeavour to do as briefly as possible.

The private's share is taken as 1; the relative proportion of the other ranks then settled by numbers, and the total number of shares and respective amount thus simply found.

	Proportion- ate No. of Sh-res to each rank	No. of each rank to share.	Total No. of shares to each rank.
Privates ..	1	×	1,000 = 1,000
Subalterns	60	×	20 = 1,200
Total No. of Shares 2,200			

Divide the whole amount by the total number of shares, for one share, or the privates; then multiply this by the corresponding proportionate share for the several other ranks.

I have now exhausted the subject, as far as my humble abilities and limited information extends, and heartily hope to see the Seringapatam side of the question supported by others better qualified than myself. I have entered into details that perhaps are only likely to be useful to those very ignorant of the business: but there are many such concerned, and I wish it to be shown, divested of the degree of mystery and confusion in which it has till now been involved, to every body concerned in its investigation.

I remain your's, &c.

JOB TANTALUS.

MADRAS CIVIL FUND.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—The purposes of the institution at Madras, under the designation of the Civil Fund, are known to many of your readers, but not to the generality. It is, therefore, hoped that a short account of it will not be uninteresting.

This fund, when first established in the year 1787, had for its sole object the relief of such of the East-India Company's servants of the Madras Presidency as might be under particular circumstances of distress, and to provide for the widows and orphans of such as died indigent in the service: and these purposes were in a few years afterwards fully effected; the interest, from a considerable accumulation of capital, together with the annual subscriptions then settled, being found sufficient to answer the several calls upon the fund, which were not a few.

It was not till the year 1800 that a change took place in the above system, when it was considered that it would be an improvement upon it, to increase the means of the fund, by larger annual subscriptions, so as to admit of annuities being given from it, under particular regulations, to a certain

fixed number of gentlemen, on their quitting the Company's service; still continuing relief to such as had till then received it, and to give it in other cases when considered deserving of it, in conformity with the original institution: and accordingly the Civil Fund has continued upon the last-mentioned footing ever since the year 1800.

With regard to the original institution, the principle on which it was founded has been already mentioned; but it is more particularly set forth in an address to the Civil Servants of the Madras establishment, published in an old newspaper of that place, which lately fell into the hands of a person a long time since returned from the Company's Civil Service there. It may be necessary to observe, that the plan suggested in that letter was almost verbatim adhered to in forming the first Civil Fund at Madras.

The newspaper, in which it will be seen, is sent with this, for the purpose of your giving it a place in the next number of your entertaining repository, should you consider it deserving of it.

I am, Sir, &c. &c.

March 1822.

C. D.

HINTS FOR THE FORMATION OF A FUND FOR
THE RELIEF OF DISTRESSED CIVIL SERV-
ANTS UNDER THE PRESIDENCY OF FORT
ST. GEORGE.

To the Company's Civil Servants.

The idea of forming a fund for the relief of the Company's Civil Servants under particular circumstances of misfortune, seems to have been received with that degree of approbation which the proposer expected to find, among gentlemen whose feelings are alive to humanity, and who have, on so many occasions, proved the most liberal attention to the calls of distress.

It has been very justly observed, that undertakings of this kind have often failed in their infancy, for want of the necessary help to agitate and bring them forward. In the present case, however, we have no cause to apprehend a deficiency of zeal; and I am satisfied it only requires a beginning, or, in other words, a few leading propositions, by way of groundwork to a design, which must daily improve, under the patronage of those who feel so warm an interest in its prosperity.

I am sensible there are many gentlemen better qualified than myself to lay this necessary foundation; yet I cannot refrain from contributing my mite, in the hope that it will call forth the exertions of others, who have equal zeal, but greater ability, and more powerful influence, to complete the work.

It appears to me, that an institution of this sort should not be fettered by particular regulations with respect to its object. Indeed the nature of the relief proposed is such, that the application of it must depend, in a great measure, upon circumstances that can only be known, or adequately provided for, by a proper representation at the time they occur.

By a calculation formed on the present establishment of Civil Servants on this coast, it appears that the sum of Pagodas 2,490 would be raised in the year by the following deductions from the salary of each rank under Council.

Pagodas	
Every writer.....	5 per annum.
Factor	10 ditto.
Junior Merchant ..	15 ditto.
Senior Merchant ..	20 ditto.

The Council are not mentioned here, because it appears more respectful and

proper to leave it to their separate judgment to determine how far they will contribute to the support of this undertaking.

The sums above-mentioned are merely assumed for the purpose of assisting the reflections of those who may think proper to turn the subject fully in their minds. The exact quota must be fixed at a general meeting, to be held after a sufficient time shall have been given to the gentlemen at the subordinacies to consider of the proposition, and instruct their constituents here in consequence, which it is hoped may be done without delay.

Supposing the above, or any other sums, to be agreed upon, the next step necessary is to empower the President and Council to deduct them from the dividends of salary, one moiety at each half-yearly dividend, and to pay the amount to such trustees as may be appointed for the purposes of the institution.

This may be done by a general power to be subscribed by the Servants of the Company, or their constituents, to this effect:

"We the underwritten do authorize and empower the Honourable the President and Council of Fort St. George for the time being, to deduct from our respective salaries the following sums annually, taking a moiety at each half-yearly payment, viz.

Pagodas

- "From each writer 5
- "From each factor 10
- "From each junior merchant 15
- "From each senior merchant 20

and to pay the same immediately into the hands of such trustees as may be named from time to time, for the benefit of the institution appointed to relieve distressed objects on the Civil Establishment of this Presidency, and to provide for the widows and orphans of such as may die indigent in the service."

This material point being effected, trustees may be named by the Meeting, to continue in possession of the trust for one year, and then to be relieved by a new appointment. This relief may be annual, and a meeting summoned on the 31st day of December in every year for that purpose.

A careful and diligent person should be appointed, with a salary, to act as secretary, or clerk, to keep the accounts, proceedings, and papers that relate to the institution, and execute the ordinary business of it, under the direction of the trustees.

The leading principle of this plan being to alleviate distress by the most delicate, as well as the most effectual means, I would not subject the party, who might at any time stand in need of it, to the necessity of a formal application for relief. It will be sufficient if any servant of the Company, who subscribes to the fund, shall make known the necessity of the case to the trustees, accompanied by such circumstances as he thinks may entitle it to consideration. Then a meeting may be called, the case submitted to its judgment, and the quantum of relief, with the manner of applying it, finally settled, and left to be executed by the trustees.

The fund cannot accumulate, under the yearly stoppage above proposed, so as to yield any material relief, in a less period than three or four years. Perhaps, therefore, it may be deemed expedient to double the proportions of each rank for the first year, and take the single proportions for every year afterwards. Or, if that be thought too much, to take the first and second years' proportions out of the first year's salary, collecting nothing more until the third year. This will create an immediate stock to begin with, and probably afford some assistance to calls that cannot wait for a gradual accumulation of the fund.

When the stock has acquired such an increase as nearly to support the institution of itself, the annual contributions may be lessened to one-half, or a third, and finally cease when the fund becomes sufficient to sustain its object with such usual aids as it may derive from public or private munificence.

Indeed, there is every reason to suppose that our honourable employers, the East-India Company, will not be backward in giving encouragement to a well regulated plan for the relief of deserving objects in their service. Some assistance may be also expected from legacies; and some from the generosity of those who may leave the country in easy or affluent circumstances.

By these means, it is hoped, the institution will, in a few years, be capable of extending its benefits, not only to such as are actually in the service, but even to the persons or families of servants who have quitted the country, and whose situation may require pecuniary relief. The principle of this plan being founded in benevolence, I would prescribe no limitation to its object, but leave every call of distress to the liberal construction of the subscribers; always, however, giving a preference to those servants who have contributed in any shape to the support of the institution.

Such are the ideas that strike me at present, concerning the propositions which have been suggested to the public. They are thrown out merely as hints, for the consideration and improvement of others. The subject, as I have observed, cannot be finally settled but at a general meeting, to be held after the Civil Servants who are absent shall have had sufficient time to digest the plan, and give the necessary powers to their constituents here to subscribe their assent to it. When that is done, a meeting may be assembled, and the institution immediately set on foot.

A COVENANTED SERVANT.

Fort St. George, Jan. 1, 1786.

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIR OF PADRE JOSEPH VAZ.

(Concluded from page 257.)

Remarkable Conversion of a Cingalese youth;—Prophecy of Padre Joseph Vaz respecting him.—A persecution dreaded by the Christians in consequence of a Conspiracy formed against them.

NOTWITHSTANDING the liberty which had been granted by the King of Candy to Padre Joseph Vaz, his troubles were not ended, for the favour of Princes is always frail; and he had

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also found by experience that the ordinary treatment of the Prince of Heaven to his servants in this world, is to render their life a scene of continual trouble: Divine Providence proceeding herein like an artificer, who fuses in the fire, and beats the gold which he wishes to convert into a rich and beautiful ornament.

Shortly after the arrival of Padre Joseph Vaz in Candy, he christened a

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Cingalese youth, who had good connections at Court. He was a son of Gabbada Bella, who was Comptroller-General of the King's Revenue, and resided in the palace. In order that his conversion might displease neither his relatives nor the King, the Padre advised him not to declare himself a Christian for some time. This course he pursued; but at the same time conducted himself in a quiet way, with great fervour, attending the sacraments, and living a devout and pious life. Considering, however, that he incurred great risk of discovery by remaining at Court (for he was often obliged to attend the Pagan sacrifices, which he could not avoid without being noticed), he took the resolution of retiring to a village belonging to his father, where he would be free from all danger.

The distant residence of this young courtier deprived him of all further opportunity of attending the sacraments and other religious ordinances; consequently, from a zealous young man he soon degenerated into a vicious one; and not being able to marry a Christian woman without declaring himself to be of that persuasion, he united himself with a Pagan woman of his own nation, according to the marriage ceremonies of the country, and lived with her upwards of eleven years, and had four children by her.

This young man was much esteemed by Padre Joseph Vaz, on account of his amiable disposition. The Padre often remembered him in his prayers, earnestly petitioning for his conversion and true repentance. One day as he was conversing with Padre Pedro de Saldanho, respecting the long absence of this young man from church, although immediately after his conversion to the Catholic faith he had been so very fervent and attentive on his duties and devotions as a Christian, he observed, "I expect, however, through his means the advancement of Christianity." This was predicted at a time when the subsequent change

in the heart of the young man could not be discovered by human foresight, for he lived with a woman whom he treated as his wife, by whom he had four children, and whom he could not repudiate without occasioning prejudicial contentions; neither could he marry her because she was a Pagan; so that, in all human appearances, this young man was more likely to become an apostate from the faith, than an apostle in its cause.

But God had revealed to his servant that this individual would ultimately augment the number of Christians, and he could not fail in fulfilling his word, for there is nothing impossible to his divine power. The youth being one day asleep in his bed, perceived that God was internally addressing his heart, and reprehending him for his thoughtless way of living, and thus relinquishing his hope of future salvation. The remorse of conscience which now visited him was so acute, that it awakened his soul, during his bodily sleep, from the lethargy in which it had been buried, and he arose a different man from what he had laid down. He was now a true penitent; and without loss of time proceeded to the city, accompanied by a Christian, and with him went to the church, like a man who was anxious to inquire into the principles of our religion. The Christian who was with him introduced him to Pedro de Saldanho, who had charge of the church of Candy during the absence of Padre Joseph Vaz.

Padre Pedro de Saldanho was greatly rejoiced, and spoke with him touching matters of Christian faith: he found him, however, so expert therein, and observed moreover such a devotion and respect for our holy religion, that he wished to baptize him immediately. But he, drawing the Padre aside, related to him the circumstances of his former life; the history of his first conversion to the Christian faith, his reasons for leaving the palace, and the course of life which he had followed in the village, and

avowing his great anxiety to obtain pardon for his soul by penitence. Padre Saldanho remonstrated with him on the necessity of removing from his house the principal cause of the late estrangement of his heart, assuring him that unless he did this, he could not admit him to the confession, nor would his amendment be entire. The young man was so strongly influenced by divine grace, and so grieved for his past offences, that he resolved to make to God this great sacrifice, to appease him for his past errors. He said, that he would not only abandon the woman, but also the children, his father, mother, and relatives, and every thing he possessed for the service of Jesus Christ, and to secure his own salvation. He therefore proposed to confess publicly the holy name of Jesus, and to throw off the disguise of a Pagan, whatever trouble it might cost him. In effect, he returned to his village, and catechized his wife, children, mother, mother-in-law, brothers and sisters-in-law, and other relatives, as also some of his neighbours, amounting altogether to the number of forty persons, and he instructed them in the mysteries of our holy religion. After this he visited the church, to communicate to Padre Saldanho the welcome news of the conversions he had effected, and to request that he would immediately come to his house to baptize these catechumens. The Padre, without loss of time, repaired to the village of the young man, who from a great sinner had become an apostolical hero. He baptized all who had been converted; administered the sacraments of confession and communion, and married the young man to the same woman. Thus was completely fulfilled the prophecy of Padre Joseph Vaz, that he expected through the means of that young man to see Christianity augmented. The number of persons converted by this repentant youth would have been much greater [for his distinction and example would have been

an efficacious means thereto,] had not the devil thrown obstacles in the way of a work which had been so well commenced, by causing a calumny to be promulgated by his partisans, which might have been the origin of a cruel persecution against the Christians in general, had it not pleased God to avert it by manifesting the truth.

The enemies of Padre Joseph Vaz never lost any opportunity of persecuting him; and, in the present instance, the devil suggested a false accusation against him and the newly converted Christians before the tribunal of the King of Candy. They were arraigned for high treason against his divine Majesty. They accused the Padre of having baptized the young man and his companions with cow's blood mixed with water, to do which they must necessarily have wounded or killed a cow. It must be understood that the Pagans in India worship the cow as a deity; and that to kill one is considered as one of the three heinous sins which cannot, by any means whatsoever, be expiated. The second of these three sins is the killing of a *cobre capella*, and the third the killing of a *Bramin*.

As there were many persons who bore witness to the crime, the King, to whose province it belonged, could not avoid proceeding against the criminals. He ordered the Christian converts to be examined without their having any communication with the Padres, and they unanimously avowed with constancy the faith they had embraced, declaring that no such abominable custom prevailed amongst them as that of baptizing with cow's blood, that they acknowledged no divinity in the cow, and only worshipped one and the true God, the creator of heaven and earth, whose creature the cow was, as well as all other animals created for the service of man. The King, not being satisfied with this confession, ordered six of the principal of these converts to be carried to prison, and their property

confiscated, until he should have inquired further into the facts of the case.—The adversaries of the Christians were futhermore desirous that these innocent neophytes should be obliged to sacrifice to the idols, as an atonement for the crime of killing the cow which had been imputed to them.

In the mean time the venerable Padre did not cease to pray to God, with tears continually in his eyes, not to allow the common enemy of his holy name so much power to injure the cause of Christianity, and that it might please his divine Majesty to reveal the truth to the King, that he might not proceed in so arbitrary a manner against the prisoners; but that, if it was his pleasure that this persecution should last longer, that he would give to all the Christians constancy and strength to persevere in the faith.

The prayers of his servant were at all times efficacious before God. In all necessities, both of his own and of the mission, this excellent man sought the first remedy in prayer, for by means of prayer he always found relief. Such was the case on the present occasion, which was one of the greatest anxiety and danger, on account of the enormity of the crime in the estimation of the Pagans. The King, however, being persuaded that the ingredient of blood was required for our baptismal ceremonies, naturally inferred that the priests continually slaughtered cows, since baptizms were very frequent: this, therefore, would be considered a sufficient reason for putting to death all the priests and Christians, and thus exterminating the Christian faith. In this consternation, however, the particular Providence of God, with which he always protects his vineyard, and the labourers working in it, shone forth. The Almighty, who holds at his disposal the hearts of men, so far repressed the impetuosity of the anger of the King, that, notwithstanding the number of accusers, and the apparent

weight of evidence, he delayed the sentence of a capital punishment, wishing to proceed with caution, and not to pass judgment without giving a fair hearing to all parties, and instituting a new inquiry; a very unusual practice amongst those barbarous and tyrannical people, excepting when the judge is desirous of favouring the criminal.

Before the King entered into the inquiry, it pleased God that some Pagans, his favourites, should inform him that the accusation was a mere imposition and falsehood of the adversaries of the Christians, who had so often falsely calumniated Padre Joseph Vaz, as his Majesty was well aware; that the baptism of the Christians was performed with pure water, with a few drops of fragrant oil in the same, and that on no occasion did they make use of cow's blood; that if this ceremony was necessary, it must be general to all; that the Padre had now resided twelve years in his dominions, during which time he had christened many persons, and that he was constantly in the habit of performing the same ceremony; but that it had never yet been heard that he made use of blood, although if it had been necessary, he must have slaughtered innumerable cows. The good King was very well satisfied with this clear and evident defence; he therefore ordered the prisoners to be released, and their goods, which had been confiscated, to be returned. Thus terminated the danger which there had been so much cause to dread. The joyful neophytes, on being liberated from prison, immediately went to church, where with Padre Joseph Vaz they rendered thanks to God for having so speedily released them from so imminent a danger.

The Exercises of Padre Joseph Vaz when on a mission.

To treat particularly of all the labours of this apostolical hero, of his troubles and successes, and of the numerous conversions he effected amongst

the Pagans would occupy too great a space. But as his greatest labours were in Ceylon, where he was continually travelling about the whole island, visiting every part where there were Christians, or hopes of obtaining proselytes; and as the greatest portion of his life was employed in this glorious ministry, I have thought it advisable to give a detailed account of his missionary exertions in this island.

On the same day on which he intended to set out on a journey, he celebrated the sacrifice of the mass very early in the morning, and prayed the dirge on his knees, with his hands extended towards the cross, soliciting the Almighty that he would deliver himself and his companions from elephants, bears, and other ferocious animals; and that he would also protect them from the heretics, who were more ferocious than the wild animals themselves. To these prayers he then added the itinerary prayers, and the commemoration of the deceased, making the sign of the cross on his forehead. He took holy water, and prostrated himself on the ground for a long space of time, resigning himself into the hands of God, and submitting himself to all the troubles with which it might please God to visit him during his journey. He finished these devout exercises by acts of faith, hope, and charity, like a person who was resolved to sacrifice his life for the Catholic faith. On leaving the church, if there was a cross in the yard, he knelt before it, and then commenced his journey. All this he performed with the greatest stillness and devotion, greatly to the edification of the by-standers. He attended to these exercises not only on leaving the church of Candy, but all churches and chapels whatsoever in the island.

If, after this preparation, there occurred any case of necessity for God's service, however light it might be, he left every thing, and immediately at-

tended to it, although he retarded his journey by so doing; being persuaded that he should better fulfil God's wishes by leaving God to God himself, since by prosecuting his journey he might follow his own will, but that by suspending it, he would conform himself to the Divine will, and mortify his own.

On his mission journeys he carried on his own shoulders the furniture necessary for performing mass, enclosed in a small box, not only that he might have the merit of carrying the glorious cross, but for the sake also of easing his companions of its weight.

Whilst on the road he always conversed with God, either by vocal prayer, and alternatively telling the rosary with those who followed him, or by raising his thoughts in contemplation. So much, indeed, had he become habituated to these exercises, that the act of walking did not distract his thoughts.

Although he was of a weak constitution, and his body was spent by abstinence and continual mortifications, he walked so quickly, that it was difficult even for the strongest to keep up with him. On one occasion it was necessary to dissuade a priest from proceeding on a certain mission, there being strong reasons against it. As this priest was at the distance of seven days' good walking, Padre Joseph Vaz took it upon himself to go to him personally for the above object; and he travelled with such rapidity that he performed the journey in three days, to the great surprise of all.

He sought no other lodging than such a one as was sufficient to pass the night in; and wherever he stopped he ordered a portion of rice to be reserved for his dinner on the following day, which he usually took under the shadow of a tree or on the bank of some river.

Once a year he made the circuit of the whole island, a journey of about two hundred leagues; and his tour

was always considerably lengthened by his visiting every place where there were Christians, whether missionaries were stationed there or not. At every place he remained as long as necessary, whatever inconvenience he might suffer. With the same zeal as he visited those places where there were many Christians, he also went to such as contained but one, however remote they might be, or however dangerous the road; wishing to follow the example of the good Shepherd, who, in order to bring back to the flock a strayed sheep, did not hesitate to undertake the most painful journeys. In this manner he visited, every year, all the Christians and missionaries who were under his charge.

On arriving at the place where he was to mission, without giving any rest to his body he immediately performed the divine service, and in the mean time sent to convoke the people, to whom, when assembled, he read the Litany of the Virgin Mary, and explained the confession, that they might duly prepare themselves for it. In such places as were under the Dutch Government, where the offices of the mission could only be performed at night, after partaking of a moderate supper, he commenced the same duties, remaining in the confessionary until morning. Immediately after mass he administered the communion, solemnized marriages, and preached a sermon; so that before daybreak he had performed all the duties of his function, and there being no more persons to receive the sacraments, he went immediately to another place, as if he had not remained up the whole night: for he took care in every place, and particularly in the Dutch towns and villages, not to remain two nights without very urgent reasons; and even during this short stay he moved continually from house to house.

On leaving the chapel, in which he had finished the mission, he always left something on the altar for the keeper, who held the joint offices

of catechist and sacristan, and on Sundays and other holy days instructed those who frequented his chapel in the fundamental doctrines of their religion, and read to them out of a book with which every chapel was furnished. On going away, the Padre blessed likewise the burying-ground.

Neither in the summer, during which season the weather is very hot in Ceylon, did he shade himself from the rays of the sun; nor in winter, when the rains are very heavy, did he ever make use of an umbrella, nor of any other protection against the inclemencies of the weather; and in going on a journey, however long it might be, he walked with his bare feet on the ground, through mud, and thorns and other prickly shrubs.

Every Sunday and holy day, and during the days of Lent, he explained the gospel of the day, and made suitable applications of the same to his hearers; he exhorted them on the duties of faith, hope, and charity, and on other days explained the catechism to those who were unacquainted with it.

In passing through the jungles, in which elephants, bears, tigers, and other ferocious animals abounded, and in wading through rivers and brooks full of snakes and alligators, he always took the lead of his companions, not only to give them courage, but also to be the first to encounter danger. The wild animals, indeed, seemed often to forget their natural ferocity, making way for him without molesting him in the least.

If night overtook him in the jungles, which often happened, the servant of God remained awake during the whole night, praying, and protecting his companions against the attacks of the wild animals; on the following day he prosecuted his journey with the same vigour and spirit as if he had taken his usual rest the antecedent night.

If he met with beggars, he shared with them the rice he carried with

him; and in assisting the poor, he never feared lest his own people should suffer, for in such occasions God unexpectedly supplied his wants.

If on the road he met Christians who had not confessed for a long time, he tarried, and without caring for any inconvenience, although it was in the middle of the closest jungles, he heard their confessions, and instructed them, so that he might leave them confessed and edified.

Lastly, it is remarkable, since this mode of Missionary exertion was very

burthensome to his companions, that they never failed him: in truth, they were not worn out by these extraordinary labours, but rather became edified by his unweariedness in the service of God. Moreover the venerable Padre, although very austere himself, always took particular care of his companions, treating them as his children, supplying all their wants as if he was their servant, and occasionally allowing them to regale themselves, in order to recruit their strength for the labours of the vineyard.

EAST-INDIA REVENUE LAWS.

LETTER II.

SIR: I desire to make known to your Asiatic readers, that, by a recent decision of the Board of Customs, *written papers*, imported into this country from India, are subject to a duty of £5 per cent., as *foreign manuscripts*.

This case was lately decided upon a package, addressed to a bookseller in Paternoster Row, containing the transactions of the Bombay Literary Society, intended for publication, and written by an *Englishman*, in the *English* language, and upon *English* paper.

I am not disposed to object to this decision of the Board of Customs, made, no doubt, in the full spirit, and to the very letter of an Act of Parliament: I merely wish to give it publicity in India; for, if followed up in all future cases of a like nature, every parcel of old letters, every book of accounts, or memorandums; nay, even the very dispatches of the East-India Company will be equally liable to duty.

I am, Sir, &c.

A MERCANTILE OBSERVER.

Poetry.

TO A FRIEND.

(From the Poems of Lieut. A. Wright, of the Bengal Army.)

THOUGH many a year may pass away,
 In joylessness of heart,
 As o'er the road of life we stray,
 On pathways far apart:
 Yet still the thought of thee, till death, *
 Shall dwell upon my soul;
 Nor shall my spirit sink beneath
 Despondency's controul.
 Though long the wintry tempest blow,
 Hope's everlasting tree
 Dies not, the trunk lives on although
 The leaves drop witheringly.

But if for me it bloom no more,
 If we no more may meet ;
 Yet shall this heart be cold, before
 It cease for thee to beat.
 If destined to an early tomb,
 My latest prayer shall be,
 That fond Affection's flowers may bloom
 Unfadingly for thee.
 Still may'st thou meet with kindness here,
 And still a friend be thine ;
 To share each pleasure, calm each fear,
 And soothe with love like mine.

LINES ON THE DEATH OF COLONEL A. McLEOD, C. B., OF HIS MAJESTY'S 59TH REGIMENT.

(From the Calcutta Journal.)

Hark !—the deep muffled drum's low sadd'ning sound—
 The Soldiers' heavy foot-fall wends this way ;
 With martial pomp they seek the sacred ground,
 Where they their honour'd burthen soon must lay.

Halt! Soldiers, Halt!—Now the dull earth receives
 The cold remains of one beloved and brave ;
 With trem'ulous hand and heart that inly grieves,
 They fire the volley o'er the Soldier's grave!

What virtue graced not thy heroic mind ?
 In duty just,—in friendship most sincere ;
 Thy name shall leave a soothing charm behind,
 To check the tears that friends shed o'er thy bier.

Son of the Valiant!—though no more we view
 Thy manly form—yet shall thy honored name
 Live in the memory of the brave and true,
 And dark Cornelis' Fight record thy fame.

Glory shall bind a wreath in days to come,
 And "BRAVE McLEOD" be sculptur'd on thy tomb!

Moorshedabad, April 6, 1821.

PART OF THE 18th PSALM PARAPHRASED.

(From the same.)

In my distress, I called upon
 Jehovah's Holy name ;
 Before his everlasting throne,
 My Soul's petition came ;
 Then shook the Earth at his mighty word,
 And hills of adamant were riven,
 And the vast starry arch of Heaven
 Shrank from the anger of the Lord.
 He bow'd the firmament, and came
 With darkness gathered round his feet ;
 All glorious and triumphantly,
 Borne upon Seraphims' wings of flame :
 Yea, in his Majesty, he did fly
 Upon the tempest ; and his seat,
 The secret place of his repose,
 Was darkness ; and around him rose
 Dark waters, and vast thunder clouds—
 Darkness was his pavilion * * * *

Review of Books.

Journal of a Tour through part of the snowy Range of the Himalaya Mountains, and to the Sources of the rivers Jumna and Ganges. By James Baillie Fraser, Esq., 4to. London, 1820, pp. 548.

No period, in the annals of English history has perhaps been more remarkable than the present, for the enterprising spirit which carries individuals into remote and unknown regions of the globe, and for the alacrity of the Government in promoting every well-directed effort to prosecute discoveries. It may justly be a subject of exultation to us as Englishmen, that this nation, after a splendid career of naval and military glory, in a war unexampled, at least in modern times, for its duration and the magnitude of its events, should now be equally foremost in the pursuit of these noble and truly pacific objects. It is by no means improbable that the hitherto inaccessible polar regions, the vast terra incognita in the interior of Africa, and the countries which occupy the lofty platform of Central Asia, defended by its gigantic bulwarks, the Himalaya mountains, are at this moment visited for the first time by English travellers, under the sanction of the Government. Whatever may be the actuating principle or real motives of these expeditions, whether to extend the boundaries of science, and administer to that laudable curiosity, which seeks a perfect acquaintance with the planet we inhabit; or whether the objects be of a less disinterested complexion, to enlarge our empire, to open new markets for the products of our industry, their success must tend, at least eventually, to ameliorate the condition of the discovered countries, by substituting for their rude notions and barbarous manners, the arts, the comforts, and, not least in the estimation

Asiatic Journ.—No. 76.

of a philanthropist, the religion, of civilized Europe.

In all these respects, a survey of the mountainous tract, which forms so majestic and natural a boundary between the immense empires of China and Hindoostan, is extremely interesting and important. The Nepalese war, which carried our victorious Indian army to the foot of this almost impenetrable barrier, has been productive of this among other advantages, that it has brought us into contact with the various tribes that inhabit the hills, and afforded us facilities for subduing the obstacles which nature, not man, now opposes to our progress.

Some records exist of travels into the Himalaya country* (rightly judged to be the Imäus of the ancients, and of which their notions were less imperfect than we once imagined) by the Jesuit Missionaries in the 17th century; and in 1714, the fathers Desideri and Freyre scaled the great border chain which they designate the Caucasus, in the direction of the river Sutlej (or Hesudrus), and, according to their statement, reached the highest pinnacle, which they denominate Pir Pangial, the same which Bernier calls Pirepenjale, and proceeded to Leh, the capital of Ludak. But their details are so obscured by prejudice and superstition, that, for all practical purposes, the information their statements supply is of little value, since the geographical details are meagre and defective, and contribute nothing towards the solution of the interesting problem which now perplexes men of science, the height of the loftiest peaks of this stupendous mass of hills.

Previous to the journey of Mr.

* The basis of this name is the Sanscrit term Him or Hem, signifying snow, which corresponds with Pliny's derivation of Imäus, incolarum sanguinivorum significante.

Moorcroft, the only English travelers who had penetrated the snowy Himalaya, were Capt. Hardwicke in 1796, and Messrs. Webb, Raper, and Hearsay in 1808, whose objects were to ascertain the true sources of the Ganges, which had hitherto been supposed to be on the northern side of the mountains. Neither of these travelers, however, reached Gangotree, the source of the chief stream, although from careful observation, and the statements of a moonshi, who was despatched by the latter mission to trace the Bhagiruttee branch to its origin, sufficient data were obtained to rectify the erroneous course given to the Ganges in the old maps, in comparison with which the modern now exhibit in this quarter almost as altered an aspect, as the vicinity of the pole, in consequence of the recent discoveries near Baffin's Bay.

The motives of Mr. Moorcroft, in his first journey, accompanied by Capt. Hearsay, into Thibet, were to endeavour to establish a traffic in shawl wool, the emporium of which is at Ludak, and to survey the celebrated lake Manassarowar, out of which were supposed (though it would appear erroneously*) to flow some of the great rivers which traverse the Indian continent. Mr. Moorcroft is at present employed on a second expedition to these interesting regions, amply provided with scientific instruments, the want of which was much felt on his first journey; and we shall, in the course of these remarks, take occasion to advert to him again, and to the particulars which have transpired respecting his progress.

The work of Mr. Fraser consists, first, of a brief sketch of the history

of Nepal, and the operations of the Indian army, which ended in the subjugation of the Ghoorkhas; and, secondly, of what he modestly terms "notes on the hills at the foot of the Himalaya mountains." The unobtrusive manner in which the author has communicated his observations, although he may claim no trifling distinction, as being the first European who penetrated to the sacred source of the Ganges; and the ingenuous acknowledgment of his deficiency in scientific qualifications, disarm criticism: though we must confess to have met with similar works, possessing much less interest, which have been ushered into the world with less diffidence.

There seems to have prevailed on the part of the British and the Nepalese a mutual misapprehension as to each other's power. The uninterrupted success which has of late attended the British arms on the plains of Hindoostan, led our army to undervalue every native enemy; and for a similar reason the Ghoorkhas of Nepal, who had subdued the mountainous districts, and extended their conquests beyond the Sutlej, and almost to the borders of Cashmeer, were disposed to pay too little respect to the British name. Soon after the commencement of the campaign in October 1814, the result of an attack upon fort Kalunga, situated on an insulated hill in the Deyrah Dhoon, convinced the army that they had to deal with an enemy of a very different character from the natives of the plains. They were repulsed, and after sustaining a dreadful loss of men and officers (including the commander of the division, Maj. Gen. Gillespie), the troops retreated to a former position in the neighbourhood. After waiting for heavy artillery, and battering the fort, a second assault was equally unsuccessful; and the loss sustained by the army outnumbered the enemy's garrison. When at length the defences were demolished by shells from the British batteries, the residue

* According to Moorcroft, and also Mr. Fraser, who thinks the Sutlej cannot have so long a course. But this is a question still to be determined; for Capt. Webb learned, when in the neighbourhood of the lake, that many streams fell into it; and that it was connected with Rowan Rhad (or Ewan Hrad), where the Sutlej begins. Perhaps the two lakes have been confounded.

of the garrison, not exceeding seventy in number, boldly cut their way through the chain of posts placed to intercept them, and escaped with the loss of a few men. Mr. Fraser does ample justice to the bravery of the Ghoorkha soldiery: "The determined resolution," he observes, p. 29, "of the small party which held this small fort for more than a month, against so comparatively large a force, must surely wring admiration from every voice, especially when the horrors of the latter portion of the time are considered; the dismal spectacle of their slaughtered comrades, the sufferings of their women and children, thus immured with themselves, and the hopelessness of relief, which destroyed any other motive for the obstinate defence they made than that resulting from a high sense of duty, supported by unsubdued courage. This, and a generous spirit of courtesy towards their enemy, certainly marked the character of the garrison of Kalunga during the period of its siege. The confidence they exhibited in the British officers was certainly flattering: they solicited, and obtained surgical aid; and on one occasion this gave rise to a singular and interesting scene:—while the batteries were playing, a man was perceived on the beach, advancing and waving his hand. The guns ceased firing for a while, and the man came into the batteries: he proved to be a Ghoorkha, whose lower jaw had been shattered by a cannon-shot, and who came thus frankly to solicit assistance from his enemy." The other divisions of the army were resisted with no less firmness, though not with equal success. The cautious system of operations pursued by Gen. Ochterlony, however, forced the enemy from hill to hill, in a country whose inhabitants they had oppressed, and who were eager to retaliate the injuries they had experienced; and the conclusion of this short but sanguinary war "annexed to the British possessions a province that connects

our territories with those of the Chinese empire through the Himalaya mountains."

Mr. Fraser visited the hills in company with the political agent of Major Gen. Martindale, who had taken the command of the division so roughly handled before Kalunga. He describes this region as "wild, rugged, difficult of access, consisting of a mass of hills, irregularly connected, or diverging in ranges of various heights from a huge elevated centre, but preserving no regularity of direction or form." He notices, in several parts of his "Journal," that the southern aspect of these mountains towards the plains, was always more denuded of wood, and less craggy than the northern side, which sometimes was clothed with noble forests, whilst the former scarcely exhibited a single tree. The vegetation, too, was of a different character and less vigorous on the south. Mr. F. conjectures the cause to be an unequal effect of the sun's rays, or the prevalence of particular winds, occasioning a quicker decomposition of the rock, and more plentiful formation of soil, on one side than the other. The valleys between the Girree and Jelall (branches of the Jumna or Yamuna) were often very picturesque: "The wild and rugged peaks almost met each other on either side, covered with finely varied foliage, and the stream sunk into a bed just sufficient to contain it, where, occasionally seen, but always heard, it tumbled over rocks and falls concealed by thickets of roses, jasmines, barberries, willows, and many other lovely and odoriferous shrubs," p. 106. In some places, the Deyrah Dhoon (or valley) for example, the cultivation was very luxuriant. The soil throughout was "deep, rich, vegetable matter, black and very plentiful." Forests of fir and pine, birch, sycamore, oak, and a variety of other trees, with rhododendra in great plenty, and a profusion of flowers, created some surprise in our travellers, who expected to find nature in a less cap-

tivating garb. In the more elevated districts the flowers are so numerous, that the natives ascribe what they call the *seran*, or "poison wind," to the scent they yield,* producing a peculiar distressing sensation, which is nothing more than the ordinary effect of the rarefaction of the air in these high regions. Almost all the European garden fruits, even the humble gooseberry, were recognized among the hills.

Mr. Fraser describes the mode of cultivation employed in this irregular country as Col. Kirkpatrick has done before him.† Those parts of the hills best adapted to the operation are cut into a succession of ledges or terraces, one above another, like a flight of steps, having a flat surface, with a perpendicular face or wall to retain the soil. Much care is bestowed on these operations; and, for the purpose of irrigation, the rivulets, with which the hills abound, are brought from a sufficient height, and often from a great distance, by small drains, constructed with considerable neatness, first to the higher spots, from whence the water flows to the rest, and after saturating them, is conveyed to a lower range of fields. It is well known that the cultivation of rice requires a large supply of water; and by this contrivance the rice of the hills is not only plentiful, but is said to be of peculiarly fine quality. The plants are raised, as in Bengal, from seed, and planted out by hand whilst the water lies on the land.

The implements of agriculture are extremely simple. A rude plough is sometimes employed; but generally a sort of pick-axe is used, consisting of a stick crossed at right angles, and shod at one end with iron. But Mr. F. observes, "whether their fields are worked by the plough or the hand,

they do assuredly bring them to a high degree of tilth." Great attention was apparent throughout every branch of hill-farming. The fields were clean, and some attention seemed to be paid to manuring, and to a regular rotation of cropping. About Gudrothe, in the state of Sirmore, the crops were fine, and wheat in abundance was seen that could not be surpassed in ear or straw. Both sexes engage in the labours of the field. The men plough and sow; and the women weed the ground, and for the most part reap the corn. Besides corn, rice, and a species of grain called *oaa*, resembling both barley and rye, and peculiarly adapted to the climate, opium and tobacco are cultivated to some extent, and are reckoned of excellent qualities. The farmer's burthen is, however, severe: he must replace his stock, and support his family, out of half the produce of the soil, for the other moiety belongs to the sovereign.

The ingenuity of the natives is not so conspicuous in mechanics as in their agricultural expedients. The bridges, or rather succedanea, used to cross the numerous nullahs and mountain torrents that intersect the country, and contribute to the Ganges and the Sutlej, are extremely inconvenient and hazardous. They are generally of two sorts,* the *sangho* and the *jhoola*. The first properly consists of stout beams of wood placed upon strong foundations of masonry, having a slight inclination to the ground, and the lower ends are fixed in the pier by heavy stones, over which others are laid, the ends projecting; and in like manner successive tiers, on both sides of the river, till the space remaining between the highest projections can be spanned by one row of strong beams fixed firmly to the ends. The *sangho*, however, often consists of two trees, or even a single pine, upon whose slippery surface the passenger

* The jesuit Grueber speaks of plants growing in the Himalaya, whose exhalations are reported to occasion death. He visited the country in 1661.

† Account of the kingdom of Nepal, 4to. 1811.

* See lithographic representations of the bridges in the state of Gurwhal, in the seventh volume of the Quarterly Journal of Literature, &c.

crawls over a yawning gulf. The jhoola is still less secure : a stout beam is fixed horizontally upon two strong stakes driven into the banks on each side of the stream, and around it a two or three-inch rope is strained, and brought from one bank to the other. The rope is strengthened by several crossings, and is traversed by a block of wood hollowed into a semicircular groove large enough to slide easily along it, and round this block ropes are suspended, forming a loop, in which passengers seat themselves, clasping its upper parts with their hands, whilst they are hauled by a line fixed to the block across the river. Bad management and rotten ropes lead to frequent casualties, and our traveller records one which happened to his party, in p. 388. It is remarkable that the annual migrations of the tribes situated more to the north-east, towards less elevated and warmer districts, at the approach of the severe season, should not have introduced more facilities for travelling.

The tracts of country forming the beds of the rivers Sutlej, Pabur, Jumna, and Bhagiruttee are, Mr. Fraser observes, singularly contrasted with each other. The valley of the Sutlej, barren, steep, and rocky ; that of the Pabur full of pasture and cultivation ; the banks of the Jumna are precipitous and wild, but woody and verdant. " Even at its source, though a wilder collection of requisites for a romantic and imposing landscape as rock, wood, precipice, and snow, could not well be drawn together, they did not form so truly desert and stern a scene as is exhibited on the bed of the Bhagiruttee." (p. 457.) This diversity of character is equally conspicuous in the inhabitants of the hill country ; no general description can accurately portray them, blended as they have been with Hindoos, Tartars, and Chinese. Many of the states or districts are small, varying in their boundaries, and often changing masters. To the

northward of the great range, the Chinese Government exerts an extensive influence, if not a sovereignty. Even Ludak (far to the westward) is, nominally at least, subject to the " Celestial Empire ;" and a Chinese governor or *Amdan*, it is said, resides at Cashgar. Many Chinese traits are perceivable in the manners and arts of the hill people ; the ornaments of their principal buildings bear a close analogy to those of China : and the terrace mode of cultivation which we have already described is decidedly Chinese.

On the southward of the mountains, and west of the Sutlej, Runjeet Sing, the raja, or, as he calls himself (according to Mr. Elphinstone), king of the Punjaub, whom the Sikhs justly regard as the author of their present greatness, possesses a power whose influence extends beyond the passes. The chief and holy city of the Sikh nation is Umritsur ; but Runjeet Sing resides at Lahore, which therefore is considered the capital. In our endeavours to push discoveries, and to establish commercial intercourse, in the trans-Himalayan countries, a good understanding with this chieftain is essential. The character of the Sikhs is represented as restless, violent, and inhospitable ; but as their chief is the deadly enemy of the Ghoorkhas, whose power we have reduced, we may calculate upon his friendship ; and the facilities he appears recently to have afforded to Mr. Moorcroft, furnish a proof of his friendly disposition.

Mr. Fraser represents the inhabitants of the hilly region generally as being " in a semi-barbarous state, between the complete savage and that which, in consequence of a commencing intercourse with a civilized people, is just emerging from so gross a condition." Their features, as well as those of the Ghoorkhas, though different in expression of countenance, bear generally a great resemblance to the Tartar or Chinese physiognomy. They are violent, cunning, treacherous,

and vindictive. "The instances of individual hatred and revenge are not less notorious than their universal propensity to plunder and steal." These characteristics are perhaps aggravated, certainly not ameliorated, by their subjection to Ghoorkhal tyranny. Sometimes a purgannah or small district is inhabited by a bold, savage race of people, distinct in character from their neighbours, as that in the valley of Cota Nullah, noticed in p. 153. On the other hand, the natives of Kunawar, a part of the state of Bischur, display an openness of countenance, a frankness of conduct, and courteous hospitality, which, and the instances of their honesty, Mr. F. remarks, it is delightful to record, "among the wretched features of depravity and savageness which must be portrayed, in order to give a true delineation of the people of the country under review." p. 265.

As might be expected from what we have said, there is a mixture in the language, manners, and customs of these people. They profess to be Hindoos, and they retain many of the Hindoo forms of worship, castes, and customs; among which the *suttee*, or burning of widows, though rare, is not without example. Having no learned Brahmins among them, their tenets have been infected by Shamanism, the religion of Buddha, or the Lama, and adulterated with superstitions, the offspring of gross ignorance.

The Buddh or Lama faith (which is almost identical with that of Fo in China) prevails generally in Thibet, and is supposed to have been diffused, under various names, throughout a larger portion of the world than any other religion whatsoever. Some writers (among them Sir Wm. Jones) have detected its traces in the mythologies of early Europe. The peculiarity of this religion is, that its observances are confined (in Thibet at least) to the clergy; the people not being required to concern themselves otherwise in it than to maintain and revere their

ministers. These are a kind of monks, called Gelums or Gylongs, who reside in a state of celibacy in convents. Their devotional exercises consist in assembling together and singing, or rather bawling, and in a sort of mechanical praying, namely, twirling what Major Turner calls "whirligigs," which are painted wheels or cylinders, with prayers inscribed on them in gilt letters.

There is one custom among the hills of a very revolting kind, the existence of which we should have been disposed to doubt, had not Mr. Fraser discovered it in more than one part of his journey; indeed Major Turner also speaks of it:—"It is usual all over the country for the future husband to purchase his wife from her parents, and the sum thus paid varies of course with the rank of the purchaser. The customary charge to a common peasant or zemindar is from ten to twenty rupees. The difficulty of raising this sum, and the alleged expense of maintaining women, may in part account for, if it cannot excuse, a most disgusting usage, which is universal over the country. Three or four, or more brothers marry and cohabit with one woman, who is the wife of all: they are unable to raise the requisite sum individually, and thus club their shares, and buy this one common spouse," p. 206. No disputes arise in consequence of this extraordinary union; the first-born child, it seems, is considered the property of the eldest brother, the next of the second, and so on in succession. This custom, whatever be its cause, must have, and in fact has, a deplorable effect upon female manners. Whence can it have arisen? The reasons assigned by Mr. Fraser are not satisfactory. The expense of maintaining a wife cannot be a consideration, in a country where the women divide with the men even the labours of the field. Polygamy does not exist to any extent among the more opulent class of the people; and they stoutly deny selling their women for slaves. Mr. Elphin-

stone mentions* the fact, that wives are purchased among the Afghans; and records a custom there, whimsical enough, but far less objectionable than the one just noticed. For certain offences the law exacts from the family of the criminal a certain number of young women to be given in marriage, as a compensation, to the aggrieved party and his relations. The expiation of a murder among the western Afghans is made by giving twelve young women, six with portions, and six without; for cutting off a hand, an ear, or a nose, six women; for a wound above the forehead, one woman, &c.

A singular practice of the women towards their young children was observed by Mr. Fraser. In some straw huts built on a bank, above which a cold stream is led to water the fields, a small part of the water is conveyed through a hollow piece of bark into a small drain: "the women bring their children to these huts, in the heat of the day, and having lulled them to sleep, and wrapt their bodies and feet in a blanket, they place them on a small bench or tray horizontally, in such a way that the water shall fall upon the crown of the head, just keeping the whole top wet with the stream."

Among the disorders prevalent in the hill country, the *goitre*, or glandular swelling in the throat, common in the mountainous parts of Europe, is extremely frequent. "It might be too much to say, that every second person seen was thus diseased; but the sufferers were certainly very numerous." The cause of this complaint is not yet ascertained. The natives say it is hereditary; and Mr. F. saw traces of it in infants of very tender age. The cure consists in cutting out the wen, which it appears completely succeeds.

The information afforded by Mr. Fraser upon the different branches of

natural history is scanty, for a reason already given. The frequency of this deficiency, in persons who have published travels in India, would lead us to imagine, what we hope is not true, that the study of botany, geology, and mineralogy, is not much cultivated in our eastern empire. Mr. F. appears to have confounded (in p. 433) the rhubarb of our gardens with the *rheum palmatum*, or medicinal plant; the former of which has exactly the character of that species he met with, which appeared to him "different from that of our gardens at home." A wild variety of the cinnamon or cassia tree (a species of *laurus*), called *tezputtah*, was observed growing on the faces of the hills; its flavour was very powerful. The leaves and roots of this plant are more fragrant than its bark, which is weak in flavour, and soon loses its aromatic properties. The former constitute an article of commerce in the peninsula of India, under the name of *tauzpaut*, or malabathrum leaf, and have been brought to this country. The *mimosa catechu*, from which the terra japonica is prepared (not *india rubber*, as Mr. Murray supposes,* confounding it perhaps with *caoutchouc*), grows to the north-eastward, though not observed by Mr. Fraser. In addition to the trees before-named, and others known in Europe, he observed the toom, see-soo (*dalbergia*), and saul (*shorea robusta*), to which he might have joined the teak (*tectona grandis*): a profusion of this valuable timber is found in the extensive forests of Nepal.

The animals Mr. Fraser mentions are few. The yak or Tartarian ox (*bos grunniens*, so called from the peculiar noise it utters), abounds throughout the hilly regions. It is valuable as a beast of burthen, and its flowing silky tail forms the chowri, or whisk of India. He heard of the tiger from the natives, but it is probable they spoke of

* Account of the kingdom of Caubul, vol. i. p. 269.

* Historical Account of Discoveries and Travels in Asia, vol. ii, p. 472.

a different animal. Game is plentiful, particularly the chuccores, or hill partridges. He describes also a pheasant of extraordinary beauty, called *rutnáll*, and in the higher regions *monál*: "the body of the male is of an intensely dark glossy blue, the neck and breast are splendid, like those of a peacock, with varying purple, green, and gold: on the head he carries a crest of several feathers, which form a brilliant, changeable plume; when flying, his back, uncovered by his wings, is white, and he spreads a large tail of ruddy brown feathers." The cuckoo is met with, and called by the same name.

That curious animal, the musk-deer (called here *custoree*), has become scarce, especially between the *Sutlej* and *Alacnunda* (branch of the *Ganges*); for whenever one is seen on a hill, the whole country turns out to hunt him down. He inhabits the most difficult parts, removed from heat and the haunts of man. Mr. Fraser's description of the animal agrees tolerably well with that given in *Tavernier*, and affords another proof of the general accuracy of that traveller, when he did not open his ears to the tales repeated to him by *les vieilles gens du país*.

Mr. F. describes the horns of a singular animal, resembling both the goat and the deer, and infers from their dimensions, that it must be of considerable size. The name of this strange animal, he says, is *burri*. We are somewhat surprised he should not have been aware, that it is doubtless the same which Mr. Moorcroft describes, under the name of *baral*, as having an affinity both to the deer and the sheep, forming, as it were, a link between them. The horns, he states, weigh at least fifty or sixty pounds. Mr. Colebrooke suggests it is the *ovis Ammon*.

Upon reaching the *Jumna*, on his return, our traveller was seized with a desire of visiting those holy places of Hindoo pilgrimage, the sources of the *Ganges*. He followed the course of the river till he reached *Jumnotree*,

its birthplace, situated at the foot of the vast *Bunderpooch*, which forms the centre of a kind of gigantic amphitheatre.

"The spot," he observes, "which obtains the name of *Jumnotree*, is in fact very little below the place where the various small streams formed on the mountain's brow, by the melting of many masses of snow unite in one, and fall into a basin below. To this basin, however, there is no access, for immediately above this spot the rocks again close over the stream, and though not so lofty as those below, they interpose a complete bar to further progress in the bed of the torrent; a mass of snow too had fallen from above, at the farther extremity of this pass, under which the river runs. Between the two banks the view is closed by the breast of the mountain, which is of vivid green from perpetual moisture, and is furrowed by time and the torrents into numberless ravines; and down these ravines are seen trickling the numerous sources of this branch of the *Jumna*. Above this green bank, rugged, bare, and dark rocky cliffs arise, and the deep calm beds and cliffs of snow, towering above all, finish the picture. Noble rocks of varied hues and forms, crowned with luxuriant dark foliage, and the stream foaming from rock to rock, forms a foreground not unworthy of it," p. 428.

Various streams of warm water spring from the rocks near the spots where the bathings 'or ablutions are performed. The snow lies in some places to the south-east, "smooth, hard, unbroken, and glitteringly white; in other places it is cut into deep ravines, or fallen into precipices of great height, and here and there much discoloured as with dust." The same disposition of the abrupt and craggy faces of the hills to point to the N.E. and N., as has been noticed already, became exceedingly distinct as they approached the high peaks of the snowy range.

From hence he proceeded to *Gangetree*, the source of the *Bhagiruttee*, by the shortest, but most dangerous road, in opposition to the earnest entreaties of his native attendants, whose stories of a "poisoned atmosphere"

he rightly despised. Crossing the Oonta Gunga, and pursuing a S.E. course, he reached the Bheem-ke-gadh, one of the tributary streams of the Jumna. Though all around the country seemed deserted, and no trace of man appeared, the hills were "particularly verdant," the pasture "wonderfully rich," and the flower-tribes various and abundant. The journey soon became difficult and painful, over snow and loose slippery stones; and the coolies complained heavily of the "poisoned wind," till they arrived at Caiah-ke-kanta, where the descent commences. They reached the Bhagiruttee at the village of Soohke, and crossed it on a slight wooden bridge. At the village of Duralee, farther along its banks, he made inquiry respecting the roads, said to diverge towards Buddree-nath, Kedar-nath, &c.; and to pervade the snowy range in many directions towards Bischur, and even to the Chinese territories, none of which would appear to be very practicable.

Leaving most of his attendants (and all who were Musselmauns) at this place, they set off for Gangotree, distance full twelve cos, at seven in the morning. At Bhyram Ghauttee the Bhagiruttee divides into two branches; the subordinate stream (though equal in size to the other, and coming from a more remote source) called Jhannevie, joining it from the north-east. Both streams ran in chasms, deep, narrow, and rugged. Between them is a lofty crag, equal in height and savage aspect to those which tower on either side. The foaming stream, the brown splintered crags, and the blasted pines starting from their fissures, form a frightful scene, which Mr. F. says, no description can ever reach. The confluences of streams, called praya-gas, are well known to be considered holy by the Hindoos; and here, in a sequestered spot, using much caution to avoid being carried into the stream, the party bathed. After subduing the obstacles of a difficult and hazardous path, they reached Gangotree, en-

closed by piles of cliffs, surmounted by the gigantic peaks of Roodroo Himala. We have not space for the description of this dread abode of Hindoo mythology, and its holiest shrine of worship, and must refer our readers to chapter 28 of the work. Want of time unfortunately prevented our traveller from persisting in his attempt to explore the actual source of this mighty river. He was, therefore, forced to acquiesce in the statement of his attendant pundit, confirmed by his own observation as far as it went: "the source," he observes, "is not more than five miles horizontal distance from the temple (of Gangotree), and in a direction south-east 85° nearly; and beyond this place it is, in all probability, chiefly supplied by the melting of the great bosom of snow which terminates the valley, and which lies between the peaks of the great mountain above-mentioned."

We have now the fable amply refuted of the rock in the form of a cow, with the stream gushing from its mouth, which acquired a new authority from the report of Captain Webb's moonshi, who, we now suspect, proceeded no farther than the rock interposed between the Bhagiruttee and Jhannevie, which his superstitious or terrified fancy might as easily have metamorphosed into a whale.*

Mr. Fraser accounts for the snow not resting in this place, notwithstanding its elevation, from the heat of the sun's rays reflected from the rocks: this reason may be true, if it be not founded upon the erroneous supposition, that the direct rays of the sun, not the caloric radiated from the earth, cause the heat of the atmosphere. Another circumstance discovered by Mr. F. which, in our opinion, strongly marks his proximity to the source of the river, was its frequent and sudden increase and decrease, which the pundit announced

* It is true, he represents the rock as only two or three paces wide, and five long, and the depth of the water small; but it is more charitable to suppose he was mistaken, than that he strove to deceive.

to be a proof of the Deity's favour towards the British nation, but which our traveller properly refers to the occasional melting of the surrounding snow.

On his return along the Bhagiruttee Mr. Fraser visited Barahat, and examined the celebrated trisool or trident, described by Messrs. Raper and Webb, bearing inscriptions in unknown characters. He repassed the Deyrah Dhoon, and emerged from the hills through the Teeree pass (Keeree in the chart), 30th July 1815.

We intend now to take our leave of Mr. Fraser, of whom we have little to say in the shape of censure. A few inadvertencies appear in his Journal, but these are too trifling to be noticed. We would recommend to him, should his work be reprinted, a uniform mode of writing proper names. Scarcely a single name of a place is spelt the same way in his book and in his map. The deviations in the latter are obviously, in some cases, the error of the engraver. In the former, we have met with the same word differently spelt in the course of three lines. We are not so squeamish as to quarrel with a writer for using *wuzzeer* for *vizier*, or *nawaub* for *nabob*, but he should, at least, be consistent with himself.

We may be expected to say something upon the question regarding the height of the Himalaya mountains: but as Mr. Fraser has been enabled to add little or nothing to our former stock of information on this point, we do not feel disposed to break a lance in the cause either of Mr. Colebrooke or the Quarterly Reviewers.* The parties differ very widely in their estimates. The latter are disposed to think that these mountains are not superior in height to the Cordilleras of the Andes;

whilst, on the other hand, Mr. Webb at first calculated the height of Dhaulagiri, the loftiest peak of the Himalaya then discovered, at 27,550 feet above the level of the sea, which was afterwards reduced by Mr. Colebrooke to 26,862 feet. Jamunavatari (the Bunderpooch of Mr. Fraser) is exhibited by Mr. C. at 25,500 feet, which our author, who *looked* at it with reference to this measurement, thinks is greatly exaggerated. Some little approximation has been obtained in consequence of a very laborious survey of the Himalaya country by Captain Webb, a copious abstract of which has appeared in the sixth vol. of the Quarterly Journal. It will there be seen, that the *highest* peak (not named, but numbered 14 in the paper), in lat. $30^{\circ} 21' 51, 7''$ N., and long. $79^{\circ} 48' 39, 6''$ E., reaches the height of 25,669 feet only, geometrically taken. Further light will soon be diffused on this matter, by a paper laid before the Asiatic Society of Calcutta in February 1821, being an account of the trigonometrical and astronomical operations for determining the heights and positions of the principal peaks of these mountains, situated between the latitudes of $31^{\circ} 53' 10''$ and $30^{\circ} 18' 30''$ N., and the longitudes $77^{\circ} 34' 04''$ and $79^{\circ} 57' 22''$ E., by Capt. Hodgson and Lieut. Herbert. The highest of the snowy peaks, within the limits of the survey, appears to be 25,589 feet, and the lowest 16,043 feet above the level of the sea; and there are twenty peaks stated to be more elevated than Chimborazo, the loftiest summit of the Andes. It will, probably appear, that the reasoning founded upon a supposed analogy between physical appearances in this region and the American mountains is fallacious. The old continent is generally warmer than the new; large deserts of sand must nourish and retain the heat, whose rays will be prolonged to a greater elevation; and hence the line of perpetual congelation, upon which the theories adverse to the large altitudes have chiefly rested, is

* Those who are anxious to examine this subject, will find all that has yet been written upon it comprehended in the 12th vol. of the Asiatic Researches, the 17th vol. of the Quarterly Review, and two papers (apparently the production of Mr. Colebrooke), published more recently in the 6th and 7th vols. of the Quarterly Journal of Literature, &c.

assumed at a height inferior to the true one. On the other hand, the chances of error arising from the uncertainty of the barometer, the distance at which some of the angles have been taken, and terrestrial refraction, diminish in proportion to the number of experiments made. We expect fuller information upon this and other subjects connected with the geography of this country, from Mr. Moorcroft, whose progress we shall now attempt to trace, from the few statements which have reached us.*

This gentleman is accompanied by Meer Izzut Oollah, a very intelligent native of Delhi, and now an experienced traveller, since he attended Mr. M. in his former journey to Lake Manassarowar, and had previously visited Yarkund and Cashgar, to purchase horses for the Company's stud. He was also serviceable to Mr. Elphinstone, who, in his work, speaks very highly of his character.

It appears, that in the month of Nov. or Dec. 1819, Mr. Moorcroft entered the hill country through the old Neetee pass, intending to advance upon the Sutlej, and follow that river to Beckur or Shipke. His motive for preferring this unfrequented route, to the more direct road by Soobathoo and Kotgurh, through Kunawar, was to avoid a contact with the Ludakees, on the frontiers, who are jealous of the intrusion of strangers. He was, however, defeated in his object by physical obstacles, and it appears he turned off to Buddree-nath (source of the Alacnunda), and surveyed the surrounding country, the interesting abode of Brahminical faith.

At Panchesar, a dependency of Buddree-nath, and midway between the temple and Johsi-nath, he discovered some plates of copper, with inscriptions in a character unknown to the pundits of the place. It will afford us a pretty good evidence of the conciliatory and

persuasive powers of Mr. Moorcroft, by which we understand he has elsewhere profited, and which is so essential to the success of an object like his, that he was able to prevail upon the pundits to part with these tablets, in order that they might be sent to Calcutta and decyphered, if possible, under his guarantee that they should be returned. Mr. M. expected that these documents would diffuse some light upon the history of this place, and the tenets of the Hindoo or Buddha faith: but it has turned out otherwise; for a letter read 17th February 1821, before the Asiatic Society, from Capt. W. Price, contains a translation of these inscriptions, the language of which is pure Sanscrit, of the Devanagari character, varying from that now in use, and remarkable for the uncommon form of some of the consonants, and the unusual method of marking the vowels: They appear to be merely royal edicts declaratory of a donation of lands, and dated about the same period.* The inscriptions have been carefully copied, and the plates returned to the pundits according to agreement.

Recommencing his journey, Mr. M. passed the Deyrah Dhoon, where he was seen in February 1820, and afterwards at Nahn, skirting the mountains by Pinjore; and he intimated, by a letter from Belaspore, his intention of crossing the river Sutlej, and proceeding northward. Three days' journey from Belaspore, at a place called Mundee, he was stopped by a Sikh Sirdar, who treated him with civility, but refused to let him pass without the permission of Runjeet Sing, whose authority extends, it appears, over this mountainous district. This obstacle obliged him to visit Lahore, where he remained for a considerable time on the best possible terms with Runjeet, from

* "In the 21st year of the reign of Pravarddah Mana Vijarya, on the light fortnight of the month Magha Pijaca, distributor of the King's donation, wrote this by order of Argata, superintendent of the affairs of war and peace, and Ganga Bhadra engraved it with a style or chisel."

* Among which are several communications in the Calcutta Journal.

whom he eventually obtained not merely permission to proceed, but exemption from duty on his goods. During his stay at this place and Umritsur, he was usefully employed in collecting vocabularies of the mountain dialects, some characters of which he transmitted to the Asiatic Society.

On the 2d August 1820 he arrived at Sutanpoor, the capital of Koloo, with a number of begars laden with specimens of our manufactures, whence he departed on the 10th along the Beas (Hyphasis), ascending the base of the Himalaya, crossing the Chunab or Chunder-baga (Acessines) by a jhoola, and arrived (21st Aug.) at Tundee, in the rajship of Lakoul, from whence a note was received from him, dated 26th of that month. Quitting this place, he passed through a country diversified by desolate and cultivated districts, in the course of which he crossed the mountains at a great elevation, and reached Leh or Ludak on the 24th September. His approach to the capital, attended by a numerous *cortège*, seems to have alarmed the Raja. At Gyah, the first cultivated place in the province, he forbade their advance, but afterwards consented to it, and they were suffered to enter Leh, not without being interrogated by the Raja's officers a few stages off. On the 1st October, Mr. Moorcroft had an interview with Kaloon, the minister, who is invested with the supreme power at Ludak. Here he remained a long time, purchasing shawl wool (some maunds of which he has sent to Calcutta), endeavouring to establish a factory there, and making arrangements for his further progress. On the 1st January 1821 he was still at Leh, attended by a personal guard of ten or twelve soldiers, perfectly well, waiting supplies of money, on receipt of which he was to set out for Yarkund. His companion, Meer Izzut, had facilitated his journey thither by friends at Yarkund. He has since then been met by a Kunawaree, between that place and Leh, at a village called Emece (probably the Humee mention-

ed by Mr. Fraser, p. 287), and there is every reason to hope that he has succeeded in reaching, if not entering, Cashgar.

About the middle of December 1820, two natives of Nahn, who had accompanied Mr. M., and brought certificates of their discharge dated by him 6th October, at Leh, returned by Cashmere, and arrived at the British post of Soobathoo. Their statement adds little to what we have recorded, except the inconveniences sustained by the travellers, during the rainy season, whilst crossing the rugged district of Mundee. In this lofty region the clouds rest upon the summits of the mountains, and a traveller passing through them, leaves a track behind him like the wake of a ship. The beard and clothes are shrouded in a spangled robe of vapour, appearing like drops of frozen dew, and if the sun shine, they reflect tints more brilliant than the colours of the rainbow. The country was thinly peopled: wild pigeons, hares, and chuccores, were the only animals seen, and the crops of wheat, barley, and zoe, or ooa, were backward.

We have before observed that Leh is in nominal submission to the Chinese. Whilst Cashmere was subject to the Caubul government, Ludák was considered tributary to it; but since its conquest by Runjeet Sing, Ludak appears to have maintained a kind of independence; though, in October 1819, a wakeel was dispatched by the Sihk chief to Leh, to demand tribute. The fact seems to be, that this province, surrounded by rival states of some strength, and defended by its rugged frontiers, enjoys a real independence, at the expense of a few occasional presents. The inhabitants are of the Tartar race; and its climate, owing to the elevation of the country, is so severe, that Mr. Moorcroft and his suite, during their stay, were obliged to clothe themselves in furs. Winter is consequently reckoned the most convenient season for travelling from Ludak to Cashgar, as the rivers

and streams, at other periods strong and rapid, are then frozen.

Whilst this sheet was passing the press, a Ca'cutta journal reached us containing an extract of a letter, from Meer Izzut Oollah, to a friend at Delhi, dated 3d June 1821, from whence it appears that the travellers were still at Leh, and had succeeded in effecting a commercial arrangement with the Ludak government advantageous to British interests. On the 3d May, a written agreement was drawn out between the Rajah, Kaloon, his minister, and lieutenant, and other chiefs of Ludak on the one part, and Mr. Moorcroft on the other, to this purpose: "That the English were to have free ingress and egress to and from the country; and that when other people or merchants pay thirteen rupees of duty per horse load, the English should pay only ten rupees; but that English gentlemen or merchants never bring more than fifty soldiers with them, and that no injurious effects arise to Ludak from this act." Meer Izzut states, "that this agreement is made by Mr. Moorcroft for British merchants, and not on account of the British government." He intimates that they are preparing for Yarkund, and that he is to precede Mr. M. in order to make arrangements with the governor of Yarkund, or the chief of Khutae, for his admission there. In the event of any impediment arising, the traveller will proceed by Surquol to Quoqan, &c. He adds that, even at the period of his writing, it froze at Leh during night, and that they had not thrown off their fur dresses.

The commercial advantages which may accrue from an extensive intercourse with the vast tracts of country which these discoveries are opening to us, naturally occur as the next subject of consideration. Here, however, we are stopped by our ignorance of geographical details, the situation of towns, the courses of the distant streams, the roads or practicable routes for the conveyance of merchan-

dize, in the absence of which our political relations with these countries would necessarily be limited. That there are cities and states existing throughout these remote regions, the names of which have not reached us, perhaps of great commercial importance, cannot be doubted. From two natives of Bootan, whom Mr. Fraser met at the village of Durallee, he heard of a considerable town, situated on a plain, called Chaprung, the residence of a chief or Raja, whom they called a Soobadar, at a month's journey from their village (Chounsah), which was at the same distance from Gangotree. On the road from Chaprung to Gara or Gartope is Tuling, a place of much importance, where a grand lama resides. They related a singular custom prevailing at Chaprung, which is described as a large, populous place: when a man of property dies, they bruise the body, bones and all, to pieces, and form it into balls, which they give to a sort of kites to devour—sacred birds kept by the lamas. Poorer people are buried or thrown into the rivers.

A commercial demand throughout this region would extend to almost every species of British manufacture. Our woollens and hardware would be in particular request. The returns are more difficult to enumerate. Horses and cattle from Upper Tartary; borax, musk, and the valuable wool of the shawl-goat, from the Undes (as Mr. Moorcroft terms the natives of the table-land between the Himalaya and Cailas), and from Thibetian Tartary, which would provide our manufacturers with a new material for the exercise of their skill and ingenuity. Some difficulty might be found in procuring the latter commodity, the monopoly of which is so strict, that Mr. Moorcroft was informed by the Deba whom he met, in his former journey, at Gartope, that if the Government of Lassa knew he sold any of that article except to the Ludakees, he would lose his head. Our manufacturers will perhaps find the diffi-

culty still greater of rivalling the exquisite productions of Cashmere, which place supplies the whole world with shawls, giving activity to 16,000 looms, and employing in the process nearly 50,000 men. The progress in making these articles is so slow, that, according to Mr. Strachey's report, not more than 80,000 shawls, on an average, are manufactured in one year. According to Forster, goods are obliged to be transported to and from the secluded valley of Kashmere by human labour.

The Kunawarese, whose acquaintance with these parts is very extensive, carry on a considerable traffic with Kashmere, Ludak and Yarkund. The route they follow is through the dominions of Runjeet Sing, by Sutanpoor, apparently the same as Mr. Moorcroft has traversed. Mr. Fraser thinks it to be perfectly practicable to make roads along the Sutlej to Rampore, the capital of Bishnur (once the entrepôt for the traffic of Hindoostan, and the produce of Cashmere, Ludak, Bootan, Cashgar, Yarkund, &c.) and from Rampore to Soongnam, by which a passage through the Sikh territories might be avoided, and the productions of those states, and all Chinese Tartary, find their way unrestrained into Hindoostan.

A great facility is afforded to the traffic of the various nations and people in these quarters by the periodical fairs, many of which are held at the prayagas and other holy places of the Hindoo faith, where people of every rank, sex, and age assemble from the remotest parts, ostensibly for religious purposes. Of this description is the

annual fair held in the month of March, at Haridwar, near to where the streams of the Ganges unite on the southern side of the mountains. Capt. Hardwicke was present at this fair in 1796, and Messrs. Raper and Webb in 1808. The former estimates the concourse at two millions, or two millions and a-half of people: the latter, who were struck with the immense commerce carried on, state that all the productions of India seemed deposited there as in one vast magazine. Both these visits, it is true, happened at the duodecennial period, when the fair is more sacred and more resorted to than usual. Three grand fairs are held at Leh, where there is an immense resort of Tartars, Musselmauns, Cashmerians, and natives of the Punjaub. At Gara or Gartope, a place of no great importance, being merely a summer tented community, in the valley of the Ekungchao, a metah or fair is held, chiefly for shawl-wool, for which this place is, perhaps, a greater emporium than Leh itself. Chinese, and even Russian merchants, visit this mart: the latter are said to come on horseback, in cafilas of five or six hundred.

We have only, in conclusion, to express our earnest wishes that we may shortly be enabled to communicate further information respecting this interesting portion of the globe, not only from the enterprising traveller we have adverted to, but from others who are endeavouring to gain passages across the snowy range, from the advanced British stations at the foot of the first barrier.

Literary and Philosophical Intelligence.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

A Description of Specimens collected on a Journey from Delhi to Bombay, by B. Fraser, Esq.

THE distance from Delhi to Bombay is about 720 English miles, but the author's deviations from the immediate route make

his course amount to not less than 1,000 miles. He apologizes for the incompleteness of his collection, and the accompanying memoir, by stating the difficulties which attended the conveyance of specimens, unfavourable, and other circumstances.

It is, the author states, generally known,

that the central part of India, north of the Nurbuddah, and between that river and the valley of the Jumna and Ganges, rises gradually from north to south, abruptly from the west, and irregularly from the eastward, so as to form a sort of plateau, the southern portion of which, in the province of Matira, is elevated about 1,600 or 1,700 feet above the Nurbuddah, and about 2,000 feet above the sea. The present memoir relates principally to the western and north-western portion of this elevated tract.

The city of Delhi is placed upon a rocky ridge, about 120 feet in height, close to the river Jumna, and on the north-eastern verge of the plateau just described. The most northern point of the hilly region is at Tooham, south of Hansee, about ninety miles north of west from Delhi. This hill, which is about 700 feet in height, is composed of granite. The hilly country is terminated on the north-west by a long range of hills, which skirts immediately the great western plain, of which the sandy desert forms the principal portion.

The northern part of the tract described by the author is composed entirely of primary rocks, which are succeeded on the south by a very extensive trap formation, stretching down the west of the peninsula, as far south as the neighbourhood of Goah, a distance of more than 500 miles. The extent of the trap formation to the eastward is not yet known; but the author supposes the primary rocks to be continued southwards, through the whole of the peninsula to Cape Cormorin.

At Delhi the rock is quartz, and the same substance occupies a very large portion of the surface, to the south and west, constituting apparently the upper part of the mountainous tract, and frequently assuming the form of sharp insulated peaks, called by the natives "*dants*," or teeth, which are described as being in one place "of pure white, and glittering like snow." Other primary rocks, granite, gneiss, mica slate, and clay slate, and in a few places granular limestone, are occasionally observed.

Dolomite, of a bluish grey colour, is commonly used for building in the vicinity of Ambire and Taypore, and the white marble of Mokranna, about thirty-five miles north of Ajmere, is remarkable over all this part of India.

About fourteen miles west of Ajmere, the primary tract is succeeded by a country comparatively plain; from within which, the primary range is seen extending to a considerable distance towards the north and to the west of the south. This plain is diversified by sand-hills, with clay in the hollows between them, and occasionally by barren high banks of hard clay mixed with "*kunken*," a term applied by the author to a peculiar sort of calca-

reous concretion, which he has not described in detail. The basis of the flat country seems to be sandstone of several varieties, but in general of a dull reddish hue: the beds sometimes rising into hills 300 or 400 feet in height. In several places all the buildings are formed of this reddish stone, and it colours all the water in the tanks. The sand appears to have been formed of the detritus of this rock.

Within the flat country, north and west of the primary mountains, many salt lakes occur; one of which, that of Sambur, north-west of Jaypore, supplies nearly the whole of Upper India with salt; the waters becoming impregnated during the rainy season to such a degree, that when the lake dries up, the salt is found crystallized in abundance under the mud which it deposits.

The hills about Joudpoor, the most western point to which the author's course extended, occupy a considerable space to the north, west, and south of that place, and are of very different appearance from those above described. They consist of claystone porphyry, which appears to repose on the sandstone.

In returning towards the south-east, "dentated peaks" of quartz were seen about Pahlee, and the country became more fertile; and in crossing the mountainous range already mentioned, about seventy miles south of the neighbourhood of Ajmere, the rocks were still found to be principally quartz, the peaks of which rose to about 2,000 to 2,500 feet above the plains to the west. The plateau in general in this place being about 700 to 1,000 feet above the country immediately on the south.

About Odeypoor the quartz lies upon reddish granite, which continues for some miles to the east, and is succeeded by a low range of quartz, extending to fifty or sixty miles from Odeypoor; after which no more primary substances were seen. Beds of compact limestone occur just below this quartz range, and occupy apparently a tract of considerable extent in the vicinity of Neymutch.

In this vicinity also, low hills, like artificial mounds, are observed; the commencement of the extensive basaltic district already mentioned, which in its progress to the south, rises into numerous summits of remarkable structure and appearance. The upper part of the heights is generally perpendicular, with a rapid slope beneath: and the faces of the hills, which in some instances, rise to the height of 1,500 feet, are divided by parallel and horizontal beds of basalt alternating with amygdaloid, which abounds in zeolite. In one place, about fifteen or sixteen such beds were distinctly observable.

A small hill near the bank of the Nurbuddah is crowned with basaltic columns,

and less distinct appearances of the same kind were seen in other places. In one case, the basaltic rock was traversed by a dyke of very compact texture, resembling lydianstone.

The immediate bed of the Nurbuddah consists of basalt; but in the valley to the north of the river, a granitic compound, gneiss, and clay slate, were found *in situ*; the last in vertical strata ranging about N.W. and S.E.

The town of Baug, at a short distance from the river, is built on horizontal beds of sandstone and the route, for six or eight miles, was over rocks of the same kind, of various shades of colour, red, yellow, and white, disposed in strata. In several of the hills a bed of compact yellowish-grey limestone, containing caves, was

observed above the sandstone, and immediately beneath the soil, resembling the limestone of Neymutch, already mentioned, about 140 miles to the north.

The trap range, south of the Nurbuddah, is of bolder features, but of the same materials and structure with that above described. Similar rocks were found along the route through the Candeish, a low tract surrounded on all sides by mountains; and the appearance and geological structure of the heights in all the parts of the country agree precisely with those of the ghauts that bound the table land of the peninsula to the westward, the singular forms of which have frequently attracted the observation of travellers.—*Annals of Philosophy*, No. XV.

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Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, March 15, 1822.

BOARD OF CONTROL.

After a pause of some minutes, Mr. Creevey addressed the House to the following effect:—"I now rise, Sir, for the purpose of calling the attention of the House to the present state of a great public office; I mean the Board of Control, or the Board of Commissioners for managing the Affairs of India. (*Hear!*) I have more than once observed upon the defective constitution of this Board; but it has been my fate to observe upon it without effect. But as material alterations have been made in it, and as a new set of Commissioners have been recently appointed, I am induced to think this a favourable time again to bring this celebrated Board once more under the consideration of Parliament. And on entering upon this subject my first care will be to call the attention of the House to the original formation of this Board, and then to draw a parallel between its present condition and what it was at that period. Every body who is at all acquainted with the history of this country for the last forty years, must be aware of the great difference of opinion which always subsisted between Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox, as to the management of the affairs of India. It is well known, that finally Mr. Pitt's system prevailed; and that it is to him we owe the present Board of Control. But I beg to call the attention of the House to the principles upon which that Board was founded by Mr. Pitt. In the year 1784 a sort of agreement first took place between the India Company and the country as to the Government of India. It was then thought proper to appoint a Committee of Privy Councillors for the management of the affairs of India; and Mr. Pitt, in bringing the subject under the notice of Parliament, said that it was a great pleasure to him to be enabled to state that this establishment would be attended with no expenses to the country; that several Hon. Gentlemen would gratuitously discharge the duties of Commissioners; that there was to be no charge, no salaries, no patronage; and that though his own time was much occupied in the business of his office, he would gladly lend his assistance to the Commissioners; Mr. Pitt in every respect fulfilling his promise; and this Commission lasted, unaltered, nine years; that is, from 1784, when it was first formed, until 1793. As Mr. Pitt had predicted, the constitution of this Board, during nine years, was unaccompanied by salaries, either to himself or to the other

gentlemen who had taken upon themselves the functions of its Commissioners. In 1793, when a new constitution of the Board took place, a different compact or agreement was entered into between the East-India Company and the public. The bill which had been originally introduced by Mr. Pitt fell into the hands of the late Lord Melville, and it was on that occasion, Sir, that the first departure took place from this unpaid, romantic system. (*A laugh!*) Lord Melville procured a clause to be inserted in this bill, by which the East-India Company agreed to pay annually 16,000*l.* to the Board of Control. (*Hear!*) Of this sum 5,000*l.* was to go to three Commissioners, who were to be appointed by the Crown. Lord Melville took 2,000*l.* a-year himself, as Chief Commissioner and President of the Board of Control; and, by the King's sign-manual, 1,500*l.* a-year each was assigned to the other Commissioners. This sum of 5,000*l.* was divided between the three Commissioners, who were members of that House; the other 11,000*l.* being devoted to the payment of the remainder of the department. I should not omit to state, by the bye, that before Lord Melville left this Board, he made another alteration in Mr. Pitt's system; I mean by taking from the Hon. Company a pension of some 800*l.* a-year for one of his family, I believe. (*A laugh!*) Well, Sir, this constitution of the Board endured for nearly twenty years. In 1811, the present Lord Melville became the President of the Board of Control; but he thought that the provision which had been made by his father, was too small (*a laugh*), and therefore he brought in a bill enabling the Company, in addition to the 16,000*l.* which they had agreed to pay under the Act of 1793, to grant yearly 6,000*l.* for the same purpose, or altogether 22,000*l.* Now, out of this increased allowance, he took for himself 3,000*l.*, making his own salary, as President of the Board of Control, just 5,000*l.* a-year, instead of 2,000*l.*, as it had been formerly. But this was not all; for before Lord Melville left the Board, he took also a present from the Company, in hard cash, of 20,000*l.* (*Hear, hear!*) So much, Sir, for this Board, which Mr. Pitt pledged himself, at its first institution, was to be accompanied by no salaries (*a laugh!*), and by no emoluments. (*A laugh! and cries of hear, hear!*) And here I ought to state, in my own justification, that when Lord Melville brought in that bill, I

give the strongest opposition to the clause by which he increased his own salary, 3,000*l.* I did so, because I thought that his Lordship, looking to all the sinecure allowances which himself or his father had already enjoyed, was not exactly the person who should have made this proposition to the House; (*hear, hear!*) and because I thought, that if 3,000*l.* a-year more was necessary to be added to his income, it must be necessary to increase the incomes of the other Commissioners; and that increase, I felt, was not necessary. I contended, therefore, but in vain, that the salary of the President ought not to be altered; conceiving, as I did, that the funds which for this purpose had been, with the consent of Parliament, placed at the disposal of the Crown, were already applied in paying the first three Commissioners. In 1813, a period of two years only after this further agreement to increase the allowance for the Board by 6,000*l.*, a new addition was called for. This sum of 22,000*l.* devoted to the support of the Board, was now raised to 26,000*l.*; and now, too, for the first time, further provision was made; not for the Commissioners, indeed, but for the allowances to be made for superannuation to the Secretaries, and other inferior persons belonging to the Establishment. Under these circumstances, then, the House must see that the Board of Control having begun, as I may say, gratuitously, has step by step gone on, increasing in offices of emolument and patronage, until it has at length become the purchase of a particular family interest in this House. (*Hear, hear!*) Why, Sir, this is a fact which is notorious; it is proved; it is evident, and so evident that nobody can deny it. (*Hear, hear!*) Here, then, is a Board, which is the purchase, I repeat, of a family interest. I know very well that it may be said, "It is true there are ten Commissioners; there is the President, the Noble Lord on the other side (Lord Londonderry), the Secretary to the Commissioners, and the other Commissioners; but seven of them are mere 'outside' passengers. (*A laugh.*) As for the three 'inside' places, they are reserved for the family." (*Cheers, and laughter.*) And, indeed, this may be truly said to be the most domestic Board we have ever heard of (*a laugh*); and yet, Sir, it is the Board for the management of the affairs of India. (*Hear!*) One should not have much wondered had these family gentlemen been scattered about through the different departments of the public revenue. But no: this family must have a Board to themselves, forsooth; no interlopers; no strangers; but all quite domestic. (*Laughter.*) There they are, Mr. Speaker (continued the Hon. Gentleman, as he looked at the opposite benches), a

little family party. (*A laugh.*) Why, then, is this a Board, or is it not? Supposing that it were an object with any individual to be present while these three Indian Commissioners should be amicably discussing a Mahratta war, or some great question of Indian policy, with all the vast machinery of the act before them; or supposing that one met in the street some individual, who should say that the Right Hon. Gentlemen (Mr. Canning, as we believe) opposite was going out to India. (*Hear!*) What would we not give to see his instructions? (*Hear!*) It would be curious to learn in what manner they would communicate with him, to hear them advise him how he should manage with this or that Hindoo Prince. (*Hear!*) But his instructions!—I wonder what would be demanded for the copyright? I should like to know what a bookseller would give for it. (*Laughter.*) Certainly nothing is to be found in the annals of literature that would equal the enormous price that might be obtained for it. But I know I shall be told, "that there is no Board, in fact, that it is only such in name;" or, perhaps, "that it is a nursery for our young men;" for the other Commissioners, for instance, who may be conveniently placed there. I suppose, to see and hear the three principal Commissioners transacting and discussing the business of the Board. (*A laugh.*) I know, Sir, it is very likely that some gentlemen will contend that there is no Board; and really I am very much inclined to be of their opinion. (*Hear!*) I happened a few years ago to be a Secretary of this Board myself. (*Laughter and cheering, continued for several seconds.*) I am quite at a loss to know, I confess, what Hon. Gentlemen mean by this cheering; but as I have been Secretary to the Board, I did suppose that I might be allowed to know what the Board was doing, while I continued with them. (*Hear!*) At that time, Sir, the three Presidents, appointed by the Crown were Lord Minto, Mr. Thomas Grenville, and my Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Tierney) who sits near me. I was about thirteen months in the situation of Secretary; and if I were asked, I should say my impression is that there was no Board all the time I was there; and as I was Secretary, I think I must have seen it if there was. (*Laughter.*) I remember that the three Commissioners (the President and the two others) sat in one room, and I sat in another; sometimes reading the newspapers, at others looking out of my window. But, lest my thirteen months' experience should not have sufficiently qualified me to speak on this subject, I remember inquiring one day of a gentleman connected with the department, and possessing great accuracy and means of information, on the point whether, within the memory of man, there ever had been

a Board? He answered, with great good nature and simplicity: "Not within my recollection, certainly." (*A laugh.*) The fact is, I believe, that the President or first Commissioner sometimes did come down to the office, in order to look over the dispatches that were to go to India. He had, in truth, the power of re-writing them altogether, if he chose; for it would be a folly to suppose that any other Commissioner would come down to assist in correcting them. The other Commissioners, I take it, scarcely ever came, except to receive their salaries. As for the President, it is very possible that he might have been more at the office than myself; and nothing could be more reasonable that he should be. His salary, I am sure, was much larger than my own, and therefore he had a better right to be more in the way than I was. (*A laugh.*) I do assume, therefore, Sir, that two of these Commissioners are perfectly useless. But let the House observe, that in the motion which I have this night to submit, I don't mean to go so far. I only ask the House to appoint a Committee, which shall examine into the question, and report their opinion upon it; their opinion as to whether I am right or wrong in my assumption. I care not from which side of the House that Committee may be selected; the Noble Lord (Londonderry), if he chooses, may appoint it himself; and if I should be so fortunate as to carry the House with me, and have to nominate my own Committee, the Noble Lord shall be one member, the Right Hon. Member who sat near him another, and Mr. Grenville, one of the family (*a laugh*), shall be a third. My present object is to ascertain this single point. If I am right in what I have assumed as to the Commissioners, why, Sir, should those two gentlemen sit in this House? (*Hear!*) We all know that the statute of the 6th of Anne says, that no person holding any place or office which shall be created after the passing of that Act, shall be capable of sitting in this House. Why, here are no less than four useless places, the possessors of which have seats, a direct violation of the statute; they are, the President, two Commissioners, and the Secretary of this Board. Surely it is a matter of some importance that an act is thus infringed, without there being any case of necessity made out. It will be contended, however, that the services of these gentlemen are highly necessary; but if they are necessary at the Board of Control (and I doubt it), are they so here? In this House, who ever hears of India now-a-days? After looking at the statute of Anne, are Hon. Gentlemen prepared to say that these four persons shall continue to hold their seats? Will they say so, before it is proved to demonstration, that the presence of these individuals in Parliament

is necessary? (*Hear, hear!*) I shall now adduce, Sir, the authority of another Act of Parliament; namely, the 15th of Geo. II. Under this Act, the consideration of a great number of offices is included; and, among other things, it is said that a Secretary of State can have, in the House, but one under Secretary of State. Now the experience of every day, as I admit, proves the necessity of our having among us under Secretaries. Nobody doubts the utility of the practice. There can be no question, among reasonable men, as to the necessity of there being official persons for the purposes of information and inquiry. But was there ever any principle imagined so contrary to common sense, as that while the Secretary of State has but one under Secretary in the House, this new Board should have as many as four representatives? There being always (let me add) a great deal to do in the office of a Secretary of State, and very little to do in that of a Commissioner for the Affairs of India. Circumstances, in this respect, have altogether changed. They are not now what they used to be, when Lord Melville was at the head of the Board; then there was an Indian budget, and a regular exposition of the affairs of India. The case is altogether different in these times; and I believe I am correct in saying that the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite (Mr. Canning) never above once presented himself in his official character of President to the attention of the House, and that was on the occasion of his moving a vote of thanks to the Marquis of Hastings for his military successes in India. Admitting, however, that a necessity could be shown for the presence of two of these Commissioners in the House (and two I think too many), to say that four of those persons ought to have seats is monstrous; and is a doctrine not only incompatible with common sense, but with the constitution of the country. The manner in which so flagrant, so palpable a departure from the enactments of the statute of Anne (as the very circumstance of these four individuals retaining their seats in the House implies) has been permitted to pass almost without observation, is a signal proof of the decay of all interest amongst us about strictly constitutional questions. If you complain to a friend of the infraction of a statute, you are reminded that the East-India Company supplies us with such excellent tea!—that they are so rich—they must be expected to have influence. If you advert to the fact of there being four gentlemen in the house representing the Board of Control, you are told that the Company pays them—that there is nothing to be dissatisfied with—that it is the Company's affair. But is the House to sit still and hear of this patiently? Are the East-India Company to become dealers

in members of Parliament? (*Hear, hear!*) Where, Sir, is this influence to stop? Here is a board which began with no paid members, and has now four. These four gentlemen, I grant, are not paid by the country, but by the Company; so, too, is the remainder of the department. Is there no danger in all this? £26,000 laid out in members of parliament would make, I believe, a pretty decent addition to all the placemen that already sit in this house. Is it enough to say, that if the Company can support these appointments, they may be kept up? The House, however, has been told to look at the matter, as one of economy; as if the Company said, "we place £26,000 at your disposal." Now I would call upon the House to abolish these two commissioners, and to reply to the Company, "we are much obliged to you, and will pay £3,000, a part of the sum, and which is not now required, into the Exchequer." (*Hear, hear!*) By act of Parliament, the country is to have a share of the Company's profits. I would say to the Company, then, still treating it as a matter of economy, "the less members you pay for, the more money the country will have to receive of you." In regard to these commissioners, it is obvious that the real question is, not as to who pays them, but as to their votes. Look, for instance, at the learned doctor now on the other side; who cares by whom the salary of the learned doctor (Dr. Phillimore) is paid; or what its amount is? (*A laugh; and cries of hear!*) The Company pays him £1,500 a year; but, by the single circumstance of his having crossed the floor (*laughter*) with his friends, the country has still to pay 1,500,000*l.* a year. For I look at the salt tax. (*Hear!*) But a very little while ago, the doctor was the champion for the repeal of the salt tax; he was the foremost in the field against it; he was the leader; nothing could stop him; he must and would repeal it forthwith. (*Cries of order, order, accompanied by incessant laughter.*) If I am wrong, and the hon. Gentlemen will suggest any other name by which it is proper that I should call the doctor, I will avail myself of it; but I know of no other name but the doctor. (*A laugh.*) The learned civilian, then, I say, was the champion; but now, the Company pays him 1,500*l.* a year. He gives them his valuable services, cheap as dirt. But I am not going into the question whether those services have been purchased at a cheap or dear rate. Suffice it to say, that he and his hon. friends have lost the country a benefit of 1,500,000*l.* There they are, Sir; and there is the learned doctor; but where is the salt? (*A laugh.*) It is still the most expensive article this country ever had to purchase; and if the doctor and his hon. friend had not become Commissioners of the Board of Control, we might have gained the repeal of the salt tax. The difference made by their going

over, was in fact, equal to four votes, for they voted against us: and had formerly voted with us; and we, Sir, accordingly, lost the question by four. (*Hear, hear!*) In submitting to the House these observations, I have not merely the authority of my own inquiries on the subject, but I have, Sir, the support of those who were once the good old country gentlemen of this house; and to show this, I have brought down with me a specimen of the opinions of a gentleman of this description, which seem to have been quite prophetic of the very circumstances that the House and the hon. gentlemen themselves are at this moment in. (*Hear, hear!*) The individual to whom I allude was a country gentleman, who, during the latter part of the administration of Sir Robert Walpole, had been very active in supporting Mr. Sandys, who was then in opposition, and engaged in endeavouring to pass a place bill, as it was then called. The period at length arrived when Mr. Sandys (whether paid by the Crown or the East-India Company, does not appear) (*cheers*) suddenly went over to the party of the Ministers. The country gentleman I speak of, upon the question of bringing in the same bill which Mr. Sandys had usually supported, finding himself deserted by the friend with whom he was accustomed to concur in his votes, naturally enough makes these observations, which I shall trouble the House by reading to them. I need not claim attention, for I am sure of the attention of the House when I say that the name of the speaker was no other than Sir Watkin Williams Wynn. [*Incessant cries of hear, hear, and laughter.* Sir Watkin W. Wynn, the member for Denbighshire, exclaimed *hear, hear!* repeatedly in so vehement a tone, that the Speaker interposed and called to order;] After which

Mr. Creevey resumed. "I do not know, Sir, whether I have unintentionally given the honourable baronet offence: but I know this, that no gentleman need be ashamed of the sentiments which I am about to read; for they are such as do the speaker, infinite honour. The speech was delivered, as I have said, on seconding the motion for leave to bring in a bill, and commences in these words: "Sir, as this motion was last session agreed to, and as the bill itself was brought in, and in every step approved of, by this very House of Commons, I should with great confidence of success rise up to second this motion, if I did not from experience know that gentlemen often change their sentiments with their situations; and that a gentleman, after he becomes a placeman, begins to entertain notions of the prerogatives of the Crown, and the liberties of the people, very different from those he entertained whilst he was a plain, honest, country gentleman. If any thing like this, should happen in the present debate, it may

tend to disappoint the motion; but with all those who are neither placemen nor pensioners, I am sure it ought to be an argument in its favour, and I hope it will prevail with some gentlemen, who in former sessions opposed this motion, to alter their sentiments and their way of voting upon this occasion, when they have such a plain proof before their eyes, that if a place does not induce a man to vote against his honour and his conscience, it at least biasses his judgment, and makes him conclude that to be wrong, which before he thought to be right." If this is not precisely the case with the learned doctor and the salt tax, I know not how one case, can be like another. (*Laughter.*) He thinks that to be wrong now, which before he declared to be right; and so advocates the very tax which he was all for repealing. But Sir Watkin W. Wynn goes on (*a laugh*) in the same prophetic vein, as if he knew what was to happen some day to his own flesh and blood. (*Hear, hear!*) "I have, Sir, as great an opinion as any gentleman can, as any gentleman ought to have, of the honour and impartiality of those who are members of either house of Parliament; but it is arguing against common sense, common reason, and common experience, to pretend that no member of this house will be biassed in his opinion or influenced in his voting by 500*l.*, 1,000*l.*, or —;" and then, Sir, in a spirit of prediction, so exact, that it is a still more astonishing effort of prophecy than even in the foregoing part of his speech, the speaker names the precise identical sum which was afterwards to fall to the lot of his own great grandson (*a laugh*)—namely, 5,000*l.* (*continued cheers and laughter*); "500*l.*, 1,000*l.*, or 5,000*l.*" He goes on, Sir, in these words: "It has, in all countries and in all ages, been held as an established maxim, that no man ought to be allowed to sit as judge, or even as a jurymen, in any case where he is to get or lose by the event of the suit; and as we sit as judges almost in every case that can come before us, between the people and their Sovereign, or those employed by him in the executive part of our Government, surely no man ought to be allowed to sit here, who is to get or lose the whole, or the chief part, of his substance, by the judgment he passes upon any affair depending in this house." (*Cheers.*) This is the language, Sir, which, eighty years ago, was held by a country gentleman in this house—a county member—upon a subject nearly the same as that on which I am now speaking. The only difference between us is, that the worthy baronet was then commending for a general reduction of placemen in this House; and I am contending for a committee to ascertain the utility or inutility of two only. My object is merely that the House shall ascertain

for the present, what are the duties that these gentlemen have to perform; and I cannot imagine that they will refuse the committee. It will be the most extraordinary thing in the world, if it should refuse it. Having now done with the great men of this board, I will speak of another member connected with it, who is a little man; (*A laugh.*) I mean, the secretary. And this I can say, that if that hon. gentleman has but very little to do with the arrangement of the affairs of England, he has manifested a most extraordinary attention to his own. Upon what grounds he can have raised his salary three different times, until he has increased it 700*l.*, I cannot imagine. When I was attached to the board—and I do not, Mr. Speaker, pretend to be better or more conscientious than my neighbours, though I never heard that any gentleman complained of me (*a laugh*)—I asked for no more salary than I found. I presume it will be inferred that I required no more. It is not a little singular, that the very act which secures the present secretary his increased salary, is that which lessens the duties of his office; for by its provisions, all those duties, the signing and sealing dispatches, and so forth, he is enabled to perform by deputy. (*Hear, hear.*) The hon. gentleman concluded by saying, that he had, he thought, made out an irresistible case for inquiry, and therefore he would take the sense of the House on his motion. (*Hear.*) He then moved, "That it be referred to a select committee, to inquire into the different duties intrusted to the Board for managing the Affairs of India, by whom the same are performed, and to report their observations thereon to the house." (*Hear.*)

Mr. T. P. Courtenay said, that he was not induced to offer himself thus early in the debate, in consequence of the personal allusions that had been made to him by the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Creevey). He would leave it to those who were the authors of the acts with regard to himself, which were so odious to that Hon. Gentleman, to answer him on that subject. His immediate object in rising was to satisfy the House, that a direct negative ought to be given to the motion of the Hon. Gentleman. As to himself, he would only declare upon his honour, that from what he knew of the duties of the office he held, and from the manner in which he discharged them (and he regarded it as a moral offence to take a salary of which he was not deserving), that he looked back with infinitely more satisfaction to the period he had occupied the office of Secretary to the Board of Control, than the Hon. Gentleman could do, during the time he held it. (*Hear, hear!*) From the moment the Hon. Gentleman gave an indefinite notice of a motion to call the attention of the House

to that Board, he (Mr. Courtenay) must own that he looked with some anxiety, and not a little curiosity, to the mode the Hon. Gentleman would adopt in bringing the subject forward. Knowing the relation in which the Hon. Gentleman formerly stood to the Board, he indulged at first in the expectation, that he would, perhaps, come forward and state that the Secretaryship, while he held it, was an office of very great trust; that all the individuals connected with the Board performed their duty; that they were, therefore, intitled to their salaries; but that the business of the Secretary, as well as of the Commissioners, was much better performed then than at present; and that these offices had now become little better than sinecure situations. Knowing, however, as he did, how the facts of the case stood, he felt that this expectation was too good to prove true. He then thought that, perhaps, the Hon. Gentleman would come to the House, in a modest manner, with head abashed and countenance suffused with blushes, (*a laugh*), and acknowledge that he had himself formerly been guilty of holding a sinecure (*loud cheers, and laughter*), as well as certain considerable persons who, during the time he had been in office, acted as Presidents of the Board. He had imagined that the Hon. Gentleman would have stood forth on the present occasion, voluntarily devoting himself to censure, for receiving a salary without performing duty, and that he would involve in one common ruin with himself, the respectable names of Lord Minto, Mr. Thomas Grenville, and also that of the Right Hon. Member for Knaresborough (Mr. Tierney), the last President under whom the Hon. Gentleman had served. But he had pursued a more ingenious course. He had not said the office of President was a sinecure. The fact was, he did not dare to joke with the Right Hon. Gentleman who was a pretty severe practitioner in that art, and would have returned the compliment in his own way, and turned the Hon. Gentleman's weapons against himself. He certainly knew that the Right Hon. Gentleman was not prepared to admit, that the office of President was a sinecure while he held it, as the Hon. Gentleman seems to have admitted was the case, with regard to his own office. (*Hear, hear.*) But though the Hon. Gentleman spared the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Tierney), as well as the other Presidents who filled this situation, while he was Secretary, he scrupled not to denounce the two paid Commissioners of that period, as holding sinecures; the one Mr. Hiley Addington, not now living; the other a noble Lord (Morpeth), not now a Member of the House, and with respect to whom he (Mr. Courtenay) would say, that there was not, in the whole circle of public men,

one who performed his duty more faithfully or more advantageously for the country. (*Hear, hear.*) In one part of his speech, the Hon. Gentleman had held up that Noble Lord, as being the last Commissioner who did any thing.

Mr. Creevey.—“I said in Parliament.”

Mr. Courtenay.—Was it, he asked, fair to bring forward public men as useless functionaries of the state, because they did little in Parliament, without considering the duties they performed in their offices? (*hear, hear!*) And could any thing be done in Parliament by a Commissioner for the affairs of India, without a previous attention to the subject, in his office? As to the office he (Mr. Creevey) had held, he had made but little allusion to it: no more than he could help: and dropping all official manner, and assuming the tone of an independent country gentleman, he appeared on this occasion before the House, to call for the abolition of one of the Commissionerships, as a useless and unnecessary office, and for a parliamentary inquiry to establish the fact; a proceeding which the House well knew they ought never to support, unless such a strong case were made out, that the committee were not unlikely to come to a decision in favour of the view taken of the question by the person who proposed it. Mr. Courtenay next proceeded to shew, as he was confident he could, that there was no ground for granting the motion of the Hon. Gentleman; and this he would shew, by the information he should afford the House respecting the nature and importance of the duties of the India Board, which a service of nearly ten years in the office he then held, rendered him competent to afford. The Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Creevey) had truly said, that on the institution of this Board in 1784, the Members of it did not receive salaries; but it was also true, that they received salaries from other offices. One of the situations held by the Commissioners, not to mention the others which had been held by them, was that of joint Paymaster General. It was perfectly true, that that system of remunerating the President and Commissioners by salaries attached to their offices, first commenced under the Act of 1793, and these salaries had continued from that time at the same amount excepting the President's. The Hon. Gentleman was, however, altogether wrong in his statement, that the Board was instituted in consequence of a bargain made with the Company, by Mr. Pitt in 1784; for the charter was renewed in 1781, and the Board afterwards established was forced upon the Company by the Act of 1784. This was a circumstance which, though not very material, he thought it proper to mention, as shewing that the Hon. Gentleman had, in the commencement of his speech, set out in

error. He would now explain to the House the nature and extent of the duties which the Board of Commissioners had to perform; and in doing so, he would not trespass any longer on the attention of the House than was necessary. He need not point out the immense extent of the empire in India, which was especially placed under the care of this Board: but he must observe, that if the House measured the importance of the duties entrusted to it, merely with reference to the magnitude of those territorial possessions, by a comparison with the extent of this kingdom, or of any other state with which they were acquainted, they would fall into a great mistake, because there was in the British possessions in India, from the very nature of the system by which its public affairs was administered, a far greater quantity of business to be transacted than was known to any other empire. (*Hear.*) It gave infinitely more trouble than the affairs of any other Government, which are managed at a distance. There was not in that country, an extensive body of voluntary functionaries to conduct its police, to administer justice, and to superintend the collection of the public revenue, on whom so much reliance was placed in other countries, and whose conduct seldom came before the Government, except some grievance was complained of. The whole details of our Governments in India; every part of its transactions, extending to all the acts and proceedings of the local offices, are in the first instance, examined by the different public Boards, at the different Presidencies, and afterwards considered by the Governments. Every single act of the Judges, the Magistrates, and the Collectors of the revenue, became a matter of discussion at the Presidencies. All that has passed on the various subjects thus brought before the governing Authorities in India, are in most instances communicated at length to the Court of Directors, who frame their instructions thereon, which, with all the necessary documents are subsequently brought to the view of the India Board, whose duty it is to exercise a constant, systematic, and minute controul, in regard to all questions thus brought under their consideration. The Hon. Member said he knew of no such thing; but he (Mr. Courtenay) would maintain, that this duty was constantly, systematically, and minutely performed by the Board. (*Great cheering.*) Let not the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Creevey), or the Right Hon. Member for Knaresborough (Mr. Tierney), suppose he was imputing blame to him, or to any of those by whom so minute a control, had not been exercised. The fact was, that the Board had taken a great while to grow up to its present importance (*hear, and a laugh*);

and how it had acquired that importance, he should presently explain. He declared to God, that if he were giving evidence in a court of justice, he could say no more than he was then stating. (*Hear.*) Considering the short period those gentlemen had been in office, any censure could not be attached to them, on account of the Board not having been, during their time, in so efficient a state as it had since become: for it required at least three or four years to obtain that knowledge of the general business of the office, to initiate a person in the duties of it, and to render him at all effective. (*Hear.*) Nor had he any hesitation in stating, that it was not till the year 1807, that the system of controul was carried into effect, with any thing like the care and minuteness with which it is now exercised; that until that year, it had not even begun to assume any shape or form, more especially in those great and difficult branches of Indian detail relating to the internal administration of the country. The Right Hon. Member for Knaresborough (Mr. Tierney), in a discussion which occurred some years ago, remarked, that "it was easy for any officer to make business, and bring his department into notice, if he pleased." He might, perhaps, think that this was the case in the Board of Control. [Mr. Tierney said across the table, "I was speaking of the Treasurer of the Navy's Department."] Mr. Courtenay would only say that if any such idea had been formed by the Right Hon. Gentleman with respect to the India Control Department, he should have been at issue with him. He could affirm, that there had been no desire in that quarter, to create unnecessary work, and that the increase of duties had arisen from very different causes. He also trusted that no one would impute any such unworthy motive to those who had the management of affairs in the India Board, as a disposition to make a shew of details, in order to give their offices a consequence they did not in reality possess, for the purpose of retaining their salaries. He would observe, that between the years 1784 and 1793, a great and important plan had been undertaken for the administration of the land revenues in Bengal, which was technically called "the settlement in perpetuity:" in the origination of which, the India Board was a chief party, and which was carried into effect by Lord Cornwallis, in the year 1793. A new system for the administration of justice in the provinces was also established, at that period; and it was certainly a long time after the adoption of both these systems, that any close attention was given by the Court of Directors, or the Board of Control, to the revenue and judicial affairs of India. The Board remained entirely ignorant of the operation of the measure

which had been carried into execution, in both those great departments. They knew not whether those measures were acceptable or not to the natives; whether they had accomplished the objects they had in view, of raising a land revenue, without inconvenience or oppression to the contributors, and of affording to the great body of the population, a better, a cheaper, a more expeditious and a purer administration of justice, than before. But in the year 1807 a great change in this respect, took place in the efficiency of the Board of Commissioners, and in the exercise of their controul also, over the other branches of India concerns, which arose out of a circumstance, apparently trifling in itself, viz. an arrangement adopted for conducting the business of the office, the merits of which were attributable to the present Lord Melville, then at the head of the Board, and still more, perhaps, to the Hon. Member for Hastings (Mr. Holford), who was then the Secretary. The business of the office was, by this arrangement, divided into different departments, corresponding with the departments of the Indian Governments; and since that time, he could say that every paragraph of the dispatches from India, as well as those transmitted thither, had been subjected to the most careful, and he might in some respects say, enlightened investigation. When this arrangement was formed, the revenue and judicial affairs of India, complicated and difficult as they are, were subjects, almost new to the Board. They were new also to the country, as well as to the Board; and it had been taken for granted, that what had been done by Mr. Pitt, and Lord Cornwallis, in regard to the internal government of India, was perfectly right, and needed no revision. He could not, he said, come to this matter, without pausing to pay a tribute to the great merit of an individual. He had seen a smile passing over the countenances of some Gentlemen, when he had ascribed just now, particular merit to a former Secretary, (Mr. Holford) for the share he had in introducing the arrangement he had described. The merit which he should now speak of, was that of a Clerk; and he should be the most unjust and ungrateful of men, if he were to pass up, without expressing his sense of obligation due to a Gentleman known to Members of that House; he meant Mr. Cumming (*hear, hear*); who, under the arrangement of 1807, was appointed to the head of the Revenue and Judicial Departments. To him, by his extraordinary labours and intelligence, belonged the sole merit of having been the first person who called the attention of the Board to the practical operation of existing systems, in those great departments of the Indian Governments; and the effect of his repre-

sentations, was to bring into the office a load of important business, which could no more be compared with that which existed when the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Tierney) was in office, than the business of the county of Rutland, to the whole business of Great Britain. The course now pursued in regard to the Revenue and Judicial business of the office, was that every thing which came up from the India House in these departments, went through the examination of the very meritorious individual he had named. The proposed dispatches in the other departments were also brought under the inspection of other persons, of no ordinary talents, intelligence, and industry. However worthy of attention the remarks and observations of these Gentlemen might be, still it was not to be supposed that their opinions were to be implicitly adopted, or without due consideration in other quarters. Caution on this point, was the more necessary, when it is borne in mind that they might go to set aside the views and determinations of the twenty-four Directors, many of whom possessed peculiar knowledge on Indian subjects, and the means of well qualifying them to judge on all matters brought under their attention. It was not therefore to be imagined that the decisions of such men, would be thrown by, on the mere shewing of any Clerk in the India Control office, however well informed. Without meaning to assume any particular merit to himself, he was bound to declare that he had paid as much attention to his duty, as could be expected of him, and sometimes to the injury of his health; but he must confess his utter incapacity to go through the whole business of the office, before it passed to the President; to take an elaborate view of all the various subjects that were from time to time brought forward from the different departments, and to give to each, that attention that could bring him to submit a fixed opinion to the President. It was here, then, that the duties of the other Commissioners begun: and he would venture to affirm that the assistance they had afforded was very valuable and important. To go no further back than the short month which had elapsed since the appointment of the present Commissioners, several cases of peculiar importance, cases of malversation, involving considerations of great interest, and admitting of no delay, had been disposed of. With respect to the late Commissioners, very material aid and service had been derived from the Member for Rochester (Lord Binning), who had with the best effect, devoted his particular attention to the concerns of the Judicial and Revenue Departments, having mastered the extensive and arduous business of them, to a degree which did that noble Lord high credit. The Right Hon. Member for Christchurch, (Mr.

Sturges Bourne) was the other paid Commissioner, whose judicial habits, and whose clear and upright understanding, had been of the greatest use and importance, more especially on legal questions, on which it was necessary to go through large bodies of evidence, and to consider, not merely the justice of the sentence pronounced, but the purity of the Courts in which they were pronounced. He was not speaking at random; he was referring to actual cases. All this, was in the ordinary administration of the affairs of India; and ought to have been done from the early establishment of the Board, though that this was not done, was to be attributed more to accident, than to anything else. But in addition to the business that has been described, a very considerable increase had been thrown on the Board, by the Charter of 1813. By that Act, the duty was cast upon the Board of protecting and watching over the interests of the private Trader. The confusion of the two characters of sovereign and merchant in the Company, which had long prevailed, exposed the Company, sometimes unjustly and sometimes justly, to much obloquy; but by that Charter, this inconvenience was removed, and no case of collusion between the Company and the Private traders had occurred. This alteration in the system had, however, occasioned much new business in the India office, upon which it rested to answer applications from persons desirous of going out to India; to inquire into their views in that country, and to decide on the propriety of granting them permission to proceed to it. Under this head, questions also quite new had arisen, as to demands for such permission. This branch of business alone occupied considerable attention. The business of the Board had been also in another respect, augmented by the Charter Act of 1813: he referred to the Ecclesiastical Establishment provided for by that Act. He (Mr. Courtenay) dedicated as much time and attention as it was in his power to do, to the business of the office, even as he had said, to the injury of his health; but he must repeat, he found it quite impossible to read over and consider all the mass of papers, in different departments, that were brought before him. It was, however, absolutely necessary, before the subjects were submitted to the President, that the material parts of the papers should be pointed out to him by proper persons. To say that one, two, or three Commissioners should be reduced, and that the business of the Board could be then got through in a satisfactory manner, was to say what it was impracticable could be. If there were six Commissioners to-morrow, instead of three, he would undertake to give them as much business as would afford full employment to each

of them, for a fortnight. (*A laugh*). On the other hand, if there should be found one Commissioner who was not idle, but worked day and night; was never hungry, nor thirsty, nor tired, nor sleepy; he might, no doubt, get through the work to be done, in half the ordinary time, and might do, as well as two; but then he ought to have a double salary for such exertions (*Hear hear!*) The papers that came before the Board were of a very different description from mere dispatches: they were of the most voluminous kind. "Why, that, Sir," (said Mr. Courtenay, pointing to a huge bundle of papers on the table of the House) "would be but a mere abridgment that would be given to a junior clerk to examine." He had been told by the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Creevey) that no Boards were held by the Commissioners; admitting, however, as he did, that none were held in his time, but observing that it was the practice in other departments of Government to hold Boards for the general transaction of business. Now his (Mr. Courtenay's) lungs, which were nearly worn out already by his exertions, would not allow of his reading a tythe of the papers in the office necessary to be read at the Board, according to this mode of doing business. He could as easily read all those voluminous documents aloud, as repeat them by heart. All the Board can do is to meet and distribute the business among themselves, previous to the final disposal of it by the President. While his Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Canning), was President, who was not friendly to mere form, he seldom went into the Board-room. It was not the custom for the President to sit in state at one end of a table, with the other two Commissioners on each side of him, and the secretary at the other end with a pen behind his ear, either reading over masses of papers, or waiting to take minutes of their proceedings. But it did not follow, that because these forms were dispensed with, that the business of the Board was less efficiently carried on in the mode he had described; and with a constant communication existing between the President, the Commissioners, and the Secretary, on all matters that required their attention. The Commissioners did not adopt all the forms of a Board; but they left none of their duties unperformed: nor could they possibly be performed efficiently in that way. (*Hear, hear!*) On the Parliamentary point respecting the propriety of the Secretary and the Commissioners holding seats in that House, it formed a distinct question from that now under discussion; it was not his intention, therefore, now to say any thing on that subject. It had, he remembered, been noticed last year by the Hon. Member for Shrewsbury (Mr. G. Bennett), who had given notice that he should again

bring it on; and whenever it was specifically introduced to the House he (Mr. Courtenay) would be ready to meet the arguments that might be advanced by the Hon. Member (Mr. G. Bennett), and which had been adduced in this night's discussion by the mover of the question. On a former occasion, that Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Bennett), forgetting his usual courtesy, had observed that he (Mr. Courtenay) and his noble friend (Lord Binning) were of no use in that House, or elsewhere. (*Hear, hear!*) The Hon. Member (Mr. Creevey) who had introduced the motion now before the House, had asked "of what use were those persons connected with the Board of Control, in Parliament?" His answer was, that they were there, to answer all inquiries respecting the department to which they belonged, and to attend to the progress of all Bills in that House, connected with it. But did not the Hon. Gentleman know that he (Mr. Courtenay) had introduced a variety of bills relative to India since the passing of the Charter, several of which he had drawn up himself? And both he and his Noble Friend (Lord Binning) had attended in their places, to give explanations and answer objections to those Bills: but none were made to them. But who was to blame for this, or was there any blame? The presumption was that these Bills were proper Bills, and correctly framed; and it was worthy of remark, that the Charter Act of 1813, though it contained two hundred clauses, no explanatory Bill had been brought in respecting it, except on one very material point. If, on the contrary, they had brought in such a bungling Bill as required continual amendment, the Hon. Gentleman would have then have said, "Oh, we must have Commissioners, for there is now much India business in Parliament to attend to." But was it not, in the first instance, better to prevent the necessity of constantly calling the attention of Parliament to India matters, by having the duties connected with the Board of Commissioners properly and carefully executed? With regard to the discontinuance of the India Budget, he need hardly observe what a dull and disagreeable subject it had been considered in that House; and he feared would be so considered, unless, indeed, it were introduced by a humorous speech, like that they had this evening heard from the Hon. Member (Mr. Creevey). How few gentlemen had ever sat out a discussion on the India Budget! The subject of India, the Hon. Member well knew, was a tiresome one in that House; one to which Members paid little regard. It was on this account, that the practice of making Budget speeches had been of late years discontinued. But the papers on which the Budgets had been founded were still laid on the table of the House, and printed; and if any information were required

from Members respecting those papers, there were those present always, ready to afford it; but he thought that the time and attention of the House of Commons was quite enough occupied, without throwing away a day in the discussion of a topic that would be sure to drive Gentlemen away from it. The Hon. Member (Mr. Courtenay) concluded his speech by saying that he trusted he had established sufficient grounds, to induce the House to negative the motion of the Hon. Member (Mr. Creevey), and to convince Members that the two Commissioners of the Board were essentially necessary for carrying into execution the objects for which it had been instituted. As a proof of this necessity, he might mention, that at that moment, there were most important measures growing out of the late Mahratta War which were under the consideration of the Board; the papers respecting which formed such a voluminous and intricate collection of matter, that if the assistance of two Commissioners were to be taken away, it would be impracticable for his Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Wynn) to get through the business of his office. He (Mr. Courtenay) also expected that within the next six months, dispatches would probably be submitted to the Board, for transmission to India, on some Revenue and Judicial questions of very special importance, most intimately affecting the welfare and prosperity of our affairs in a considerable portion of the Bengal Provinces. He thought he had shewn sufficient grounds to the House for rejecting the motion; and he really did not expect that the Hon. Gentleman, fifteen years after quitting the situation in the India office, where he had acquired his ignorance (*a laugh*), would have brought forward such a motion as the present. He should meet it, by a direct negative. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Tierney desired to offer himself thus early in the debate, because he wished to give all the information which it was in his power to communicate, on the subject of the motion. He had been as much in the dark as the Hon. Secretary (Mr. Courtenay) who had just spoken, on the subject of the motion; for he had not known till that very night, what the nature of the proposition was. However, therefore, he might be taken by surprise, every syllable he should deliver would, he could say, as truly as the Hon. Secretary, be given with as much attention to truth, as if he were speaking in a court of justice. There seemed to be two objects in the present motion: First, to inquire whether it was necessary there should be so many Commissioners of the Board of Control; and in the next place, if it was necessary, to know whether it was fit that all of them, should have seats in Parliament? He knew not whether the Hon. Secretary, in speaking of him, had imputed to him negligence in his office of

President of the Board of Control. Indeed, one expression of the Hon. Secretary seemed only to bear that interpretation, when he had represented him (Mr. Tierney) to have said, it was very easy for Gentlemen to make business in an office. —[Mr. Courtenay disclaimed across the table any intention of applying the observation to the Right Hon. Gentleman.] As to the importance of the Board of Control, no one was more convinced than he was, of the weight of the business, or of the merits of those who had really executed it. But on the question, whether three Commissioners or a more limited number were necessary, he should say, on his honour, that he believed three were not necessary. He did not recollect, during the time he held the office, that what were formally called Boards, were held; but the same effect was produced by the Members being in constant communication, and comparing notes on different subjects. As to his Noble Friend Lord Morpeth, and the Right Hon. Gent. now no more (Mr. H. Addington), he confessed that he had received essential assistance from them. It was the greater merit in these Gentlemen that they had applied their minds to Indian affairs, at a time when it was not thought necessary in those offices; they desired that a fair portion of the business should fall upon them. No man could be more grateful than he was both then and now, for the services rendered by his Noble Friend in the Financial Department. Those who had witnessed the manner in which Lord Morpeth had brought forward Indian questions in that House, must be ready to bear witness to the extent of his information. (*Hear, hear!*) And from Mr. Hiley Addington he had derived considerable advantage in the Judicial Department. The mass of the business, however, fell on himself, and the whole of the responsibility; for he considered that he would be an unworthy President of the Board of Control, who would shrink for a moment, from responsibility, because he was at the head of what was called a Board. Let them produce to him any paper signed by him at that time, no matter who else signed it, he took on himself the whole responsibility. (*Hear!*) The Hon. Secretary (Mr. Courtenay) had said, that in 1807 the dispatches from India were not minutely investigated. He was not aware that such was the case. All he could say was that he believed there was no department of the business that was not sifted to the bottom. (*Hear, hear!*) All this, he would allow was not done by the Members of the Board: for it would have been impossible for one, two, three, or even four Commissioners to do this, without such clerks as were at the Board of Control and at the India-House, (*hear,*

hear!) When, however, the Hon. Secretary (Mr. Courtenay) talked of the size of the papers he had to examine, the House would fall into error, if they did not also bear in mind that these voluminous documents underwent investigation before they passed into the hands of the Secretary and the Board. They were first carefully sifted at the India-House, by persons of considerable ability and knowledge, who, from long habits, were intimately acquainted with India affairs; and all the facts that called for a judgment brought out and distinctly stated. Thus the great bulk of these papers were taken away, and the labours at the India-Board greatly lessened; and as there was not the slightest reason to suspect negligence, and much less, foul play in the Clerks at the India-House, every matter on which a doubt could arise, was distinctly, accurately, and by name, brought under the view of the Board. (*Hear, hear!*) These papers also, when sent up to the Board, with the dispatches grounded upon them, underwent another revision before they were submitted to the view of the Secretary, President, and the other Commissioners, by persons of equal talents and information. The Hon. Secretary was, therefore going a little too far to say that two or three years were absolutely necessary to initiate a man in the business of the office. (*Hear!*) If so, it would be well, on re-modelling the Commission, always to preserve one who had served an apprenticeship. *Hear, hear!* Instead of that, all the Board had just been sent to the right-about, and a completely new one formed, which, according to their Secretary, must be altogether incompetent. (*Hear, hear!*) He (Mr. Tierney) had taken the office with peculiar advantages; for, odd as the taste was, he had applied himself to Indian subjects as an amateur; and had had some battles with the first Lord Melville. He could say, however, that though there was not any office in appearance more arduous, or in which he was more grateful for assistance, still he could declare that three Commissioners were not necessary. Two, he thought, would answer quite as well as three, always remembering the great relief the Board received by the previous sifting of subjects before they came under their consideration.

He should take the liberty of suggesting an amendment on the motion, by which he thought a greater advantage might be obtained. His proposal was, to consolidate this Board with the office of the third Secretary of State; and thus to make a general office for the Colonial Department. The motion would, therefore, run, not whether there might be so many Commissioners, or whether they should all sit in Parliament; but whether to the department of the

Colonies, now under Lord Bathurst, might not be superadded the business of the Board of Control. The Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, had formerly been considered necessary, on account of the war, and nothing else; but in order to continue his functions in peace, he had been called Secretary of State to the Colonies. Before the time of that Secretary of State, the public business had been conducted by two, with just as great facility. If two or three of the Colonies were added to the department of the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite (Mr. Peel), he would find no difficulty in managing them. The third Secretary had been made necessary, by the New Colonies, and by nothing else. The business of most of the New Colonies, as Malta and the Ionian Islands, for instance, was purely matters of politics and foreign correspondence: they might be transferred to the Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Botany Bay, and the other Convict Colonies, naturally belonged to the Home Department. The rest of the Colonies might be subjected to the Board of Control, with an additional Under Secretary to manage them. Lest the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Wilmot) should be alarmed, he had no objection to the Under Secretary of Lord Bathurst being transferred to that Department. A saving of nearly, if not quite £10,000 a-year, might be effected by that arrangement, because he was perfectly convinced that the President of the Board of Control, with the assistance, not of the two Commissioners, but of an officer more approaching to a co-ordinate authority, whom they might call a Vice-president, would be perfectly competent to manage the whole business. He had not the smallest doubt that the whole machine would go on as smoothly as ever, with a saving to the public of £10,000 a-year. He might be wrong; but that was a reason for the inquiry. He knew nothing of the India office since 1807; and that was his reason for wishing to inquire what had been superadded to it, since. He preferred his own amendment to the original motion on this account also, that it might be said, that by the abolition of the salaries of the Board of Control, who were paid by the India Company, nothing would be saved to the public, except in a very circuitous way: that is to say, when the public came to share in the profits of the Company. But he should say now, that as by the Act of Parliament, £26,000 was to be paid by the Company for the control of the affairs of India, it was equally applicable to that purpose, whoever managed those affairs. If, therefore, the same persons could be got to manage the affairs of the other Colonies, there was a clear and direct saving of £10,000 a-year, which could not be effected by the other method. It was his deliberate opinion,

that this proposal of his might be carried into effect. He repeated—he had no idea that three persons, even if all competent, were necessary at the Board of Control; but when these three persons had no knowledge whatever, he could not conceive what difference it made whether there might be one, or three, or a dozen; for no increase of numbers could turn ignorance into wisdom. He always excepted the Learned Civilian (Dr. Phillimore) as they were told there was an ecclesiastical department in India; he must find himself quite at home (*a laugh*). He conceived, too, that if no other alteration was made, the management by a President and Vice-president would be found much more convenient than the present mode. In what he had said, or meant to say, he begged it to be understood that he had no intention whatever to deny the diligence and attention necessary to the adequate discharge of the important duties connected with the office of the Board of Control; for even in the short time that he happened to belong to that Board, daily attendance, with the exception of a very hours, was found requisite for the superintendence of an empire comprehending an immense multitude of population. Yet these duties were too often neglected, in despite of the best disposition to attend them. But that neglect was no argument whatever for the abolition of the Board of Control, which, however new-modelled, as his Hon. Friend's motion proposed, would still require great attention and capacity for the fulfilment of its functions. Thinking, then, the proposition of his Hon. Friend calculated to produce the change which he proposed, he felt himself called upon to vote for his motion.

Mr. Canning said, he must begin by stating, that he rose to take part in this debate from necessity: a necessity similar to that under which the Right Hon. Gentlemen opposite (Mr. Tierney) declared himself as acting, at the outset of his speech. He must also admit, that as far as he was able to take a retrospect, during the four years he held the office of President, he knew of no instance in which more had been done in that office, than by that Right Hon. Gentleman, considering the few months he occupied it, towards a faithful and efficient discharge of duty. (*Hear, hear!*) He was also willing to confess, that in many of the opinions and feelings of the Right Hon. Gentleman he entirely agreed; and as to points of difference between them, he really did believe that progress of time, the change of circumstances, and the increase of business, were sufficient to reconcile them. Before, however, he proceeded to state, as the Right Hon. Gentleman had done, more indeed in the shape of testimony than of argu-

ment, the grounds of his objection to the motion of the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Creevey), he would call the attention of the House to the precise nature of that motion. It was a motion for the reform of a great and important department of the public service. The Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Creevey) and the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Tierney) had both delivered their sentiments on this motion; one of whom, at a former period, had been Secretary of the India Board, and the other, in office at the same time, as the President; and it turned out from their own confessions, as well as from common notoriety, that the latter of them, had been a most efficient, and the former (Mr. Creevey) a most inefficient officer. (*Hear, hear, hear, and cheers of laughter!*) Such being the state of the case, if the Right Hon. Gentleman had brought forward a motion to ascertain the manner in which the business was carried on, in order to see what part of the duty had been satisfactorily performed, and where there had been a failure, and had concluded by moving for a Committee to inquire into the conduct of an idle Secretary of that Board; (*hear, hear!*) had such been the character of the motion now under consideration, he could have understood the motives which had produced it; but it seemed a little extraordinary that the only data that they had to go upon, in regard to the motion now before them, was furnished by the statement, that the President being a most effective officer, and that individual having honourably boasted that he had received much assistance from his fellow Commissioners; it seemed, he must repeat, a little extraordinary, that the idle Secretary should be the person who called for the inquiry. (*Hear, hear!*) This was a reform with a vengeance. (*Hear, hear!*) This was a picture, and no unfaithful picture, of those principles on which reform was usually clamoured for. He believed, if they traced the principle on which the reformers acted, it would be found the same, as that on which the present motion was brought forward. They complained of the conduct of their superiors in station, while nine times out of ten, they were themselves the most idle and useless members of the community; and the evil sought to be remedied existed only, where the clamour was raised. (*Hear, hear!*) On this occasion, he found the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Creevey) the very culprit; the *reum confitentem*, coming forward to complain of that, of which he was avowedly guilty himself. (*Hear, hear!*) He came forward with his motion in this spirit; *me me adsum, not qui feci, but non qui non feci*. It would seem as if he would exclaim with indignation: "I am the man who did nothing, and I now call on you to inquire why those who are asso-

ciated with me, and who were diligent, failed to follow my example." (*Continued cheering.*) I call on you to demand of them why they, by their diligence, should thus break in upon the practice which my conduct went to establish, and why they should disturb, by their activity, the stillness of my stagnation." (*Hear, hear!*) It was certainly beyond his expectations that any Hon. Gentleman could be so blinded by his fancies and his pamphlets, as to submit such a motion to the House, as he had this evening done. When a Member undertook to move for a parliamentary inquiry, he was bound to state some ground for the proceeding; but he (Mr. Creevey) had stated none, except, indeed, in what related to himself, when in office. He declared that he was well paid; he had received £1,500 per annum: yet all that he had to do, was to amuse himself with the newspapers. The Rt. Hon. Gentleman who was the President, was indeed engaged in his *penetralium*, endeavouring to form plans for the good government of India: but the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Creevey) had told them, "I washed my hands of every thing of this sort. I did not occupy myself, in any such way; I only reposed myself in my office, reading the news of the day, and looking into the park from my window, to see what was passing there." [Here Mr. Creevey said, across the table, "the window did not look into the park;" to which Mr. Canning replied, that he did not pretend to describe the local situation of the window.] "And now I come to revenge myself on those whose industry formed so strong a contrast to my inactivity, by calling on the House to inquire into the manner in which those duties were performed, which were not performed at all by me?" (*Hear, hear!*) Now if the authority of any one bringing forward a motion were to pass for any thing in that House, it was a little too much to be called upon to go into an inquiry, when no grounds were laid for it, but the idleness of the party calling for it; when the motion made went to inculcate no one, but the mover of it. (*Hear, hear!*) He (Mr. Canning) did not wish to overstate the importance of that Board which the Hon. Gentleman had attempted to run down. The Rt. Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Tierney), who during the short period of his presidency had applied himself so diligently to the duties of it, had admitted them to be of some importance. He hoped that Rt. Hon. Gentleman would not be offended with him, when he stated that the business of that establishment, in point of extent, of delicacy, and of difficulty, partly from circumstances connected with the renewal of the Company's charter, and from other causes, had greatly increased since the period he (Mr. Tierney) was at the head of it. The circumstances to which he alluded

would satisfactorily account for the *onus* now thrown on the Board, being far heavier than formerly. He could not speak from his own knowledge; but, from information with which he desired to be furnished since he left that department, he could state, that if the business now performed in it, and at the India-House, were to be compared with what it was in the year 1793, it would be found to have accumulated one hundred fold. This he stated without fear of contradiction; and he could further state that, within the last six years, the business had increased twenty per cent. If, then, the two Commissioners were found useful in 1807, to assist in conducting the affairs of the Board of Control, when the Hon. Mover and the Rt. Hon. Gentleman were in office, their services must be useful and necessary at the present time, and the offices ought not to be abolished. (*Hear, hear!*) The Hon. Gentleman, in submitting his motion to the House, had not, it was worthy of remark, gone further back than to the provisions of Mr. Pitt's Bill for controlling the affairs of India; had he gone back only one year further, he would have seen that there was no question that had undergone more discussion in Parliament among the eminent statesmen of that day, than the question whether the affairs of India ought to be placed under the care of a Secretary of State, or a Board. He (Mr. Canning) had found in the debates of that period some of their statements on record, but none of the arguments on which they were founded. Mr. Dundas had differed in some particulars, from those with whom he usually acted; but he substantially agreed with the other leading men of that time, that a Board would be preferable, not for the Government—that was a point on which a difference of opinion existed—but for the superintendence of those in whom the government should be vested. On this point, Mr. Fox and Mr. Pitt were quite of one mind; and he (Mr. Canning) was sure the House would concur with him in sentiment, that a Board was the fit instrument for exercising this species of authority, and not a Secretary of State. A Secretary of State was a responsible officer, performing that which the King was pleased to command: he signified the King's pleasure. The President of the Board of Control never received any suggestion from the Throne; he was the only Government officer who never received the King's pleasure. His duty was great: but it was not, like that of a Secretary of State, an active duty. With a trifling exception that he would presently notice, it originated nothing; its duty consisted in overlooking and revising the dispatches sent out to the different Governments of India. On a subject so dry and tedious to the House, he had no desire to enter into

details; but this was one which had on the present occasion, been forced upon him. The course of business, as relating to the preparation of the dispatches was this; they were sent from the India-House to the Board of Control for correction, revision, and approbation. No dispatch ever went to India, without having first received the signatures of three of the Commissioners, to give it the stamp of their approbation. Out of the vast number of dispatches forwarded to the Board, from a Company whose concerns were so various and extensive, he did not mean to say that many were not sent back to the Court of Directors, in the original form in which they came to the Board; but they were all carefully considered before they were returned, in the proper departments, and by the Members of the Board. In cases in which it was deemed, necessary to make corrections, to omit paragraphs, and to add instructions, the proposed dispatches were returned to the India-House, accompanied by a letter of reasons, assigning the motives for the corrections and additions thus made. If the Board were disposed to be idle, they might pass many letters without the necessary examination and alterations; they might leave untouched many paragraphs of an objectionable kind; but the House would at once see, from the explanation he had given, that obliged as they were, to assign their reasons for every alteration or addition they made, no man who had any regard to his reputation, and disliked the consequences of neglect and exposure, would be so inefficient as to assign reasons, without previously making himself acquainted with the subject, and calling upon his colleagues to justify his opinion; no President would suggest alterations which he was not prepared to defend. The circumstance to which he alluded, was a guarantee also for the diligence of the Assistant Commissioners. Such was the formal, recognized, legal course of proceeding. But custom had introduced another, not in derogation from that course, but in addition to it; which though it might seem to give additional trouble in the first instance, was greatly calculated ultimately to save trouble, both to the Board and the Court of Directors. It was this: previously to any dispatch, not of an unimportant nature, being forwarded from the India House to the Board, in the official and established mode, a sketch of it was, by courtesy, first sent up to the President; so that if any material alterations appeared to him requisite, or any objection was felt to the principle on which it was framed, it could be at once stated, and the Court of Directors advised that it would be better to draw it, in another shape. This had been generally done by intimation, in instances where the faults of the

Proposed dispatch were incurable by correction; but in cases, not of that description the sketch was returned with the alterations made in it. The alterations thus suggested, in one or other of these ways, were generally adopted at the India House. When the Court of Directors did not see the expediency of the alterations, or were strong in their opinion as to the propriety of the original paragraphs, the sketch of them, was then again transmitted to the Board of Commissioners, in the legal, recognized manner that has been described, then first assuming the shape of a regular official communication. The draft of the dispatch was then sent back to the Court of Directors, with such alterations as appeared to the Board necessary, and accompanied by the letter of reasons. This would sometimes lead to a correspondence between the Court of Directors and the Board: not indeed of a hostile nature, but to one which always ended in a proper development of facts, and which was in some cases, attended by personal communications between the two Boards, where this might facilitate and further the progress of things. The House would therefore see, from this statement, that a Secretary of State was not the proper person to conduct the business of the Board; that the duty to be performed was not the duty of a responsible adviser of the Crown, but the duty of a different species of office from that of a Secretary of State, and could be only properly discharged, by a Board such as now existed. He did not complain of the manner in which the East-India Company managed their affairs; he only desired to account for the business which that great and important Body created at the Board of Control. There would be no greater dereliction of duty than an idle life, in such an office. (*Cheers*). He was sorry to enter so much in detail; but if the House would listen to him a little longer, they would be still more satisfied of this. (*Hear, hear!*) He should give them a few samples of the work done by this Board, of late years. He had not been at the head of it many years, only between four and five. He had desired, since he left office, to be furnished with an account of the number of the dispatches that had passed through the Board within that short period, and he found that it amounted to 1800. He had already stated that many of the dispatches were approved, without any alterations, or with alterations so slight, that they were hardly worth entering into a controversy about; but about one-tenth of those he had just referred to, as having been before the Board, in his time, were so much altered, as to lead to complicated discussions. These dispatches were also, in many instances, accompanied by a mass of papers, letters, reports, and other do-

cuments, technically termed "collections," the bulk of which would give some idea of the labours in the office. His Hon. Friend (Mr. Courtenay), by way of giving some notion of the papers which were to be read, had pointed to a Bill on the table of the House, as a specimen; but his Hon. Friend's eyes must have had an extraordinary power of magnifying objects, when he could regard such a document, although voluminous, as any just sample of the papers that it was necessary to peruse, at the India Board, or of the business to be got through there. The Right Hon. Gentleman stated that one military dispatch was, not long ago, sent to the office, accompanied by 199 papers and documents, containing 13,511 pages; another in the Political Department, with collections of 1,937 pages, and another in the Revenue and Judicial Department, with collections, containing 2,588 pages. This would afford some idea of the supplementary mass of papers which "pursues the triumph, and partakes the gale," and which occupies the attention of faithful Commissioners. (*Cheers*.) This was the *modicum* to be read through by some one or other, before the dispatch to which they related could be sent back to the India House. Referring to this, and the other business cast on the Board of Control, the Right Hon. Gentleman exclaimed, "this was the sinecure; this the little appendage which it was thought by the Right Hon. Member (Mr. Tierney) might be so conveniently added to the office of a Secretary of State, who already had under his charge almost all the colonies in the world (*Cheers*.)" He (Mr. Canning) said, that it was impracticable for the physical strength of any president and secretary, to get through such business, as that of which he had spoken; and, in order to reduce what really might appear incredible, to something like a degree of credibility, he would next shew how the business of the office was disposed of. In the first place, he would observe, that to reduce the gigantic mass into form, and within some limits, it was but justice to the great establishment of the India House to say, that all documents from them, came to the Control Office, in a state of accuracy, which was something; but also well arranged. And he was also bound to state, that the dispatches themselves were drawn at the India House, with a degree of correctness and ability, that would fit the framers of them for any situation.—(*Hear, hear!*)—When sent up to the India Board, they were made over, with their accompanying documents, to the heads of the corresponding departments, where an equal share of talents and information was displayed, in the performance of their duty. Nothing but such a powerful combination of mental energies could sustain and carry on

such an immense load of difficult and arduous business. Now, taking the dispatches to average 558 in the year, which he was informed was the fact, including those monsters of collections which he had mentioned, he would ask whether the President could be expected so to read them, as to judge of the propriety of every alteration and correction suggested in these dispatches; whether it was too much to have the assistance of two Commissioners, besides the Secretary, with whom he might consult, and whose judgment he might take on important, doubtful, and difficult points; or whether, on his receiving the dispatches, he was to rely on the opinions of the minor officers? He could decidedly state, that even with the assistance of his two colleagues (Lord Binning and Mr. Sturges Bourne), and that of his Hon. Friend (Mr. Courtenay,) their tried Secretary, it would not be a vain attempt to manage the business of the Board, without the talents and industry with which that business was prepared at the India-House. He entirely subscribed to the tribute which the right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Tierney) had paid to the noble Lord (Morpeth), who was one of his colleagues when he was at the Board; and it was due from him (Mr. Canning) to state, that he himself had, while holding the office of President, derived the most efficient aid from the two Commissioners who were associated with him. On all important subjects he (Mr. Canning) was always aided by his two friends who sat near him. He had never returned a dispatch, without first availing himself of their knowledge and understanding, and making them, in some measure at least, partakers of his responsibility. He did not mean to say that he had never signed a dispatch in confidence, without reading it; but he had never, as far as his recollection went, given his signature to any, with which they were not acquainted, and ready to advise with him, if necessary. It was idle for him to say that they performed their duty as Commissioners, with zeal and ability; for the question before the House respected measures, not men; and it was quite clear to his mind, that no other machinery than that which had been used could execute the business of the office, and that this machinery was not more than was necessary for the purpose; but he must acknowledge with gratitude the services of his noble friend the member for Rochester (Lord Binning). He need not say, that the Revenue and Judicial affairs of India, were as dry and repulsive, as they were difficult and abstruse; but unkindled, no doubt, by the ardour of the eminent individual who had been already so pointedly alluded to by his Hon. friend (Mr. Courtenay), he meant Mr. Cumming, his Noble Friend had applied his mind to these subjects, with a degree of earnestness

and attention, that had crowned his efforts with great success, and had rendered him a most useful functionary at the Board.

Mr. Canning also took that occasion of bearing strong testimony to the assistance afforded him by his Right Hon. Friend, Member for Christchurch (Mr. Sturges Bourne), his other colleague, without whose assistance he would have been in great perplexity, especially in legal matters, and subjects of appeal. In debates, turning, as all debates did now, upon insinuations of personal motives, and base corruption (*cheers*) it might not be improper to say, that both of his friends, after the performance of these duties, had voluntarily left their offices, against his earnest intreaty; and that, with respect to one of them, (Mr. S. Bourne), if his (Mr. Canning's) prayers and wishes for the good of India, could have prevailed, he would have now been filling the highest judicial situation in that country. It was against such characters as these, that they now heard insinuations thrown out as if they were desirous of clinging to their places, for the sake of their salaries, and as if the Board, from which they derived them, was a nuisance which ought to be abated. While he (Mr. Canning) did justice, and no more than justice, to his two colleagues, he must not pass over the merits of his Hon. Friend the Secretary, who sat near him (Mr. Courtenay), the increase of whose salary had given so much dissatisfaction to the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Creevey). He could only say that, if any blame was imputable for this measure, he must take the whole of it upon himself; for it was his act entirely; and he certainly desired to answer for it, at the bar of that House, or before a Committee, if it were thought right to appoint one, on the present motion. When he (Mr. Canning) first went to the Board of Control, a circumstance not of his seeking, but the result of accident, he found his Hon. Friend in that situation, which he might truly say, he filled much to his own honour. He had not the honour to know this respectable individual at that time, but as the author of a pamphlet in which he (Mr. Canning) had been attacked, and to which he had thought it right to offer a reply in that House. It would, therefore, easily be conceived that they did not approach each other, with any feelings of extraordinary kindness; but the ability, the patient industry, the unostentatious activity, and other qualifications of the Hon. Gentleman, made him feel it to be his duty to raise his salary from a state of depression, to a level with offices to which that he held was not inferior in importance. He had found the Hon. Gentleman in the receipt of 1800*l.* per annum. In augmenting his income, he (Mr. Canning) had been guilty of no

extravagance, for he had founded this step on a measure of economy. The Chief Clerk's situation fell vacant by death, and he had thought that office might be dispensed with, and he determined not to fill it up. Two other offices, which were nearly sinecures, he also took measures to put an end to, at the expiration of the interest, not vested, but then existing in them. By these measures, he had obtained the means, as he thought, of strengthening the office, and at the same time, of doing an imperfect act of justice to the Hon. Secretary. (*Hear, hear!*) He had not heard it, but he understood it had been said by the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Creevey) that his Hon. Friend (Mr. Courtenay) had obtained successive augmentations of salary, by successive acts of supplication and humiliation. No such thing. What had been done for him, had been done at once by him (Mr. Canning), but it was only part of what was in contemplation by that arrangement; and as to what yet remained to be done, if he had any weight on this subject, he, as the deceased President, bequeathed the performance of it, as a legacy to his successors in office. He would read the order of the Board on this subject. It set forth that "the Board, considering the great weight of business which fell on the Chief Secretary, his valuable services, and the length of time he had occupied the office, thought it just and reasonable to augment, from the means they found at their disposal, the salary he then received." It was accordingly resolved that his salary of 1,800*l.* should be immediately increased to 2,000*l.*; that 200*l.* should be added to it, at the end of five years, and a further sum of 300*l.* at the expiration of seven years; thus rendering his salary at the end of this latter period, 2,500*l.* per annum. This placed his Hon. Friend in the same situation, in point of salary, with an under-Secretary of State, with whom he might be compared, without any disparagement to that office. But there was another ground for this augmentation of allowances to the Secretary of the Board; he was the only Secretary of a great department of the State who was excluded under the Superannuation Act, from the benefit of that Act, for length of service on retirement; and he would tell the House how this happened. The Committee of 1817, who brought in the superannuation Bill, recorded it in their opinion, that the President and Secretary of the Board of Control should be placed on the same footing, in respect to superannuation, as the other officers of state of the same rank and degree; but that, as they received their salaries from the funds of the East-India Company, their retiring pensions should be defrayed from those funds also. He (Mr. Canning) affected not an over-slyness; but he owned he did not think it

quite delicate, that he should bring a Bill into Parliament (more especially did he dislike it, in times like these) to make a provision for his own retreat from the Presidency of the Board; and, he must confess, he did not think it altogether right that the charge of this retreat should be thrown on the Company, although he was not prepared to accede to the opinion, that because the President and the Secretary drew their salaries from the funds of the East-India Company, they were not entitled to the benefit of superannuation with the other public officers of the Government. But most unfortunately, and, he must add, most unjustly, his Hon. Friend had been involved in the consequences of the line of conduct he (Mr. Canning) had adopted; and so it was, that he was the only person holding a similar office who had been left afloat, to be otherwise provided for as his services fairly entitled him to; and in this state, he still remains. Under these circumstances, the increase of salary which he had received, and which it was intended he should receive under the minute of the Board, was not only what he unquestionably deserved, but also what he had a right to look for, at his (Mr. Canning's) hand. His Hon. Friend, he must add, had been nearly ten years in his office; he was now to be amerced of ten per cent. in his income by the arrangement about to take effect in other departments of the State; and he believed he was also in hourly expectation of a tenth child (*a laugh*). If, under all these circumstances, any man thought it was other than fair and reasonable that his Hon. Friend should receive the remuneration he (Mr. Canning) had described; if any one should grudge him the salary he enjoyed, and the eventual addition to it, which it was intended he should receive; he did not envy that man his feelings. He would much rather give him all the credit he pleased, for his economy, than share a particle in the sentiments of his heart. (*Loud and repeated cheers.*) A cry had been raised, said Mr. Canning, against the numbers of the Board; he himself thought there would in itself, be something unseemly, to subject the decisions of a body like the East-India Company to be altered or nullified by the dash of a single pen. But while the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Creevey) raised his voice against the number of the Commissioners now composing the Board, he appeared to forget the multitude proposed by Mr. Fox, in his Bill for the government of India. Mr. Fox, who was no mean judge of what was necessary to render his Board effectual, was not sparing in the number of his Commissioners. He was for having seven principal, and nine assistant Commissioners. (*Hear, hear!*) Nor did the House of Commons think this too many; for the Bill of Mr. Fox

passed this House, though thrown out elsewhere. But it may, perhaps, be said "O! but Mr. Fox's seven Commissioners were not to be paid, though the nine were." (*Cheers and laughter.*) "What," exclaimed Mr. Canning, "his seven Commissioners not paid! Were they not to hold their offices for four years irremovable by the Crown; were they not to enjoy that, of which I held not one jot when in office, patronage? Were they not to have the patronage connected with the disbursements of upwards of sixteen millions of money, for the Government of India? (*Hear, hear, hear!*) Was this nothing? I should like to hear it asserted that with this patronage at their disposal, these seven Commissioners were not to be paid for their services." To this proposed measure, he might apply the words of Pope,

"And some he paid with Port, and some with praise."

Some of the Commissioners were to be rewarded with solid sums of money; and some were to be remunerated in another manner. To Mr. Pitt's Board of 1784 no salaries were attached, any more than patronage; and this experiment of a Board for managing the affairs of India was tried, and at the end of nearly eight years it was, by the Act of 1793, placed on the footing it now is. The President was made the only responsible officer, with a salary; and two of the Commissioners received salaries also, whose services the President might command and profit by, if it were not his own fault; and he (Mr. Canning) had no scruple in saying, that if while he was at the Board, these two Commissioners had refused to render such assistance as it might be in their power to afford him, when called upon, he would have dismissed them from their offices, with as little ceremony as he would an idle, loitering, newspaper-reading secretary. (*Hear, hear, hear!*) Mr. Canning next proceeded to describe the constitution of the Board. Besides the President, there belonged to this Board

(1) First Lord of the Treasury, the Lord President of the Council, the Secretaries of State, and some of the other high political officers of Government. In addition to these *ex officio* members, the King could appoint as Commissioners, any persons of his Privy Council he pleased, and two that were not so. The high Officers of State were not called upon to act; but occasions might arise when their aid might have required it; for the President had not always been a Cabinet Minister; and looking to the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Tierney), he thought the practice ought to have begun when he was at the head of the Board. Among the Commissioners, while he (Mr. Canning) occupied the office of President, were Lord Teignmouth and

Mr. Sullivan. When the dispatches were received from the Marquis of Hastings respecting the Mahratta war, he consulted with the Noble Lord, and found his services and assistance highly useful, though his Lordship was not a salaried Commissioner. During the early part of his (Mr. Canning's) Presidency, Mr. Sullivan was a paid member; but he relinquished his salary; still, however, continuing to retain his office, at his (Mr. Canning's) desire, and from him he had also received services of the most valuable kind. It might, perhaps, be hardly regular to allude to it; but on a former night, in the debate on the motion respecting the Lords of the Admiralty, a ludicrous anecdote had been related of a Noble Lord, he believed, an unpaid Commissioner, who had visited the Office to attend the Board, when he was told that there was no Board to attend, but that there was a room called the Board room, into which he was shewn, where there was a table covered with green cloth, and tables, chairs, paper and all the paraphernalia of writing; but that he found no Commissioners sitting there. The meaning of this pleasant story is, that the whole establishment was perfectly nugatory. Now there could be no objection to admitting this Commissioner into the library, where he would have been received with civility and respect, and where he might refresh himself, if so disposed, by the perusal of some thousand volumes, of seven hundred pages each: not such volumes as were to be found in booksellers' shops and elsewhere, but the archives of the office; not, after applying his attention to these ponderous volumes, was there any objection to his initiating himself into the current business of the office, by taking a part in it, but as to summoning the unpaid member, he would not recommend it, for he was not of opinion that business could be efficiently performed by voluntary officers. (*Hear, hear!*) The rational course to pursue, and which was the one he had pursued, was to divide the business among the different Commissioners, and then let the result of their inquiries be taken together, without the form of going through every thing at a Board. The Commissioners generally when they went to the Board were treated with respect, and were allowed the privileges he had mentioned; and if any one, after this, complained that more attention had not been shown to him, and that he was not called upon to take a share in the regular deliberations of the President and paid Commissioners, he was about as reasonable as the lady in Blue Beard, who being allowed to have opened for her amusement ninety-nine rooms, full of curiosities, considered herself badly used, because the hundredth, or inner apartment, was not likewise laid open for her reception. (*Laughter.*) But

if this Commissioner had been admitted into the inner chamber, he would probably have found the President and the assistant Commissioners engaged upon subjects he would have thought of a very dry and uninviting kind. (*A laugh.*) The Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Tierney) had spoken somewhat lightly of the business of the Ecclesiastical Department; but he would assure the House it was not unimportant, and would explain to it the value of the services of the Hon. Member (Dr. Phillimore), to whom it was supposed would be especially committed the consideration of these questions. It was to be remembered that Parliament had very liberally given two religions to India. (*A laugh.*) When it was said that no legislative measures originated with the Board of Control, he would remind the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Creevey) that he (Mr. Canning) had brought in one, with his own hands, and had attended it through the House. The act he referred to, was that for licensing Scotch marriages in India; and it was a subject found to be of great difficulty. Other new business had grown out of the Charter Act of 1813. By this Charter, individuals were authorized to proceed to India; but it was required that they should apply for a license to the Court of Directors. When this was refused, an appeal lay from applicants to the India Board, and the consideration of these cases had occasioned considerable additional business at the Board. In mentioning this subject, he felt it due to the Court of Directors to speak of their conduct. The provision in the Charter to which he alluded was opposed, on the ground that the Directors would be likely to use the power it gave them to refuse licenses, arbitrarily. The applications that had been made to them for licenses to go out to India, since the renewal of the Charter, were between four and five hundred, of which the Court of Directors had refused about one-third. As a test of the general propriety of these decisions, he had to state that but a third of that third which had been refused permission to go to India had succeeded in getting the refusals, reversed by the Board of Control; and that two-thirds of their decisions had been confirmed. If he (Mr. Canning) had succeeded in satisfying the House that the business in the Board was such, he would not say as to transcend the talents of one man to perform, with all the application of which he was master, but such as no man could, unassisted, perform, in the usual portion of time that he could devote to official duties; if he had shewn that, in the discharge of these duties, he (Mr. Canning) had been materially aided by the other Commissioners, and that without their aid, the business of the department could not have been so well performed;

he had made out a strong case against the abolition of the offices in question. He knew only of two other grounds on which the motion of the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Creevey) could be agreed to; a motion which, whatever was its professed object, was really intended to abolish the Board altogether. These grounds were, first, that by this measure the salaries of the Commissioners would be spared, and revert to the pockets of the public; and, secondly, if there should be no saving to the public, it would at any rate be consolatory for a suffering nation to see places reduced, from which official persons, in times of distress, enjoyed an invidious affluence. The Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Tierney) had answered the first part of the argument by stating, that the salaries of the Members of the Board were derived from the East-India Company; and that if the Board was abolished, the money went back, not into the pockets of the subject, but into the coffers of the Company. The best proof of this assertion was to be found in the fact, that during the time which occurred between his (Mr. Canning's) resignation of the office of President and the appointment of the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Wynn), the salary, which was not accepted by the intermediate holder of it (Mr. Bathurst) remained with the Company. If the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Creevey) and the Right Hon. Member (Mr. Tierney) wished for a saving to the public, they ought to have been earlier in the field; they were a-year too late. But there was the other argument in reserve, and one which he felt some difficulty in dealing with, namely, that though the public would reap no advantage from the office, it was inexpedient at a time of public suffering that the holders of office should be wallowing in the enjoyment of that which was not within the reach of others. He by no means meant to compare the tenure by which office was held with that by which property was; yet it was such arguments as these, that struck at the root of all property. It was the deceitful language that was softly whispered to the distressed, by those who desired to take advantage of the miseries of their country. (*Hear, hear, hear!*) "Here you see these rolling in affluence, while you suffer these dreadful privations." The belief that whatever was enjoyed by the rich was an injury to the poor; the feeling that gave satisfaction to a man when he saw the prosperity of others, lessened, without its bettering himself; which led him to glory because he

"Saw no contiguous palace rear its head,

"To mock the meanness of his humble shed,"

was one which ought never to be encouraged. It had in all ages, led to the overthrow of states, and the subversion of pri-

vate rights ; and it behoved the House well to consider the consequences, before they gave their sanction to any arguments founded upon such a principle. (*Hear, hear!*) It was a principle which, in its operation, went to diffuse that misery which could not be prevented: to render men dissatisfied without its improving their condition; and to destroy the possessions of one class, not because they were injurious to any other, but because they communicated comforts and advantages which it was not the lot of others to partake of. He allowed that between the salaries of office and the rights of property there was an immense distance; but the intermediate space was filled up with property of different denomination, and held on different tenures, all of which this principle would affect. There was absolute property; there was constructive property; there was property not descendible, &c.; and through each of these gradations, from the first attack on the emoluments of office, the spirit of confiscation mounted, and under the doctrine they heard advanced that night, every notion of right and property would become lost and destroyed through its desolating influence. (*Hear, hear, hear!*) Let it not be said, that when an office could be clearly proved to be useless, that he (Mr. Canning) would defend its continuance, or argue against its abolition. But let it be abolished on the fair plea of its inutility or expense; let it not be cut down merely on the ground that it afforded affluence to the possessors of it, and was an eyesore to the wretched. (*Hear, hear, hear!*) As coupled with this subject, he must notice another doctrine, as romantic as it is unjust, that the salaries of office were, of all other kinds of income, that which should most suffer, for the sake of revenue. He knew of only two classes of men in the history of the world; the Jews anciently, and the Roman Catholics more recently, who were considered as a fair subject of taxation from which their fellow citizens were exempted; and he protested against placing the holders of office in this situation, and thus conferring upon them the *privilegium odiosum*, of bearing more than their due proportion of the public burdens. When he argued for the utility of the office which the motion of the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Creevey) went to abolish, he did not say but it was possible to abuse it; he did not say that it might not be filled by idle persons; but this he would say, that there was business enough to do; and that there were sufficient motives to activity, unless the Commissioners formed a kind of conspiracy for indolence. No man would submit to fill the office inefficiently, who was qualified to fill any other office; nor could he continue in it, without a *bonâ fide* discharge of useful and important duties. He was speaking of establish-

ments, not of men; and, therefore, he would say, that a Board with its present number of Commissioners, a President who were either a Cabinet Minister or in immediate communication with the Cabinet Ministers, could conduct the business better than a Secretary of State. The President would desert his duty, if he did not consider himself as bearing all the responsibility of the office; but he might divide its duties with his assistants. A Board which stood between the Government and Court of Directors, seemed more capable of controlling the latter than a Secretary of State, who would be immediately subject to the commands of the Sovereign. Thinking, then, the Board a useful establishment; believing that, as at present constituted, it answered all the purposes of its institution, and that the Commissioners proposed to be reduced were necessary for its efficiency; he could not consent to the present motion. When future Presidents shall cease to follow the example of their predecessors; when the business shall be neglected by careless Commissioners, or by an idle Secretary, he would then, and not till then, allow that it was an office which Parliament might consent to reform, or, in other words, to destroy; but at present he would say, that such was the extent of business to be performed; such the vigilance, activity, and information of the minor officers in departments, with whom the Board must keep pace; such the importance of the matter that demanded their deliberation and decision; and such the publicity given to the conduct of the Board, by discussions like the present, that every security is given for the faithful discharge of duty; and no Commissioner can now ever be so idle at that office, as was the Hon. Mover of the resolution now before the House. (*Loud and continued cheers.*)

Mr. F. Burton rose, amid cries of "question," and said he should detain the House very shortly, and merely to inform it, that had it not been for the Board of Control, a dispatch from the Court of Directors would have gone to India respecting the burning of widows, which would have been a disgrace to a Christian Government. It was owing to the sound, liberal, and enlarged views of that Board, that it was not adopted. He should vote against the motion.

Mr. C. W. Wynn said, it would be unnecessary for him to enter into any defence of the Board of Control, or to utter one word against the Hon. Gent.'s motion, after the able observations which the House had just heard. He felt that the speeches of his Hon. Friend near him (Mr. Courtenay), and of the Right Hon. Gentleman who had lately filled the office of President, contained a full, satisfactory, and sufficient

answer to the remarks of the Hon. Mover. He himself (Mr. Wynn) had not been in office more than a month; but, judging from what he saw, and the mass of business that was to be performed, he could say that the statement of his Hon. Friend was completely borne out by facts. Though, therefore, he was not under the necessity of saying anything in answer to the charges against the office, he must make an observation on what he conceived to be the real object of the motion. As the Hon. Mover, who occupied the place of Secretary in 1806, had kept silence for fifteen years, on the inefficiency of the offices which he now proposed to abolish, he must have some reason for now speaking out, which he had not before. That object was easily guessed at. He had employed his motion merely as a peg on which to hang his remarks against him (Mr. Wynn). In pursuance of that design, the Hon. Mover had stated that his (Mr. Wynn's) accession to office was a purchase of family interest. To answer seriously a charge of this kind, would be to acknowledge the probability of its truth; and therefore he would not say one word on the subject. He had now sat in the House for twenty-five years, and he called upon Hon. Gentlemen who had observed his conduct, to say whether he had given ground for such insinuations? The Hon. Gentleman, in order to make out the charge of sacrificing principle to place, had mentioned his (Mr. Wynn's) vote against the salt-tax, before he came into office, and his support of it, on a late occasion. But was there any thing inconsistent in voting against a tax, at one time, and for it, at another? (*Cries of hear from the opposition benches.*) He was glad of that cheer, because it showed that he was understood by those who with him, before 1806, opposed the property tax, and who afterwards preserved and increased it. In the case in question, he thought the salt-tax objectionable, and voted for its repeal. He still retained the same opinion; but he was prevented from giving his vote, by circumstances which had occurred in the interval between the former and the recent discussion. The House had voted that a sinking fund of 5,000,000*l.* was necessary to support public credit; the faith of Parliament was pledged to this amount; the public creditor relied on its maintenance; a great financial operation, rendered practicable by a rigid adherence to national engagements, was going on in consequence; and this was the time adopted for moving the repeal of a tax which had entered as a necessary element into the fund which the resolution of the House had pledged it to support. If, after passing this resolution, the House should in the course of eight days, turn round and destroy its own

work, it would have for ever rendered itself unworthy of the confidence of the public. He did not, therefore, change his ideas of the impolicy of the salt-tax; but he had allowed his ideas regarding its immediate repeal, to be overruled by imperious circumstances. The Hon. Gentleman had quoted to him (Mr. Wynn) the opinions of branches of his family with whom he differed. He (Mr. Wynn) might say, that he had the honour to belong to a family the branches of which often took different sides in politics. He allowed those of them, who differed from him the credit of honestly forming and following their opinions; and he claimed the same credit for himself. The argument drawn by the Honourable Gentleman against the possession of seats by the Commissioners of the Board of Control, did not appear to him (Mr. Wynn) to be well founded. It could not at that time be foreseen that we should have, including our India Establishments, a revenue of 80,000,000*l.* to be administered; and the Act of Parliament that admitted the Commissioners to hold seats, was as valid as the Act which was supposed to exclude them. With regard to the charge of his having changed his opinions with his situation, it was unfounded. He (Mr. Wynn) did not accept of office, till he found that the opinions of those with whom he joined, coincided with his own. If an opportunity should occur when an expression should be called for of any of his former opinions, he was prepared to show that they had undergone no change, and till such an opportunity arrived, he must be content to pass by with indifference any insinuations to the contrary.

Lord Bunning did not wish to enter into the discussion which had been so ably set at rest by the speech of his Right Hon. Friend. He merely wished to say a word, in answer to the charge of the Hon. Member for Weymouth (Mr. Buxton), who said that a dispatch from the Board of Directors, which would have disgraced Christianity, had been stopped by the Board of Control, and prevented from being transmitted to India. It was incorrect; the despatch was not stopped; it was not a disgrace to Christianity. It was freely dealt with at the Board, and then adopted; but did not originally at all deserve the character given to it by the Hon. Gent.

Mr. B. Bathurst (so far as we could hear him from the noise in the gallery and the house) gave a similar explanation; and bore a similar testimony.

Dr. Phillimore addressed the House amid cries of "*Question.*" He could assure Hon. Members, that he would not long intrude upon their patience. He rose only to repel a charge against his charac-

ter, and he trusted that the personal attack of the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Creevey) would not lead him (Dr. Phillimore) to be personal in return. He must, however, tell that Hon. Member, that before he again threw out such insinuations, and indulged in such charges, he should examine more strictly the grounds on which they were bottomed. He did not know what the Hon. Gent. meant by accusing him of deserting his principles, because he did not occupy the benches on the Hon. Member's side of the House; he never partook the opinions, enjoyed the communications, or joined the party of the Hon. Gentleman. But he was inconsistent, it was said; and he had cost the country a million and a half of money. Now how was that made out—how was that charge justified? The Hon. Gentleman answered that he (Dr. Phillimore) had voted for a repeal of the salt-tax, before he came into office; and that he voted against that repeal, when in office. The statement was incorrect. He had never voted for an immediate repeal; though he knew the charge was malevolently made out of doors, and attempted to be supported on garbled extracts from his speeches. He disdained to reply to the quarter whence this imputation proceeded; but in his place in Parliament he was willing to explain his conduct. The resolution which he had brought forward, and which was studiously omitted in the garbled extracts from his speeches, merely pledged the House to "take the earliest opportunity" to consider of the repeal of the tax. He wished to abstain from speaking of himself; but as he was forced, in self-defence, to rise, he would conclude by assuring the House, that when he accepted of office, he resolved to do his duty to the utmost of his abilities. Those who knew him, through a laborious life, would easily believe the truth of this declaration; and from those who knew him not, and who could not be supposed to place the same confidence in his professions, he would only beg that they would give them credit, when they saw the duty fulfilled.

The cries of "*Question*" now became loud and general, and no other Gentleman offering himself to the attention of the House,

Mr. Creevey briefly replied. He wished to say a few words on what had occurred in the debate, though he appeared to great disadvantage in treading the boards after the great performer. (*A laugh.*) He (Mr. Creevey) understood, before he came into the House, that the great performer was to be put in requisition to-night; and that this was his last appearance on this stage for some time. (*A laugh.*) Like some other great actors, he had overdone his part, and exhausted his powers, by unvarying repetition. The House had heard all the

changes rung on a few words; and each time, his friends laughed at his repeated attempts at waggyery, as if they were new. Thus they had heard no less than four or five times, the very amusing phrases of the "idle secretary," "the idle, loitering, newspaper-reading secretary," "the idle park-window gazing secretary," "the idle secretary's stillness of stagnation." (*A laugh.*) But would the House believe that all these epithets applied to the secretary—that this portrait of an idle secretary was the exact description of the great performer himself? (*Loud laughing, and cries of "Hear, hear!"*) The great performer was precisely the idle secretary. (*A laugh.*) Did he never hear of an idle ambassador with a large salary (*loud laughing*), who went to a country where there was no court, to welcome a king who did not arrive? The great performer only took for granted, and for the indulgence of his waggyery, that he was an idle secretary—a character which his right Hon. Friend (Mr. Tierney) would not give him; but all the world knew that he was a richly paid, idle ambassador. (*A laugh.*) Let a jury of the country be empanelled—let him and the great performer be judged by impartial men; and he had no dread of the decision that would be given. Being sent abroad on an errand to a court, where none existed, he returned an idle ambassador, to try his hand at being a first-rate wag. (*A laugh.*) Having attempted to turn out his friend the Noble Marquis (Londonderry), he was himself turned out, and saw the Noble Marquis the distributor of office. He then accepted of a place under that Noble Marquis, whom he had pronounced incapable. He was sent out of the country on an idle mission—he returned to serve under the Noble Marquis, and, after having played his appointed time, he came down to-night for his benefit. (*Loud laughing.*) The House had heard his performance; and his friends had applauded. His stillness of stagnation seemed to please his audience, as much as his mirthful rapture. (*A laugh.*) He appeared to be the delight of the House, when he talked of "idle, window-looking secretaries" and "still stagnations." But, leaving his jokes and waggyery out of the question, what had the great performer said in defence of the Board, and the two paid commissioners? Nothing at all; unless that it was necessary to have a Noble Lord and a Right Hon. Gentleman to read his papers for him. (*A laugh.*) Could not two clerks read these papers as well as two commissioners? Was it necessary, for this purpose, to have two Members of Parliament? The House had only heard of fifteen bills being presented by them, in so many years: but could not these Bills have been prepared, without them? Why four Members in the House, from the Board?

He (Mr. Creevey) never denied the utility of the President; all he contended for was, that with an active President, no assistant commissioners were necessary. Though this motion should be lost, he did not despair, notwithstanding all the wag-gery of the great performer, to carry his point at last, and turn out the learned civilian (Dr. Phillimore). (*A laugh, and Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Astell, amidst cries of "question," hoped the House would give him credit for sufficient discretion, not to attempt to occupy much of their time at that hour, on a subject which had been so fully discussed; and, indeed, his chief object in rising was to repel the attack made upon the Court of Directors by the Hon. Member for Weymouth (Mr. F. Buxton), who had assigned as his reason for considering the Board of Control necessary and efficient, that they had interfered to prevent the transmission to India of a dispatch on the subject of the Burning of Hindoo Women, which would have disgraced Christianity. He was sure he (Mr. B.) could have no authority for such declaration, which was not founded in fact, as had been fairly stated by the Noble Lord opposite (Lord Binning); the circumstances attending which, Mr. Astell confirmed. And, indeed, he could not contain his astonishment and regret, that the Hon. Gentleman should entertain such an opinion of the conduct and character of the Court of Directors, after the *exposé* of their proceedings, and the justice done to them by his Right Hon.

Friend (Mr. Canning). On the subject immediately before the House, Mr. Astell would say a few words; and he was happy to have received such assurances of the efficiency of the two late Commissioners on salary, as would induce him no longer to consider them as sinecurists; in which case, he would have felt it his duty to have voted against them; and, at all events, he was confident that this discussion would have the effect of producing great diligence and activity in future, in the Members of the Board. To the argument that, because the salaries and expense of the Board were paid by the East-India Company, and not by the public, there was no occasion for the House to interfere in this question, Mr. Astell must decidedly object; and he thought that the East-India Company had as fair a claim as the public, to any savings that might be made. On the whole, the mover did not appear to have made out a case, and therefore Mr. Astell must oppose the motion.

Mr. Buxton explained, and expressed his satisfaction at finding the information he had received was incorrect; but he received it from a quarter on which he had every reason, he thought, to rely for its accuracy, though not through any official channel, either at the Board of Control or at the India House.

The House then divided, when the numbers were—

For the motion, 88—Against it, 273—Majority for Ministers, 185.

Debate at the East-India House.

Wednesday, March 20.

A Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held, at the Company's House, in Leaden-hall-street.

The Minutes of the last Court having been read:

The Chairman (T. Reid, Esq.) acquainted the Court, that the general account of the Company's Stock, per computation, for India, to the 1st of May 1820, and for England to the 1st of May 1821, was laid before the Proprietors. He farther acquainted the Court, that certain papers, which had been laid before Parliament since the last General Court, were now submitted to their consideration, in conformity with chapter 1, section iv. of the By-Laws.

The titles of these papers were read, as follow:

An account of all warrants or instruments, granting any salary or compensa-

tion, annuity or superannuation, agreed to by the Court of Directors, from the 24th of January last to the present time.

A return of the total expense of the East-India Company's College at Haileybury, since its establishment to 1820, inclusive.

A return of the number of Writers sent out to India and China, in each of the years, from the establishment of the College at Haileybury; distinguishing the number who have attended the regular terms at College from those who have not.

A return of the present establishment at the College at Haileybury, distinguishing the names of the persons employed, the offices they hold, and the amount of pay and allowances of each.

A return of the total expense of the East-India Company's Military Seminary at Addiscombe, since its establishment to 1820, inclusive.

A return of the number of Cadets educated at Addiscombe, and sent out to

India in each year, from its establishment to 1820, inclusive.

A return of the number of Cadets sent out to India by the East-India Company, for their Military Establishments, in each year, since 1814, inclusive; distinguishing the number to each Presidency, and the number in each year, that have been sent from the Military Seminary at Addiscombe, and who have been instructed in the Hindoostanee language before their departure.

A return, in detail, of the present establishment at the Military Seminary at Addiscombe, stating the amount and pay of each of the persons employed, and the total of the whole.

Regulations passed by the Governments of India, in the year 1820, which have been laid before Parliament, in pursuance of the 53d of Geo. III.

An account of superannuations granted to the Company's servants in England, under the 53d of Geo. III, chap. 155, since the meeting of the last Court.

The *Chairman* then informed the Court, that the grant, for three years, to Dr. Gilchrist, of a pension of £200 per annum, and of £150 per annum to defray the expense of a lecture-room; and also the compensation of £2,000, which had been voted to Mr. I. H. Pelly, had received the approbation of the Commissioners for managing the Affairs of India.

The *Chairman* next stated, that the Court of Directors had, on the 20th ult. come to a resolution to engage the ship *Princess Amelia*, in consequence of the ship *Thames*, which was driven ashore near Eastbourne, not being in a state to proceed on her voyage with the other Company's ships.

The resolution of the Court of Directors was then read.

"At a Court of Directors, held on Wednesday, the 20th Feb. 1822:

"Resolved by the Ballot unanimously.

"That, it appearing by the Report of the Company's Master Attendant and Surveyor of Shipping, who were sent down to the assistance of the ship *Thames*, on shore off Eastbourne, that in the event of her being floated (which is very doubtful) there is no probability of her being repaired in time to proceed with the direct China ships of the present season; and as it is necessary that a ship should be immediately engaged in the room of the "*Thames*;" and the emergency of the case will not admit of the delay which the ordinary course of engaging a ship on tender by public advertisement would necessarily create, the offer by Robert Williams, Esq. of the ship *Princess Amelia* for a voyage to China be accepted, at the rate of £14. 10s. per ton, and in every other respect upon terms nearly similar to

"those on which that ship was tendered on the 9th ultimo, for a voyage to India; such alterations only being made as are necessary in consequence of her being now to proceed to China."

Mr. R. Jackson said, it was proper that the Court should have the explanation of the circumstances under which this vessel had been engaged. That explanation was perfectly satisfactory; and he heard it with much pleasure, because it clearly showed the sincerity of the Court of Directors, in their desire to take up shipping on the great principle of public contract, except where absolute necessity, as in the present case, rendered it impossible; a contingency for which the law had provided.

MIDSHIPMEN IN THE COMPANY'S SERVICE.

The *Chairman* was about to put the question of adjournment, when

Mr. R. Jackson rose and said that, at the last Court he had made some observations relative to the situation of the young midshipmen in the Company's service. He stated at that time, that due attention did not seem to be paid to their morals, education, and discipline; in short, that there did not appear to exist that paternal feeling towards those young men which was extended to the other servants of the Company. He was happy to perceive that his observations were heard with great kindness and attention by the gentlemen behind the bar, and he now wished to know whether any thing had been done to remedy the defect which he had taken the liberty to point out?

The *Chairman* answered, that the Court of Directors felt very much obliged to the learned Gent. for his suggestion on this subject, and had come to a resolution relative to the care and education of the Midshipmen, which should be read for the information of the Court.

"At a Court of Directors held on Wednesday, the 5th December 1821:

"Resolved: That adverting to the very early age at which midshipmen are permitted to enter into the service in the Company's own ships; the limited education, as well moral as nautical, which they can have attained at that time; their exposed situation from associations which the performance of their duty must frequently occasion; and the important trusts which the service opens to them in future life; the Commander, independently of the necessary attentions to religious duties which the regulations enjoin, be required to give his best assistance towards carrying into effect a system of education for the midshipmen in his ship; and for that purpose to make such arrangements as will afford all practicable opportunities of improvement among those young persons, not

"only in their professional pursuits, but
"in their general education.

"That the Commander shall, for this
"purpose, avail himself of the aid of all
"or any of the officers on board, and shall,
"on the conclusion of each voyage, report
"to the Committee of Shipping the names
"of such officers as shall by their endeav-
"ours have best promoted the objects of
"the Committee.

"That all the midshipmen who are not
"particularly engaged on the duty of the
"ship do, every morning after breakfast,
"assemble in the cuddy, or some other
"convenient place which the Commander
"may appoint, and there be instructed in
"navigation, &c. until noon.

"That each midshipman do work his
"day's work, and keep a journal, in which
"he is to enter the full work of each day:
"and that such journal be sent to the
"Shipping Office at the conclusion of each
"voyage for the purpose of being laid
"before the Committee for their inspection.

"That one watch of mid-shipmen do
"take observations for the latitude at noon
"every day, and that every other favour-
"able opportunity be embraced to make
"them skilful in taking lunar observations,
"as well as finding the latitude and time
"by the stars."

Mr. R. Jackson offered his thanks with great sincerity to the Court of Directors, for the considerate attention which they had paid to this subject. They had embodied in their resolution all that the most humane and enlightened mind could desire; and no person could read it without being satisfied of the wisdom by which it was dictated, and of the excellent effects which it must necessarily produce. Every friend and every relation of those young men must share in the obligation which he felt to the Court of Directors, for the conduct which they had pursued. It would, he conceived, be very satisfactory to every person connected with the Company, if this resolution were printed; the expense would be but trifling, and the advantage would be considerable. If a parent wished to send his son out in the Company's maritime service, a paper like this would enable him to judge whether he was placing his child in a situation where he would be taught the principles of moral rectitude, or whether he was giving him up to moral immolation. (*Hear, hear!*) It was not necessary that he should make a specific motion on this subject; it would, he was sure, be enough to mention, that if this resolution were printed, as was done with respect to the regulations of their seminary at Addiscombe, it would produce a most beneficial effect.

THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS.

Mr. R. Jackson said he was now about to ask another question, which he looked
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upon as one of inconceivable importance; a question that comprised and embodied matter of much national interest and national feeling. The question was, whether it was or was not true that the illustrious nobleman at the head of the Bengal Government had sent in his resignation? If he had done so, he (Mr. Jackson), in the name of his country, deplored the event. He now requested to be put in possession of the fact, reserving to himself the right of making a few observations after his question was answered.

The *Chairman*.—"In answer to the learned Gentleman's question I may venture to say, that such a resignation, or intimation of a disposition to be relieved from the fatigues and duties of his government, has been received from the nobleman alluded to. When I state this, I may be allowed to observe, that I feel a very sincere regret on account of the resignation of that Noble Lord; I feel it, because I believe no man ever felt a livelier interest in the affairs of this Company, or laboured more hard for their success and prosperity than he did. (*Hear, hear!*) I also think it right to state, that the Court of Directors, in compliance with the anxious desire of the Governor-General, have recently been occupied in considering of a fit and proper person to succeed him."

Mr. S. Drom wished some further explanation to be given, lest it might be supposed, out of doors, that the Noble Marquis had resigned through disgust; when, perhaps, the fact was that he had retired in consequence of ill health.

The *Chairman*.—"The Noble Lord is not coming home from disgust; but his resignation has been accepted at his own earnest and anxious desire, and much against the will of the Court of Directors." (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. R. Jackson said, he was not now about to enter into the various merits of this Noble Person. Though he had traced every one of his footsteps since he became Governor General as anxiously as most men, and though he had abundant reason to applaud his conduct, still he did not mean, on the present occasion, to take a review of his merits and services. He felt that this was the less necessary, because an Hon. Friend of his (Mr. D. Kinnard), whom he now saw in his place, had given an intimation that he would, if the subject were not immediately taken up by some Gentleman behind the bar, feel it his duty, as a Proprietor, to bring the merits of the Noble Lord before the Court; and he was sure the time would shortly come, when every sentiment of gratitude towards that exalted person would be publicly manifested. He took it for granted that the Hon. Chairman and his colleagues had used every means in their

power to protract the period of the Noble Marquis's return to as distant a period as possible; and that, at all events, such an arrangement had been made as would insure his stay until the arrival of his successor. He must, indeed, have been but a cold observer of the Noble Marquis's administration, who did not feel and see it to be a matter of national importance that that great statesman should; if possible, continue long enough in India to consolidate those mighty plans, which he had brought so nearly to perfection. (*Hear, hear!*) Where a man had a large family, and was urged by a thousand private feelings and domestic affections, it was not extraordinary that he should endeavour to escape from the fatigues of a laborious, though elevated situation; but, in complying with the desire of the Marquis of Hastings, he hoped it would be arranged so as to render his resignation as little injurious as possible to the public service. In alluding to the successor of the Noble Marquis, he was not going to inquire who that individual might be; but he adjured the Court of Directors, by every appeal which could reach the patriot heart, not to suffer any motive to sway their decision, in appointing a person to fill this most arduous situation, except that which was connected with greatness of talent and purity of character. In a country like this, where strong political feeling prevailed, it was not surprising that, at times, attempts had been made to bring this office within the scope of a particular political arrangement. But the Court of Directors had, more than once, stood forward and opposed the political arrangement of the day, and withheld their assent, till a Governor General was named in whose eminent talents and high character they could place complete confidence. He hoped that such would ever be their conduct. They could not, it was true, expect a Cornwallis, a Wellesley, or a Hastings, to rise up every day; such men were of rare production. But the Court of Directors were, above all persons in this empire, the best enabled to judge of the individual whose acquirements appeared to be the best calculated for this great office; and, therefore, he urged them to firmness and impartiality in their decision. The territories of India, vast and splendid as they were,—the Government of India, great and interesting as it was,—depended for security on the wisdom of their choice. The nature of that Government had, for years, engaged much of the political philosophy of Europe in its contemplation. It was declared to be an anomaly; and such indeed it was, and a proud one too. But the most extraordinary part of this anomaly was, that, possessing those immense territories (territories which every thinking man must view

as the right arm of the British Empire), the affairs of India should be so little understood in this country, although the fate of the one seemed interwoven with that of the other. So little, indeed, were they understood, and so averse were persons in public life from their consideration, that, in the Senate of the nation, in the Grand Council of the empire, it had been recently and openly avowed, that the introduction of subjects connected with our Indian territories was the signal for members to leave the House! This was the reason assigned for ceasing to bring forward an annual Indian budget. A bad reason, for a worse conduct! That practice had been discontinued for some years; but he had always viewed it as one of the best measures that was ever devised for England and for India. He thought so, because it operated as a check on individuals, both on this and on the other side of the water; it kept all their functionaries, from the highest to the lowest, in England and in India, upon the alert, and compelled them to understand and vigilantly administer their affairs, in order to enable them to give this annual account of their stewardship. No person would have supposed it possible that such indifference should prevail, who reflects upon the extent of our Indian territories, the immensity of their population, now said to consist of a hundred millions! and the enlarged and beneficial nature of our Indian commerce. It was, in fact, a subject which comprised every thing that ought to warm the heart of a British citizen. Such an indifference having, however, been avowed, the Proprietors were, more than ever, cast on the Executive Body, for a wise exercise of the power vested in them, with respect to the appointment of a Governor General. They could not implicitly trust to the judgment of those who frankly avowed distaste for Indian affairs; while the Court of Directors, many of whom had devoted their lives to the contemplation of such subjects, were competent to decide who was the most eligible individual to act as Governor General of India. He hoped, and he believed, that they would exercise their knowledge with firmness and virtue, in selecting a man, whose talents and integrity would enable him to govern advantageously these immense territories. He could scarcely imagine a more transcendent degree of political wickedness in any Government, than to view with apathy the interests of so mighty an empire!

The Hon. D. Kinnaird said he had, on a former occasion, intimated his intention, if the subject were not introduced from another quarter, to bring before the Court the meritorious conduct of the Marquis of Hastings. He at that time threw out the intimation, for the purpose of giving a

hint of what he believed to be an opinion very generally entertained, as to the great benefits which had resulted from the previous proceedings of the Marquis of Hastings, as well as of the advantages that might be anticipated from his future government. The motive which had hitherto induced him to forbear from taking that step was rendered still stronger by what had fallen from his Learned Friend. For his own part, he had no hesitation in saying that the statement which had just been made by the Hon. Chairman gave him very great regret; and he believed every man who wished well to the interests of the Company would participate in that feeling. He was not about to request sympathy for any opinions he had formed; he would only intreat of the Public that, having waited so long, they would now wait a little longer, until there were placed in the hands of the Proprietors the means of giving to the world the real history of the government of the Marquis of Hastings; being quite confident that that detail would be found to form an eulogium on the conduct of that Nobleman, far surpassing the eloquence of any Member of that Court. (*Hear, hear!*) He was extremely soñy to hear of the resignation of the Marquis of Hastings, which he viewed as a public misfortune. Of his successor he would say nothing, because he had very little hope that any successor could be found capable of discharging the duties of the situation in the able and adequate manner which he had displayed. He had no desire at the present moment to look forward to the future, his mind was entirely occupied with the recollection of the past. When the day came on which they would be called to express their opinion of the conduct of the Noble Marquis, it would, he hoped, occur to the Directors, that the most serious responsibility rested on them, both with respect to the nomination of a successor, and to the recall of the present Gov.-General. He trusted they would feel, at that time, that they had a most deep stake in convincing the Proprietors (as he hoped they would be able to do), that, at all events, no cause existed, connected with any conduct within those walls, that had tended to precipitate an occurrence, which the influence of necessity alone should have produced. It was supposed that the Noble Marquis would have remained in India to enjoy the honours of his situation for a much longer period; and he hoped that he had not retired in consequence of any circumstance which might have occurred in this country. Having formerly announced his intention to bring this subject before the Court, he thought it right to state why he would not now precipitate it, and why he deprecated any partial discussion. He was perfectly satisfied,

that not a document could be produced which would not afford additional reason to panegyrize the government of the Marquis of Hastings.

Mr. *Rigby* hoped that his Majesty's Government, in co-operation with the Hon. Court of Directors, would take care to select such a successor to the Noble Marquis who was now about to return as would satisfy the wishes of this country and of India. Undoubtedly it must be satisfactory to the British Public, to the friends of humanity, and to all who took an interest in the prosperity of our commerce, and particularly in that extensive portion of it which was connected with India, when they heard the highly respectable individual who now filled the chair bear such warm testimony to the merits and deserts of the Noble Marquis, who for so many years filled the arduous situation of Chief Governor of India, because that respectable individual had the best opportunity of properly appreciating his conduct and services. That the character of an individual, on whom the happiness of a vast population depended in a very considerable degree, should stand in so high and eminent a situation, must afford great satisfaction to the friends of benevolence, and to all who took an interest in the welfare of mankind. It could not but be a matter of remark, that though history traced to our possession of India a portion of the corruption which was said to exist in this country, yet, with all its evils, it had given great and eminent characters to Great Britain, both in the diplomatic and military profession. The empire had not only received a Wellington from that source, but also a Wellesley, to whose merits the East-India Company had done so much justice. He hoped that the recollection of those eminent men, who had, from time to time, held the highly responsible situation of Governor-General, would serve, at least, as a stimulus and an inducement to those who had the nomination of the Noble Marquis's successor, to select some person of high and respectable character, of great and eminent talent, and influenced by those noble feelings, which reflected honour on human nature, to undertake the office. The recollection of such great names would, he trusted, deter any person from accepting of the situation, unless he felt that he was adequate to discharge its duties in every point of view. A man, who doubted his capacity for the situation, ought to use the language heretofore adopted by the Speaker of the House of Commons, when informed that the choice of the House had fallen on him: "the station is too elevated for my talents; I will endeavour to deserve it, but I cannot say at present that I do."

Mr. *Hume* said, as an allusion had been made to what might hereafter come before

the Court, he was anxious to state that, whenever any Hon. Gentleman, at either side of the bar, brought the subject forward, he would enter fully into the discussion. And, in order to enable him and others to consider the question in its most extensive bearing, he hoped documents, not merely of a military character, would be laid before the Court. As they had already thanked the Noble Marquis for his military achievements, he hoped that their attention would not be called to a military vote alone, but that an opportunity would be given to the Proprietors to judge of the conduct of the Noble Marquis as a statesman, in administering the government of a great empire. He trusted, therefore, that the Court of Directors would be prepared, at the proper time, to lay before the Proprietors such documents as would enable them to learn what the Noble Marquis had done with reference to the administration of justice in India; this, he conceived, was a point of much more importance and consequence, than any subject of a mere military nature. He wanted to know what had been done for the purposes of reforming certain great abuses which existed in the administration of justice. Those abuses were out of the reach of the Government at home, but their removal was of the most vital importance to the Company. This was not the proper time to make farther observations on the subject: he would, therefore, content himself with intimating what course he intended to pursue. With respect to the successor of the Noble Marquis, he would only say, that he placed every confidence in the discretion of the Executive Body. He hoped the person appointed by them would be a man whose character and talents were calculated to inspire that confidence, which every individual sent out as Gov. General ought to possess. India was, in fact, ruled by the Government there; that Government could only be checked and controlled by the Government at home. But the safety and prosperity of the country mainly depended on the Government which was acting on the spot: it was, therefore, of the utmost importance that the greatest care should be taken in selecting a Gov. General. He regretted that the Noble Marquis should leave India before his plans were completed; but he thought individuals could be found who, in a very short time, would become most efficient Governors. He believed, in selecting a Gov. General, the Directors (if he might judge from the recent appointments to the Board of Control) would receive very little assistance from the Government of this country. The choice was left to the Executive Body, and he hoped they would select a man of talents and integrity.

Mr. R. Jackson inquired what steps had

been taken with respect to the return of the Marquis of Hastings?

The *Chairman*.—"An intimation of the Noble Marquis's wish to retire from the government has been received; and an answer was returned, regretting very much the determination of the Noble Marquis, and stating that a successor would be appointed as soon as possible."

MESSRS. HORNBLOWERS' CASE.

Mr. *Rigby* said, it would be in the recollection of Gentlemen that he had, some time ago, given notice of his intention to bring forward, at the last General Court, circumstances respecting contracts for iron which had been entered into with the Company, and for the non-performance of which, severe penalties had been inflicted on the parties concerned. The lateness of the hour, and his own exhausted state at the time, induced him not to bring forward his motion on that occasion; and, therefore, he merely moved for the production of papers relative to it. He took this course the rather because an Hon. Friend stated to him that it would be better to procure the papers in the first instance, instead of moving, *per saltum*, for the remission of the penalties. His motion for papers was, however, met by an adjournment of the Court, *sine die*. It had been his intention to introduce the subject again to the Court, because he entertained very strong feelings with respect to the infliction of penalties where no loss or inconvenience had been sustained by the Company. His objection did not rest on legal grounds alone, but was also supported by feelings of honour and justice. He had no personal interest in the matter, and therefore he was greatly hurt that a motive, for which there was no foundation, had been imputed to him; namely, that he was a relative of the complaining party; and it was also said that he was a partizan. He stated then, as he stated now, that he had no personal interest or motive in the matter, and that he was no partizan, except (as he always would be, so long as he had strength to perform his duty) the steady partizan of the just interests, as well as of the honour of the Company, and the determined supporter of those who appeared to be oppressed. He utterly disclaimed being a partizan, in the sense in which the word had been applied, and he also disclaimed the idea that he was actuated by any motive of private friendship or relationship. At the same time, he had yet to learn that, because a party was related to another whose interests were at stake, it was not proper for him to exert himself in defence of those interests. It was not necessary to go farther than that Company, or indeed than the Directors themselves, to shew that relations were not always considered the last persons to be served. He would thus conclude

this part of the subject. The system of levying penalties, where no loss was sustained, he viewed as most unjust; thus far only his doctrine went. He had never denied that, if a person suffered inconvenience or loss, he ought to receive a remuneration to a certain extent; and, when he gave his opinion on this question, his observation, written on the margin, and signed with his initials, was, "that the whole point resolved itself into this, whether or not loss had been sustained by the non-fulfilment of the contract?" It was contrary to conscience and to justice, as Lord Somers, Lord Kenyon, the Lord Chancellor, and other able lawyers had held, to exact a penalty from a party where no loss had been sustained; and, therefore, it was contrary to the semblance of justice, contrary to the dignity of that Company, and contrary to law, to demand a penalty in such cases. The parties from whom he had derived his information on this subject told him that no loss had been sustained, and he looked in vain to the letters and papers connected with this question, to find out any portion of them in which loss had been assigned as a reason for demanding the penalty. Not till he attended in that Court had he heard any such plea advanced, in defence of the conduct of the Company; and, when he did hear it, he did not look upon it as material, because he rather doubted the fact; it struck him to partake a good deal of the conduct of some men in Courts of Law, who, when they advanced something in their defence, which did not at first appear, were considered merely to have framed an excuse for the purpose of procuring delay. That was his feeling, and it was more particularly impressed on his mind when the Hon. Chairman of the Committee of Buying and Warehouses was so mistaken in the facts, as to deny that the frost set in four days previously to the time fixed for the delivery of the iron. He afterwards admitted, however, that he was in error. He (Mr. Rigby) had certainly a right to suppose, that the Chairman of the Committee that inflicted the penalty would at least have been accurately informed on that point, in the first instance. This error (which shewed the necessity of Gentlemen being perfectly accurate in their statements) created a considerable doubt in his mind; and, considering the singularity of the circumstance, it ought, he conceived, absolve him from the imputation, that he did not feel inclined to do justice to the conduct of the Directors. He understood since from the parties (of whom he had been all along inquiring whether loss or inconvenience had been sustained) that they had seen an Hon. Director, by whom the circumstances were investigated, and that they found

that loss and inconvenience had been sustained by the Company. If it were so, then, of course, his proposition must fall to the ground. Had he received this information in the first instance, he would not have said a word on the subject, and he would trouble the Court no further about it. He could not, however, help apprizing the Court, that he had received another statement, complaining of harsh treatment, from another party, whom he had never seen. That individual stated, that he had done what the Company's Agent had required of him. Previously to the arrival of the time specified in his contract he had applied for a little delay, which was agreed to; but, when the enlarged period arrived, and he stated his readiness to fulfil his contract, he was told that he had forfeited a penalty. With respect to the manner in which those contracts were drawn up, he conceived it to be a subject worthy the attention of the Court; it would be well for them to consider how far it was prudent to permit contracts, so worded, to be sent forth; for really they were so harsh, so severe, that if he were connected with trade or commerce, he never would suffer himself to be screwed down as those persons were who entered into such contracts with the Company. For example, it was set forth, that some person, acting merely for the Company, should decide whether or not the article contracted for was what it should be; from this decision there was no appeal, which certainly was not correct. Mr. Hornblower's case was truly pitiable; he was poor in the extreme, and had a family of nine children. Being anxious to provide his men with work to keep them from starving, he contracted to supply a quantity of iron, at a very low price. He was, however, prevented from sending the iron on board in time, and the consequence was, that the Company mulcted him to the amount of several hundred pounds. He was ruined, as he had not the means of continuing his works. This being the case, the Company surely ought to consider, whether the penalties inflicted were not greatly disproportioned to the loss and inconvenience which had been sustained by them? With respect to the latter case, to which he wished to direct the attention of the Court, it had been stated to him, that the complaining parties had been in the habit of delivering their goods, when necessary, at an earlier day than that stipulated; if that were the fact, they certainly were entitled to some allowance, when circumstances occasioned them to delay the completion of an order. In this immediate case, they had contracted to supply the Company with a certain number of "tillets and seals," in the month of June; the Company, however, requested that a part of the order might be supplied

in February, which was done, and no interest was charged for this acceleration of the contract by the tradesmen; but, because the completion of the whole order was not effected until a few days after the term set forth in the contract, they were fined by the Company. In this case, the parties pleaded, not only that they had supplied a part of the goods before the specified time, but that they had a communication with Mr. Simons, one of the Company's Clerks, who, when they expressed a wish that some farther time should be allowed for the completion of the order, told them "that they might send in the articles just as was convenient to them, and that he had no doubt it would answer the Company equally well." The parties were deluded by this statement; and when they sent in the articles, some days subsequent to the period specified in the contract, they were severely mulcted. This was the case, as it had been represented to him, and he conceived it was one which the Court ought to investigate.

Mr. *Hume* having been one who had always strongly urged the principle of public contract, he could not sit still and hear his Hon. Friend, whose feelings appeared to carry away his judgment, advance arguments which tended to the subversion of all contracts whatsoever. The question was perfectly clear, and he would put it in such a way, that it could not be misunderstood by any person. Stripped of all extraneous matter, it came to this: "if the Company made public contracts, if particular terms were specified, and individuals voluntarily agreed to them, what right had they to complain, if, having violated those terms, the Company insisted on the penalty?" (*Hear, hear!*) At the last Court, he had concurred with his Hon. Friend in calling for the papers relative to the case then under consideration; but, with respect to the principle on which his application was founded, a principle that struck directly at the root of the contract system, he was decidedly opposed to him. His Hon. Friend had told them that no penalty should be inflicted except where loss and inconvenience were sustained; this he conceived to be an erroneous principle. Individuals had a fair offer made them, to do a certain act on certain conditions, the non-performance of which was to be visited by the infliction of particular penalties. Now, he would maintain, that, when parties contracted to perform this act, they were not at liberty to plead, in extenuation of their conduct, if they neglected to perform it, that they had not put those who had confided in their regularity to any inconvenience. Having agreed to certain conditions, they were bound to fulfil them, or to abide the consequence. He knew

that, in many instances, the Court of Directors had, with discriminating humanity, given up the penalties; but every person must see, that it was impossible for them to transact business if those safeguards were constantly neglected. In preparing investments, the necessary contracts were anticipated for many months; and, in pursuing that course, the object was that all the contracting parties should be strict and correct to their time. This was the principle on which the Company acted; and if ever there was a deviation from it, it was in favour of some individual whose case presented some peculiar feature of hardship. He would take that opportunity of saying, that, except the grant of £20,000 to Lord Melville, the most unwarrantable and unprincipled grant that was ever made by the Court was that of 2,000*l.* to Mr. Pelly. Undoubtedly that grant was carried by ballot, and every thing was conducted in the fairest manner. He did not mean to make any remark on the conduct of Mr. Pelly, but he could not conceive on what principle the Company had given a sum of money to one person, who had not performed his contract, while they inflicted a heavy penalty on another because he had not fulfilled the conditions of his. He regretted the Court had sanctioned any such grant; but he pleased himself with the reflection that he had done all in his power to prevent it.

The *Chairman* said it was not quite regular for the Hon. Gentleman to touch on the case of Mr. Pelly, which was not in any shape before the Court. The relief given to that individual, he must observe, was not so great, in proportion to his loss, as that which had been extended to the other parties, whose case the Learned Gentleman (Mr. Rigby) had submitted to the Court. The Learned Gentleman had dwelt at considerable length on the situation of Mr. Hornblower: but he must again state, that the Court of Directors knew nothing of Mr. Hornblower; they did not contract with him, they had contracted with men of large capital: individuals who were most extensive dealers in iron. The Learned Gentleman (Mr. Rigby) had alluded to an error made by an Hon. Director as to the period when the frost set in: but he ought to have recollected, that, on the very day when that Hon. Director committed the error, he came into Court and explained it.

Mr. *Wigram* was extremely sorry that the Hon. and Learned Gentleman who introduced this subject had not concluded his speech with a motion, because he (Mr. Wigram) was very desirous that the papers relative to Mr. Crawshaw's case should be laid before the Court of Proprietors, who would then be enabled to decide on the extreme difficulties with which the Committee of Buying and Warehouses had to

contend in performing the duties allotted to them. The Learned Gentleman had not very fairly alluded to him, when he mentioned his having committed an error of four days, with respect to the period when the frost had set in; because the moment he discovered the error, he frankly stated that he had been misinformed on that point. The Learned Gentleman had stated that he (Mr. Wigram) was the Chairman who passed the resolution for the infliction of those penalties: that, however, was not the fact. The Committee of Buying and Warehouses had the assistance of both the Chairs while this case was in the course of investigation, and the resolution was not agreed to until all the circumstances had undergone the most mature consideration.

Mr. S. Dixon was sorry that so much time had been taken up with business which was not regularly before them. He thought the learned Gentleman was wrong in throwing out such vague and general accusations against the Directors, as men who acted with an undue degree of severity; for his own part, he believed if there was any fault in that body, it was to be found on the other side. It was a known and recorded fact, that they always behaved with that liberality of spirit which became a great and powerful body like the East-India Company. The Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Hume) had placed this question in the clearest point of view. When the Company, for the purpose of sending out their shipping at a particular period of the year, advertised for certain articles, they furnished the most full and complete information with respect to the terms of their contracts. Every man, therefore, who consented to supply them with goods, entered into the contract with his eyes open; and it was the bounden duty of the Directors to make him fulfil his agreement. It was impossible to foresee what mischief would occur, if the Directors absolved individuals from the penalties consequent on a breach of contract whenever the parties came forward with excuses. With respect to Mr. Pelly's case, he was originally of opinion that no remuneration should be granted to him, and the impression on his mind had not been since removed. Mr. Pelly was in the Civil service of the Company when he was making those contracts; and he conceived that it was extremely dangerous to allow any person in the service of the Company to be concerned, directly or indirectly, with such transactions.

Mr. R. Jackson said, no man could hear his Learned Friend's speech, without supposing that the Company had been pressing extremely hard on a poor man, who was burdened with a family of nine children; and who, after paying these penalties, had scarcely any property left. Now who

would believe, after this melancholy statement, that this poor man had not entered into any contract with the Company, and that they knew nothing either of him or of his large family! The fact was, that the real parties in this case were two or three great capitalists, who would scarcely miss the amount of the penalties on Saturday night, if they made Mr. Hornblower a present of it. But the principle was, to call on the poor man to solicit the Directors for that relief, which it was supposed the rich man could not so easily procure. "Oh!" said the wealthy merchant, "go to the Directors; they are very compassionate, and they will agree to mitigate those penalties. But if they determine to mulct me, I will most assuredly mulct you in turn." (*Hear, hear!*) With respect to what his Learned Friend had stated, on the subject of a contract for "tillets and seals," he was convinced there must be some mistake. Having been so long connected with the Company, he had an opportunity of knowing something of the character of Mr. Simons, the officer to whom his Learned Friend had alluded; and he was quite sure, if that gentleman had said to the party who had entered into the contract, "You need not hurry yourself for a few days, as the delay will not inconvenience the Company," he would be at once exonerated from any penalty, on a statement of the circumstance being laid before the Directors; therefore he concluded that there must be some mistake in the business. It would be recollected, that he was most anxious to have the papers relative to the contract for iron laid before the Court. Though his Learned Friend and himself were, in other respects, on completely opposite sides, with reference to this question, yet he agreed with him in calling for the production of the papers; because he intended, if they had been produced, to have moved such a resolution, as for the next seven years at least, would have operated as a useful lesson to those contractors, by shewing them that the Company were not to be trifled with on the subject of contract bonds. What, he asked, would be the deserved reprobation cast on him and his friends, who had constantly advocated the principle of public contract, if, by any act, they attempted to take from the Directors the only force and power by which that principle could be beneficially maintained? He knew that the Directors did not exercise a rigid severity in these cases; he could produce nine or ten instances to the contrary: and when they were accused as the oppressors, of a poor man, it ought to be known to the Public that not they, but two of the richest individuals in the City of London, had made that man their victim. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Rigby said, it was very extraordinary

that some of the Directors now stated their anxiety to have the papers connected with this case produced, although, when a motion was made for that purpose, they were all desirous for an adjournment of the subject. In answer to what had fallen from his Learned Friend he must say, that if those papers had been laid before the Court, it would have appeared from the memorial of Messrs. Crawshaw and Co., of Messrs. Thompson and Co., as well as from that of Mr. Hornblower, that the former had been for years the agents of Mr. Hornblower, and were in the habit of taking contracts with him. In this instance, one of the contracts was on account of Mr. Hornblower alone, which was offered to be verified on oath before that Court; and certainly nothing was more common in the course of trade, than for the country manufacturer to employ his town agent to transact business for him. There was in this case no dishonourable pretext made use of for the purpose of having the penalties remitted; nothing but truth had been stated. It was the fact that Mr. Hornblower was the contractor; it was also the fact that he was the sufferer. He should have been ashamed of himself, if he could have supposed that Mr. Hornblower was put forward to shield other persons from the infliction of penalties. In fact, the conduct of the persons alluded to had been entirely misrepresented. With respect to the question of contracts, there was no man who admired the principle of public competition and public contract more than he did; but let gentlemen take an extended view of the subject. If they wanted to preserve inviolate the propriety and purity of the contract system, they would take care to act with liberality, instead of insisting on terms of so grinding a nature, as must deter men of honourable minds from transacting business with them. When honour and justice were suffered to prevail, a slight mistake would not be considered a sufficient reason for the infliction of a heavy penalty. The Hon. Director allowed that he had committed an error with respect to four days: now in that four days consisted the whole gist of the question. The Hon. Director had stated, that the frost set in after the time for the delivery of the iron had expired; but the fact was, that the Thames was frozen over on the 24th of Dec. 1820, which was anterior to the day on which it was stipulated that the contract should be fulfilled; and owing to that circumstance the delay in shipping the iron occurred.

Mr. Wigram begged leave to observe, that the Committee of Buying and Warehouses knew nothing whatever of Mr. Hornblower; the other parties stated that the contracts were made in their own persons. Here he must observe, that it

was a part of the condition of those tenders, that the individuals sending them should state whether they were principals or agents. If they were merely agents, they were bound by every principle of honour and justice to state the fact. Mr. Hornblower was never known to the Committee, until the case of Messrs. Crawshaw and Thompson had been considered and negatived; after that event, a statement was received in the name of Mr. Hornblower. He was extremely sorry to hear of the circumstances of that individual, whom he had known as a respectable iron-master; but he felt that it was impossible, consistently with the practice as well as the interests of the Company, to make a distinction in his case. In entering into contracts with the Company, every information was open to those who wished to offer tenders. The utmost publicity was given to the terms and conditions on which contracts were to be concluded; and he could not agree with the Learned Gentleman, when he said that those terms and conditions deterred respectable merchants from coming forward. Whenever an advertisement for tenders appeared, numerous individuals, of the first honour and respectability, attended to it; which was a sufficient answer to the insinuation thrown out by the Learned Gentleman, when he declared that the contracts of the Company were so grinding in their terms, as to prevent respectable persons from coming forward. The Learned Gentleman shook his head, to indicate that he did not mean to convey such an insinuation by the observations he had made; but the impression at the time he made those remarks was, that he meant to lead the Proprietors to believe, that the terms of the Company's contracts were so grinding, as to prevent men of respectability from having any thing to do with them; such an idea, he must distinctly state, was founded in error.

Mr. Rigby said, he was very much misunderstood, if it were supposed that he had asserted, or meant to assert, that the terms of the Company's contracts had actually prevented men of respectability from embarking in speculations of that nature. All he intended to state was, that the severe terms of their contracts tended to produce that effect. Till that moment, he never understood that, when tenders were sent in, the parties were to specify whether they were principals or agents. If this were the case, he never had been informed of it.

Mr. Money wished, in consequence of the remarks which had been made on the case of Mr. Pelly, to offer one or two observations. He thought it extremely unfair on the part of the Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Dixon), to bring that case again before the Court; for after long and serious con-

sideration by the Authorities abroad and at home, it has been finally decided. He had, however, again endeavoured to make an impression on the minds of the Proprietors adverse to Mr. Pelly; asserting that he being a Civil Servant of the Company, ought not to have been a contractor. But there was no law nor regulation to preclude a Civil Servant from entering into a contract with the Company; and even if it were objectionable, the blame rested not on Mr. Pelly, but on the Government that sanctioned it. Whenever this subject shall be properly brought before the Court (for it is quite irrelevant to the present question), he would be ready to meet the Hon. Proprietor, and to shew that in India the most substantial advantages have been derived from the execution of contracts by servants of the Company, while disappointments and losses the most serious have resulted from giving contracts to natives, who have tendered to execute them on the lowest terms. Another Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Hume), whom he was sorry not to see in

the Court, had again animadverted on the grant to Mr. Pelly. After having exhausted all his arguments in two debates in that Court, he had recourse to the public prints; and having been there defeated by Mr. Pelly himself, he again endeavours, in a Court assembled for another purpose, to have the last word. The Hon. Proprietor has repeated his protest against this grant, which he has stigmatized as most unprincipled. In answer to this he (Mr. Money) must enter his protest against the Hon. Proprietor's course of proceeding; and he would ever openly declare, that there never was a grant founded more firmly on principles of justice, than that on which the Hon. Proprietor had thought proper to renew his attack. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. S. Dixon said, he had not brought forward the question of Mr. Pelly's claim; but he had laid it down as a general principle, that a Civil Servant of the Company ought not to be a contractor.

The Court then adjourned, *sine die*.

Asiatic Intelligence.

BRITISH INDIA.

PROMOTIONS, &c. IN HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

The Most Noble the Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be made known.

Royal Scots. Aug. 22. Lieut. Andrew Suter, from half-pay 28th foot, to be Lieut. vice W. Orrock, deceased, 25th July 1821.

65th Foot. Aug. 22. Ensign William Fitzmaurice, to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Madden, deceased, 13th June 1821.

Robert Campbell, gent., to be Ensign without purchase, vice W. Fitzmaurice, promoted, ditto.

67th Foot. Aug. 22. Capt. H. Dwyer, from half-pay 84th foot, to be Captain, vice W. Rowan, who exchanges, 20th August 1821.

87th Foot. Aug. 22. Eugenius De L'Etang, gent., to be Ensign without purchase, vice James S. Cates, promoted in the 53d Foot, 3d May 1821.

Mem. The appointment of Lieut. A. Suter from half-pay of 28th foot, to be Lieut. in 65th regt. vice Madden, deceased, as announced in G. O. of 9th ult., has not taken place.

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FURLOUGHS.

Aug. 24. Lieut. Harris, 24th foot, to Europe, on his private affairs, for two years.

The leave granted to Lieut. R. Macalpine, 53d foot, in May last, to proceed to Europe, is cancelled at the request of that officer.

30. Capt. Grenville, 69th foot, to return to Europe, on his private affairs, for two years.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MILITARY OPERATIONS IN THE RAJPOOT COUNTRIES.

Copy of a Report from Lieut. Col. Maxwell, to the Adj. Gen. of the Army in Bengal, dated Camp at Mongroule, Oct. 1, 1821.

SIR: For the information of his Exc. the Most Noble the Commander-in-Chief, I have the honour to report that Capt. Tod, Political Agent in the Western Rajpoot States, intimated to me yesterday all hopes of negotiation having failed, and that I was consequently at liberty to attack the Maharao * Kishore Sing, but that it was politically expedient that the troops of the Raj Rana Zalim Sing should be principal, or, at all events, participate fully in the action. This morning both forces moved from their respective encampments at three and half-past three o'clock, for the purpose of engaging the

* Of Kotah.

enemy near Mongroule, and found him drawn up irregularly to the north of the town, with a nullah and broken ground in the rear. The cavalry, under the Maharao in person, upon the right, and his infantry or detached parties, with two guns, extending about three-fourths of a mile on the left, covered by a deep tank in front. On arriving within a quarter of a mile of his position, Capt. Tod was desirous of once more giving the Maharao an opportunity of coming over, and requested operations might be suspended pending his proposal. But this terminating like all former attempts, the action soon after commenced by the Raj Rana's artillery, and six pieces, under Capt. Campbell, opening directly upon, and within three hundred and fifty yards of the Maharao, whose cavalry appeared devoted to destruction in his behalf; but the whole of the artillery was too well served to be resisted beyond a few minutes by the most determined enemy. Unfortunately the continuation of Zalim Sing's fire, longer than was actually necessary to break those opposed, prevented so immediate a charge or pursuit as might have been wished. On its cessation the troops crossed the nullah, and Major Ridge, with two squadrons 4th L.C., soon came in sight of the principal body of the enemy's cavalry, under the Maharao in person.

He immediately formed and charged with the greatest promptitude; but I am deeply concerned to add, with the loss of two brave enterprising young officers, Lieut. Reade and Adj. Clerk, who nobly fell in the service of their country. Major Ridge was severely, though not dangerously wounded by a sabre in his head; and much as all those who admire his distinguished gallantry must be concerned at his sufferings, yet considerable consolation arises from the assurance of its not being likely to keep him more than a few days from the able discharge of his duty. The enemy was followed up till twelve o'clock by all the troops, and Zalim Sing's horse were then directed to continue it so long as any hostile parties could be traced.

In result I have the honour to report the capture of two guns, nearly the whole of the baggage, and all the camp which was left standing, as if such a (to them) disastrous termination had never been contemplated. It is difficult to ascertain his loss with perfect accuracy, but from what has fallen under my own observation, I do not think it can be estimated under two hundred killed, including many Chiefs; and such of their own reports as have hitherto reached us make it five hundred. The Maharao's palkee,* with gold and silver sticks, have been brought into the Raj Rana's camp; and his younger brother, Maharao Pirthee Sing, is a prisoner with

us, severely and dangerously wounded. I now come to the performance of a most pleasing part of my duty, in reporting generally the good conduct of all the troops under my command; but my best thanks are particularly due to Major Price, who commanded the right column of attack with the desired success; to Major Ridge and his highly distinguished corps; to the 4th light cavalry; to Major Kennedy, of the 5th light cavalry, for the zeal and energy displayed throughout the day, and the ready alacrity with which he advanced to the support of their more fortunate fellow soldiers in the 4th.

The promptitude, ardour, and indefatigable exertions of Capt. Campbell, and his troop of native horse artillery, were so conspicuous throughout the whole operation, as to claim my warmest approbation and thanks. Nor can I pass over the exertion of Captain Farrington, and the artillery under his immediate command, attached to Major Price's column, without the expression of my cordial acknowledgment. Captain Martin, commanding 2d batt. 6th reg., led on his corps with the greatest coolness and regularity, and soon defeated the enemy's infantry in his front. As it was necessary to have an officer duly qualified, attached to the troops of the Raj Rana Zalim Sing, I nominated Lieut. M'Millan, of the 1st of the 6th, who was a volunteer in camp, to that important duty; and I feel much satisfaction in reporting his successful exertions and able management of that force. The conduct of those troops is highly praiseworthy, and merits my warmest approbation. The artillery was admirably well served, and the whole were firm and collected during the action. A sense of duty induces me to acknowledge this, while at the same time I have no hesitation whatever in declaring that the result would have been, if possible, more satisfactory, had not their presence cramped the operations of the British force, or had they been so decidedly at my disposal as to have allowed me to have availed myself of their services at discretion.

It is with much pain I inclose a list of the killed and wounded: for though numerically small, the most brilliant success would have been dearly purchased by the loss and sufferings of those highly lamented officers, whose names have been already recorded in this report.

In conclusion, I have so many opportunities of noticing the admirable exertions of the Assistant Quartermaster-General, Captain Hall, that to enlarge upon them at present might be deemed superfluous; I can only add, that I this day received from him every assistance that the most active and indefatigable mind could possibly suggest.

* Palanquin.

My most sincere and grateful thanks are also due to Brigade Major Spiers, Captain Cubitt, Detachment Staff, and Lieut. Burns, of the Commissariat, for their very great exertions, and the zeal and promptitude with which they conveyed all my orders and instructions.

I have, &c.

W. G. MAXWELL, Lieut. Col.
Com. Field Force in Harrowtee.

Return of killed and wounded of a detachment, under the command of Lieut. Colonel W. G. Maxwell, in action near Mongroule, 1st October 1821.

2 lieutenants, 2 havildars, 3 rank and file, 6 horses, killed; 1 major, 4 havildars, 16 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded.

Names of officers killed and wounded:

Killed.—Lieut. Reade and Adjutant Clerk, 4th regiment Light Cavalry.

Wounded.—Major Ridge, severely, not dangerously, 4th regiment Light Cavalry.

W. G. MAXWELL, Lieut. Col. com.
Field Force in Harrowtee.

APPAH SAHIB, EX-RAJAH OF NAGPORE.

A Letter from Delhi, dated Sept. 15, contains the following interesting particulars regarding the Ex-Rajah of Nagpore, which we give in the words of our Correspondent:—

“ Appah Sahib, the Ex-Rajah of Nagpore, when he escaped from his guard, first fled to the Goand Hills. When pushed there, he escaped to Asseerghur, where he remained fifteen days. He left Asseerghur in the habit of a mendicant, and came to Gualior, from thence by a round-about way to Delhi, in which city he remained some time, and from it visited Hurdwar. He travelled on foot. From Hurdwar he proceeded to Umrutsir, and made his arrival known to Runjeet Singh, who directed him to leave his territories. Phoola Singh protected him at Umrutsir, where he was likely, otherwise, to have been apprehended. From Umrutsir he retired into the country of Semsar Chund, who now protects and feeds him. He possesses no ostensible property in jewels or money, and himself and about a hundred followers, menials, &c. &c. are supported by Semsar Chund. It does not appear that he had any means of bribing the soldiers who escaped with him; probably they were won by high promises. None of them are now with him; he is apparently unhappy, but treated with much kindness by Semsar Chund. This account is given by a servant of his, sent into our provinces for some purpose of a personal nature. The circumstance of the Ex-Rajah's being at Shoojasulpoor is now no secret. It is remarkable how a person brought up so, nestled in the lap of luxury, should have been able to make his way in the manner

he has done from Gondeana to the Punjab.”—*Cal. Jour.*, Oct. 3.

INDIA (not BRITISH).

RUNJEET SINGH.

Lahore.—Runjeet Singh is making war-like preparations on an extended scale, to enable him to open the campaign against the distracted and divided Afghans with the greatest effect. Roshun Beg and Ram Deen, who lately commanded bodies of infantry in the service of Holkar, have offered their services to Runjeet, and been accepted; but they failing to repair to Lahore, he has taken the trouble of sending a confidential agent to search for them in the Dhukun. Through the mediation of Shubshar Chund, the Kot Kangruh Rajah, the petty Hindoo Rajahs in the hills have obtained tolerable terms; half their revenues have generally satisfied Runjeet.—*Cal. Jour.* Oct. 5.

CALCUTTA.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

BREVET RANK.

Sept. 1. The undermentioned officers in the Hon. Company's Army, Cadets of the 5th class of 1805, who, on the 28th of August 1821, were Subalterns of fifteen years' standing, are promoted to the rank of Captain by Brevet, from that date, agreeably to the rule laid down by the Hon. the Court of Directors.

Lieut. C. F. Wild, 8th regt. Native Infantry.

Lieut. J. L. Day, 9th ditto.

Lieut. E. B. Pryce, 26th ditto.

Lieut. J. L. Earle, 8th ditto.

Lieut. John Oliver, 11th ditto.

Lieut. W. Badenarch, 29th ditto.

LIGHT CAVALRY.

2d Regt. Aug. 22. Lieut. J. C. Lambie, is appointed Interp. and Quart. Mast. to the regt. from the 13th ult., vice Arrow.

4th Regt. Aug. 10. Lieut. and Adj. Clerk to officiate as Interp. and Quart. Mast. to the regt. during the absence of Lieut. Mactier.

NATIVE INFANTRY.

2d Regt. Aug. 23. Lieut. Cathcart, 1st bat., is appointed to act as Adjutant to the post at Lohargong, in the room of Cornet Wheeler, of L. Cav., who has proceeded to join the head-quarters of his regiment at Keitah.

6th Regt. Aug. 23. Major S. Fraser and Capt. R. Ross are posted to the 2d bat.

11th Regt. Sept. 1. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. R. Mackenzie to be Captain of a

company, from 22d Aug. 1821, in succession to Lechners, deceased.

Ensign R. W. Beatson to be Lieut., ditto ditto.

S. Capt. R. Mackenzie and Lieut. R. W. Beatson are posted to the 1st. bat.

15th Regt. Aug. 20. Lieut. MacSherry to act as Interp. and Quart. Mast. to the 1st bat. 15th regt. during the time Lieut. Wiggins is employed on other duty.

22d Regt. Aug. 23. Major C. T. Higgins, Capt. J. Tulloch, and Lieut. C. Farmer, are posted to 1st bat.

23d Regt. Sept. 2. Lieut. A. Smith is removed from 2d to 1st bat.

25th Regt. Sept. 1. Ensign J. White to be Lieut. from 8th Aug. 1821, vice Stubbins, deceased.

3. Lieut. J. Mackintosh, 1st bat, is appointed Adjutant to the Corps, vice Stubbins, deceased.

Lieut. J. White is posted to 2d bat.

Provincial Battalions. Aug. 22. Lieut. M. Ramsay, 2d bat. 8th regt. N.I., doing duty with the Chumparum Light Infantry, is directed to join his proper corps at Agra.

22. Lieut. A. Carmichael to act as Adjutant to the Sahrungpore Provincial Bat. during the absence of Lieut. and Adj. Hicks.

Sept. 3. Capt. T. F. Hutchinson, 5th N.I., is appointed to the charge of the Dehly Nijeeb bat. during the absence of Lieut. Donnelly, or until further orders.

Fort Marlborough Local Corps. Aug. 21. H. Watson, Gent. to be a Lieut. with local and temporary rank. Lieut. Watson to rank above the other local officers of the corps.

Officers Posted.

Aug. 23. Col. J. W. Adams, to the 17th regt.

Lieut. Col. R. Pitman, 20th regt. and 2d bat.

Lieut. Col. T. Garner, to 7th regt. and 1st bat.

Removals.

Aug. 24. Lieut. Col. H. Imlach, from 1st bat. 4th, to 1st bat. 9th regt.

Lieut. Col. T. Whitehead, from 1st bat. 9th, to 1st bat. 21st regt.

Lieut. Col. J. N. Smith, from 1st bat. 21st, to 1st bat. 4th regt. at Jubbulpore.

Ensign (recently promoted) appointed to do duty.

Aug. 22. Ensign A. L. Durie, attached to the Europ. regt., is directed to join and do duty with 1st. bat. 11th regt. at Benares.

ARTILLERY REGIMENT.

Aug. 25. Major M. W. Browne to be Lieut. Col. from 7th Aug. 1821, in succession to Mason, deceased.

Capt. and Brev. Major J. A. Biggs to be Major, ditto.

1st Lieut. J. J. Farrington to be Capt. from 7th Aug. 1821.

2d-Lieut. Augustus Abbott to be 1st Lieut. ditto.

Capt. J. C. Carne is transferred to the Pension List.

Sept. 1. 1st-Lieut. G. Brooke to be Capt. from 25th Aug. 1821, in succession to Carne, transferred to the Pension List.

2d-Lieut. P. A. Torckler to be 1st Lieut. ditto.

ENGINEERS.

Aug. 25. The appointment of Ensign Smith, of the Corps of Engineers, as Assistant to Lieut Garstin, Superintendent of the Saugor Light-House, ceased on the 21st inst.

Sept. 1. Lieut. J. F. Paton, of the Corps of Engineers, to be Garrison Engineer and Executive Officer at Ally Ghur, vice Hyde, deceased.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Aug. 21. Surg. J. Mellis, M.D., attached to the regt. of Artil., to be a Presidency Surg. and Surg. to the Marine, from the 31st inst., vice Surg. J. Williamson, M.D., who resigns.

Assist. Surg. G. Ballie, attached to the Residency at Holkar's Court, is permitted to return to the military branch of the service, and is accordingly placed at the disposal of His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief.

22. Surg. J. Williamson is posted to 29th regt. N.I.

Assist. Surg. C. M. Macleod is appointed to do duty with 1st bat. 10th regt. N.I.

Assist. Surgs. J. Dalrymple, B. Burt, A. Stenhouse, T. C. Harrison, and C. Mackinnon, are appointed to do duty in the General Hospital at the Presidency until further orders.

23. Assist. Surg. Walter Glass, doing duty at the General Hospital, to proceed by water from the Presidency to Titalya, to join the Rungpore Local Bat., with which he will do duty until further orders.

Assist. Surg. G. Baillie (lately returned to the Military branch of the service), is posted to the 2d bat. of Artillery at Dum Dum.

24. Assist. Surg. A. Pringle, doing duty at the Presidency General Hospital, is directed to proceed to Cawnpore by water, and place himself under the orders of the Superintending Surg. at that station.

30. Assist. Surg. J. Savage, 2d bat. 10th regt. N.I., is appointed to the Medical charge of the Rungpore Local Bat., and directed to proceed and join the headquarters of the corps at Titalya.

Assist. Surg. T. C. Harrison, doing duty in the Presidency General Hospital, is directed to repair to Backergunge, and perform the Medical duties of the Civil Station.

Assist. Surg. J. Henderson is posted to 2d bat. 10th regt., and will, on being relieved from the medical duties at Backergunge, proceed and join his corps.

Sept. 1. Assist. Surg. T. Luxmoore, to officiate as Residency Surg. at Lucknow, during the absence of Doctor Macleod, attached to the suite of His Highness the Rajah of Tanjore.

FURLOUGHES.

Sept. 1. Capt. G. Everest, regt. of Artil., Chief Assist. to the Superintendent of the Trigonometrical Survey of India, having forwarded a medical certificate from the Cape of Good Hope, the leave of absence granted to him in August 1820 extended for six months beyond the period therein stated.

Ensign J. Taylor, 18th regt. N.I., is permitted to visit Madras on urgent private affairs, for five months.

3. Capt. W. Pickersgill, 15th regt. N.I., is permitted to proceed to New South Wales, for the recovery of his health, for 12 months.

Capt. T. Dundas, 24th regt. N.I., Brigade Major to the Presidency Division, having forwarded a medical certificate from the Cape of Good Hope, is permitted to proceed thence to Europe on furlough, for the recovery of his health.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court, July 14, 1821.

Sree Mutty Tarramony Dabee, Sree Mutty Bhaugo Butty Dabee, and Bostum Doss, v. Sree Mutty Degumburry Dabee.

This was a case respecting the supposed forgery of a will. Luckynarain Takoor, a brahmin, died, leaving three wives, and property to the amount of about a lack of rupees. A short while before his death he executed a will under somewhat suspicious circumstances. Anoon Chunder Buksee, who wrote the will, was called to his house a little before sunrise, and found him surrounded by a number of his relations. Among others was Bostum Doss, a very wealthy man, but of different cast, who was advising Luckynarain to make a will. Loll Beharee Saim, a subscribing witness to the will produced, deposed that the deceased did not attend much to the making of the will, the contents of which were the suggestions of Bostum Doss; and further, that not that will was signed and attested by the deceased and witnesses, but merely a blank paper, which might have been filled up after. Anoon Chunder, the writer of the will, deposed that it was made by the free will of the deceased, who told Bostum Doss how he wished to dispose of his property, and that Bostum Doss dictated to him, the witness, as he was writing the will, what the deceased

told him. The rough draught was read over to the deceased, and approved of by him; and a fair copy was then made, which being also read over to him, he approved of and signed. Loll Beharee, the witness above-mentioned, deposed that a rough draught of the will was signed, and a blank paper was also signed by the testator and witnesses, to be filled up afterwards; because they were afraid there would not be time to make a fair copy.

While the draught of the will was reading, the second wife came to the door of the apartment, and having heard the wives were to get 5,000 rupees each, she began lamenting and complaining; on account of which her husband ordered 1,000 rupees more to be written against her name. This seems to have been his favourite wife. Loll Beharee, on reading over the will produced, said that it agreed with the rough draught that had been written by the desire of Luckynarain, except in two points: in the will it is written, "that the three wives are to agree together in adopting a son; and that if they should not agree in the choice, then the elder and the second wife are to make the choice." Witness said he did not hear of this association of the eldest wife and the second in choosing the son, in the draught of the will; on the contrary, it was there written, that if the three wives should not agree, that the second and third wife should agree. About an hour and a half after executing the will, Luckynarain was carried to the banks of the Ganges, where the Shraddee was performed by the second wife.

It was contended by counsel, that the will, even allowing the witnesses in support of it to have spoken truth, was not the free expression of the intention of the deceased, but extorted from him by Bostum Doss, for the purpose of getting the management of the property; and that it was contrived for the purpose of depriving the child of the younger wife, who was the husband's favourite, of the succession.

The Honourable the Chief Justice was of opinion, that as the will was executed by a man who, though weak, and near his end, was still in the enjoyment of his senses, in the presence of so many witnesses, where the imposition of substituting a blank paper for a will seemed hardly practicable, the validity of the will could not be impeached by any thing that had been adduced against it; since there was nothing which could be put at all in competition to balance with the evidence in its favour. The validity of the will therefore remained unshaken.—*Cal. Jour.*

MR. CRAWFURD'S MISSION TO SIAM AND COCHIN CHINA.

By letters from Calcutta, dated the 17th October, we learn that Mr. Crawford, the

author of a work on the Indian Archipelago, was about to be employed by the Marquis of Hastings on a mission of a very important nature, as regards the commercial interests of this country. Its object is to explore the coasts of Siam and Cochin China, to ascertain accurately the productions of each inhabited district, and the species of produce from other countries which they are likely to consume and receive in exchange for their own. A vessel has been expressly prepared for this purpose, and Mr. Crawford, at whose sole suggestion it was undertaken, has been furnished with full powers and facilities for its execution. It was his intention, in the first instance, to proceed to the settlement at Singapore, to obtain the information which the communication with the surrounding countries and islands rendered easily attainable there. Mr. Crawford was to depart with the least delay possible.—*London Paper.*

WEATHER.

Subat'hoon, Sept. 22, 1821.—"After seven days and nights of incessant and violent rain, the season seems to have closed; a clear sky is now over us, and the Himalaya mountains shine brilliantly with a fresh robe of snow. Previous to the 15th instant the weather was sultry, thermometer rising to 83°; but during the rain it was lowered to 62°; and woollen clothes were scarcely comfortable enough, for on these regions the clouds descend bodily, and are to be seen coming in at one hour and going out at another. October is a fine month at this height of 4,200 feet at Kotgurh; they find fires quite agreeable when it rains."—*Cal. Jour.*

Delhi, Sept. 25, 1821.—"We have had an unusually fine season, and a most fortunate and abundant fall of rain. The Jumna has risen higher this year than it has been known to rise for twenty years, and to the northward of Delhi more rain has fallen than the oldest country people can recollect to have come down for nearly a century. The storks, the bringers-in of the cold weather, appeared upon the 23d, and we date the commencement of the cold weather from that day to last to the end of March. Since the 7th of July, we have not had an oppressive day."—*Ibid.*

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.

From England: Mrs. C. E. Thomas; Miss M. A. Thomas; Wm. Thomas, Esq.; Messrs. P. Palmer, and C. Deverinne, Free Merchants; Mr. J. S. Buchanan, Assist. Surg.; Messrs. J. Knyvett, and A. Knyvett, Cadets; Misses H. and M. Hare, Mrs. Lindsay and child, Dr. James Hare, P. Y. Lindsay, Esq. and H. Lushington, Esq.; Mrs. Compton and infant; Misses

Asperne, and E. Asperne; Mr. F. Gold, Assist. Surg.; Messrs. A. Macdonald, J. Macdonald, W. Ramsay, E. Horsley, P. Burlton, and G. Wood, Cadets; Messrs. C. Newbery, John Tweedle, and Robt. Gordon, Free Mariners; Mrs. Richardson, Miss C. Richardson, Mrs. Morrison, Misses J. Weston, J. Slator, E. Slator, and Anne Kennedy; Master John Morrison; Lieut. Col. J. L. Richardson, Mr. G. T. Bayley, Bengal Civil Service, Capt. Henry Weston, Capt. W. Hiatt, Mr. R. B. Francis, Assist. Surg., and Mr. W. Innes, Cadet.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

Sept. 27. Ships Anna Robertson, Biden, from Madras; Georgiana, Rogers, from Vizagapatam; Upton Castle, Suxpitch, from Bombay; and Danube (American), Winslow, from Boston.

28. Ships Cornwallis, Mee; Aram, Daniels; and Earl Kellie, Pearson, from Rangoon.

30. Ship Jane Shore, Pridham, from Batavia.

Oct. 1. Ships Perseverance, Bean, from Madras; and Sunbury, Scarborough, from Penang.

3. Ships Endeavour (American), Endicott, from Mocha; Pallas, Cock, from Madras; and Philippa, Hodges, from Rangoon.

10. Ship Tyne, Brodie, from London.

13. Ships Orient, Wallace, and Woodford, Chapman, from Madras and Bengal; and Flora, Sherriff, from Rangoon.

14. Ship Indiana, Pearl, from Bencoolen.

15. Ship William Miles, Beadle, from London, April 21.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 9. At Mhow, the lady of Lieut. W. Bell, Adj. and Quart. Mast., Artill., of a son.

30. At Chowringhee, the lady of John Craufurd, Esq., of a daughter.

31. The lady of G. A. Avatick, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Cawnpore, the lady of Capt. Irwin Maling, of a son.

Sept. 1. At the Presidency, Mrs. Cornelius Smith, of a daughter.

3. The lady of Capt. Nott, of the 28th regt. N.I., of a son.

7. At Benares, the lady of J. C. Brown, Esq., of the Civil Service, of a daughter.

12. At Malda, Mrs. Wm. Chambers, of a daughter.

13. The lady of G. Vignon, Esq., of a son.

— At Muttra, the lady of Capt. John Oakes, 1st. bat. 4th regt., of a daughter.

14. At Jeypoor, the lady of Capt. J. Stewart, of a daughter.

15. At Chittagong, the lady of Charles M'Kenzie, Esq., of the Civil Service, of a daughter.

— At Bhopalpore, the lady of Lieut. Francis Hodgson, 2d bat. 17th regt. N.I., of a daughter.

18. In Fort William, the lady of John Sherlock, Esq., Paymaster of his Majesty's 87th foot, of a daughter.

19. At Chittagong, the lady of Col. Greenstreet, commanding at that station, of a son.

23. At Gorruckpore, the lady of J. Carter, Esq., of the Civil Service, of a son.

25. Mrs. Frances D'M. Sinaes, of a son.

— Mrs. James Wood, of a daughter.

— At Berhampore, the lady of Major A. Beck, of his Majesty's 17th foot, of a son.

— At Gorruckpore, the lady of C. B. Crommelin, Esq., of a son.

26. The lady of Robert Spankie, Esq., Advocate General, of a daughter.

28. Near Manickpoor, the lady of Lieut. Colonel Christ. Fagan, of a daughter.

29. The lady of Capt. R. C. Faithfull, Officiating Assist. Adj. Gen., of a son.

— The lady of Thomas Hutton, Esq., of a daughter.

Oct. 1. Mrs. E. M. Sandford, of a son.

— Mrs. W. Sinclair, of a daughter.

— At Benares, the lady of Capt. W. Short, 1st bat. 11th regt. N.I., of a son.

3. Mrs. Chas. Christiana, of a daughter.

— The lady of C. R. Martin, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Moorshedabad, the lady of A. Smelt, Esq., of a daughter.

5. At Chowringhee, the lady of James Pattle, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Durrumtollah, Mrs. H. White, of a son.

6. The lady of Henry Tyler, Esq., of a son.

12. Mrs. F. Lindstedt, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 20. At Chittagong, E. Marquard, Esq., to Miss H. P. M. Echar.

Sept. 3. At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. Wm. Macmullen, to Miss R. M. Canthopher.

13. At the Cathedral, Mr. J. Somerville, of the country service, to Miss Maria Alexander.

19. At the Court-House at Chandernagore, Mr. F. C. A. Rigordy, to Madm. Mary Helena Quantin.

20. At Berhampore, Lieut. J. Macan, 2d bat. 26th regt. Bengal N.I., to Charlotte Maria, eldest daughter of W. T. Smith, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service.

24. At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. R. Parkinson, to Miss Charlotte Pool.

25. At St. John's Cathedral, Capt. R. Morgan, of the Hon. Company's Bombay Marine, to Miss Mary Ann Thornhill.

29. At St. John's Cathedral, Capt. C. F. Davies, of the Country Service, to Mrs. Julia Gilpin.

Oct. 1. T. Ambrose Shaw, Esq., of the Hon. Company's Civil Service, to Emma, eldest daughter of Matthew Smith, Esq., of Howrah.

— At St. John's Cathedral, J. Bradshaw, Esq., merchant, to Miss Evelina Lucy Healy.

2. At St. John's Cathedral, H. Inglis Lee, Esq., to Miss Sophia Frances Hutteman.

3. At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. R. Hood, to Miss Elizabeth Clayton.

4. At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. Thos. H. Keating, to Miss Harriet Athanass.

11. At the Old Roman Catholic Church, Mr. Joseph Nicholas Thomas, of Jessore, to Miss Annette Peget.

12. At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. John Delore, to Mrs. Ann Beck.

13. At the Old Roman Catholic Church, Mr. P. Mack, to Miss M. A. Creighton.

15. At St. John's Cathedral, Capt. C. E. Smith, to Miss Maria Mason.

DEATHS.

Aug. 22. On board his budgerow, near Ghazeepeer, Capt. E. S. Lechnere, of the 1st bat. 11th regt. N. I.

23. Charles, son of Thomas Potenger, Esq., of Dacca, aged 8 years and 10 months.

25. At Chinsurah, the infant son of James Ross, Esq.,

27. At Gya, Francis Gillanders, Esq., Collector of the Tax on Pilgrims at Gya, aged 61.

28. At Benares, Mary, the wife of Francis Law, Esq., aged 29.

Sept. 1. Octavia, infant daughter of Capt. E. Gwatkin, Deputy Paymaster.

2. At Allahabad, Eliza Sophia, the infant daughter of Mr. J. C. Permien, Conductor of Ordnance.

— Mr. William Young, last Branch Pilot, aged 48.

3. In child-bed, Nancy, the wife of Mr. V. Gonsalves, aged 20.

4. At Neemutch, Anna Maria, the infant daughter of Capt. Henry Hawtrey, 4th regt. Light Cavalry, aged 5 years.

6. Mrs. Mary Bachelor, aged 15 years.

10. After a short illness of a few days, Mr. Thomas Andrews, Deputy Harbour Master at Calcutta, aged 29.

11. At Mhow, Lieut. W. S. Kennedy, Adjutant to 6th regt. Light Cavalry.

— At Lucknow, at the house of Joseph Queros, Esq., William Wallis, the youngest son of Capt W. R. Pogson, of the 24th Native Infantry, aged 1 year and 10 days.

12. At Chandernagore, at the house of her daughter Mrs. Henry Gibson, Mrs. Ann Bolts, aged 69.

13. At Pertaubghur, in Malwa, Mary Cecilia, daughter of Capt. C. W. Hamilton, commanding the Rampoora Local Battalion, aged 5 years.

13. At Kedgeeree, Mr. Edward Taylor, late a Purser in the Honorable Company's Bombay Marine.

16. At Chiusurah, Mrs. Sarah Betts, the lady of Thomas Betts, Esq., Superintendent of Embankments at Burdwan, aged 35.

17. At Meerut, Sarah Mary Ann, second daughter of Lieut. B. Stack, of His Majesty's 14th regt., aged 37.

— At Allahabad, Ensign T. B. P. Keene, of the 1st bat. 35th regt. Native Infantry.

18. At Purneah, shortly after giving birth to her first child, Mrs. Caroline Botellho, the wife of Mr. Wm. Botellho, Superintendent of Durreeapoor Factory, aged 14 years.

20. At the house of Aviet Agabeg, Esq., of the cholera morbus, Master Agabeg Aratoon, aged 15 years

— At Patna, Harriett Helena Craigie, third daughter of Capt. E. B. Craigie, Deputy Judge Advocate General, aged 4 years.

21. At Allahabad, from the effects of teething, the infant daughter of J. A. D. Watson, Esq., Assist. Surg. 1st. bat. 18th regt. Native Infantry.

— At Sumbhulpoor, Assist. Surgeon, James Johnston, doing duty with the Ramghur Corps, most sincerely lamented by his brother officers.

22. In Camp, near Barode, on the western bank of the Caly Sind River, at noon, departed this life that highly distinguished and much respected Officer, Lieut. Colonel John Ludlow, C. B., late commanding the Neemuch Field Force. This gallant officer left cantonments with the greater part of his force, on the 18th ultimo; he was then in a bad state of health, which was greatly aggravated by the rapidity and length of the marches, which were made by the Division at this inclement season of the year, till at length he fell a sacrifice to his zeal and devotion to that service, of which he formed one of the brightest and proudest ornaments. His remains were followed to the grave, on the evening of his demise, by the whole detachment, with the sincerest sentiments of sorrow and regret.

— At his Indigo Factory, at Meerunge in Jessore, P. D'Auvergne, Esq., an excellent and amiable young man. He fell a sacrifice to a stroke of the sun, while buffalo-shooting, and which brought on a severe bilious attack, that terminated his existence.

23. Mrs. Alicia Leycester, the lady of William Leycester, Esq., Chief Judge of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamat Adawlut, aged 37.

23. The infant son of Capt. Nott, of the 20th regt. Native Infantry.

— At Benares, Major William Blake, of the 13th regt. of Native Infantry, and Superintendent of the Military Road from Benares to Saharunpoor.

— At Lucknow, of the cholera morbus, Assist. Surg. O'Beirne, His Majesty's 17th Foot, lately attached to the Troops of the Rajah of Nagpore.

24. Capt. John Tosh, aged 35.

— At Boglepore, Charles Frederick Augustus, infant son of Mr. C. Arnold.

26. William Jones, Esq., of Seebpore, aged 44.

— At Barrackpore, Ensign Patrick Craufurd, 1st bat. 10th regt. Native Infantry, in the 19th year of his age.

27. Chandernagore, Capt. J. Norton, of the Country Service.

29. Mr. Richard Marriott, aged 29.

— Mrs. Rachel Cam, aged 95.

— At Cuttack, Alexander MacLean, Esq., Surgeon to the Commissioner and Civil Surgeon of that station, aged about 37 years. The illness which terminated in the death of this estimable man was a severe fever.

30. Mr. George Beynon, aged 46.

Oct. 2. Louisa, the infant daughter of Mr. James Fielder, of the Honorable Company's Bengal Marine.

3. After a few days' illness, William Smith, Esq., late Register of Ramghur.

— At Berhampore, Mary Eliza, the infant daughter of the late Capt. C. W. Burton, 8th regt. Native Infantry.

6. At the house of Capt. Broughton, Balasore, John Stritch, Esq., Assist. Surg. Nagpore Auxiliary Horse.

8. At Dum-Dum, the lady of Capt. J. Scott, of the Artillery.

9. At Serampore, after a short illness, Mr. George Bie, son of O. L. Bie, Esq., aged 20.

12. Edmund Henry, the infant son of E. Molony, Esq., of the Civil Service.

13. Of the lock jaw, Francis Joseph Anthony, infant son of Mr. John Vanderberg.

— John Burrell, Esq., an old and highly respected inhabitant of Calcutta, formerly of the firm of Burrell and Gould.

MADRAS.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

LIGHT CAVALRY.

Cornets (recently arrived), appointed to do duty.

Sept. 13. Cornets Thomas Anderson, and J. G. Green, with 6th regt.

Cornets James Knox and H. S. Newbolt, with 7th regt.

NATIVE INFANTRY.

8th Regt. Sept. 25. Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) G. H. Isacke to be Capt., and Sen. Ensign O. Bell to be Lieut., vice Hunter, deceased; date of com. 11th Sept. 1821.

11th Regt. Sept. 6. Lieut. J. F. Bird is removed from 1st to 2d bat.

14th Regt. Sept. 13. Lieut. J. Williams is removed from 2d to 1st bat.

16th Regt. Sept. 6. Lieut. G. J. Richardson is removed from 1st to 2d bat.

19th Regt. Sept. 25. Capt. J. Michael to take rank from 14th May 1820, in succession to Boyn, retired. Capt. J. Matthews to take rank from 13th July 1820, vice Fitzgerald, deceased.

Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) H. Dowden to be Capt. from 5th May 1821, in succession to Smithwaite, promoted.

Sen. Ens. J. B. Neeve to be Lieut. vice Dowden, promoted.

Cadets recently admitted and promoted, appointed to do duty.

Sept. 13. Ensigns E. Peel, R. S. Gledstanes, J. Fitzgerald, L. Rudd, C. W. Nicolay, A. J. Ormsby, G. W. Watson, and P. Chambers, with 2d bat. 1st regt.

Ensigns W. Loader, and J. Johnstone, with 1st bat. 3d regt.

Ensign G. S. Wilkinson, with 2d bat. 6th regt.

Ensign W. Duncan, with 2d bat. 9th regt.

Ensigns E. Apthorp, R. H. Symes, H. Brooks, and J. A. Shennan, with 1st bat. 14th regt.

Ensigns A. Shirness, C. Thursby, J. Gordon, and W. Scott, with 1st bat. 16th regt.

28. Ensigns C. J. Whitlock, J. M. George, T. Maynor, G. Affleck, and R. W. Lang, with 2d bat. 6th regt.

Ensigns A. Campbell and D. Flyter, with 2d bat. 10th regt.

Ensign J. Dewes, with 1st bat. 12th regt.

ENSIGNS POSTED TO CORPS.

Sept. 20.

A. B. Bushby, to Mad. Europ. regt.

M. W. Perreau, ditto ditto.

G. B. Marshall, 1st bat. 1st regt. N. I.

W. Shelley, 1st bat. 2d regt.

J. F. Leslie, 1st bat. 3d regt.

J. H. Cramer, 2d bat. 4th regt.

A. M'Nair, 1st bat. 4th regt.

J. H. Marshall, 2d bat. 4th regt.

W. Mairis, 2d bat. 5th regt.

H. A. Dallas, 2d bat. 6th regt.

F. W. Todd, ditto ditto.

R. H. Bingham, 1st bat. 7th regt.

George Nott, 2d bat. 7th regt.

A. Robertson, 1st bat. 8th regt.

J. Stevenson, 2d bat. 8th regt.

H. Roberts, 1st bat. 9th regt.

W. Blood, 2d bat. 9th regt. N. I.

J. O. Milne, 1st bat. 10th regt.

F. S. C. Chalmers, 2d bat. 11th regt.

T. Setree, 2d bat. 12th regt.

H. Russell, 1st bat. 13th regt.

D. Babington, 2d bat. 13th regt.

C. J. Torriano, 2d bat. 14th regt.

Charles Hutt, ditto ditto.

W. Cranston, ditto ditto.

C. Bradford, 1st bat. 14th regt.

H. Morland, ditto ditto,

H. Hurlock, 2d bat. 15th regt.

J. Jones, ditto.

M. J. Rowlandson, 1st bat. 16th regt.

R. Watson, 2d bat. 16th regt.

J. Gibb, 1st bat. 16th regt.

R. S. Elphinstone, 1st bat. 17th regt.

J. Hutchins, 2d bat. 17th regt.

J. Woodgate, 2d bat. 18th regt.

A. Trotter, 1st bat. 18th regt.

Charles Pooley, 2d bat. 19th regt.

Henry Wright, ditto ditto.

J. S. Bushby, 1st bat. 20th regt.

T. H. Zouch, 2d bat. 21st regt.

G. C. Rochfort, ditto ditto.

C. B. Phillipson, 1st bat. 22d regt.

J. E. B. Shaw, 2d bat. 22d regt.

F. Dudgeon, ditto ditto.

F. C. Mayo, 1st bat. 23d regt.

W. R. A. Freeman, 2d bat. 23d regt.

J. Blaxland, 1st bat. 24th regt.

D. Littlejohn, 2d bat. 24th regt.

G. E. Thompson, 1st bat. 25th regt.

G. Hamond, 2d bat. 25th regt.

ARTILLERY.

Lieut. Henry Stiles Foord (recently promoted) is posted to the Horse Brigade.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Sept. 25. Assist. Surg. J. G. Coleman J. Brown, and J. Caswall are appointed to do duty under the Surgeon to the 2d bat. of Artillery at St. Thomas's Mount, the Garrison Surgeon of Masulipatam, and the Garrison Surgeon of Trichinopoly, respectively.

FURLOUGHS.

Sept. 25. Lieut. C. Bond, 24th regt. N.I., to return to Europe on sick certificate.

Ensign H. Russell, of Infantry, to Bengal for six months.

Lieut. T. A. Crichton, 10th regt. N.I., to the Mauritius or to the Cape of Good Hope, on sick certificate, for eight months.

Lieut. Col. B. Dod, Invalid Establishment, and Major W. Dickson, C. B., 6th regt. Light Cav., to return to Europe for three years respectively.

Oct. 2. Lieut. J. Bissett, 1st regt. N.I., to return to Europe on sick certificate.

Lieut. Edward Servante, 15th regt. N.I., to ditto on ditto.

VOL. XIII. 3 G

MISCELLANEOUS.

RATES OF EXCHANGE, AND PRICE OF
COMPANY'S PAPER.

Oct. 17, 1821.

On England:—

At 30 days' sight, 1s. 10d. per Mad. rup.

9 0 days' sight, 1s. 10½d. per do.

6 months' sight, 1s. 11d. per do.

On Bengal:—

At 30 days' sight, 93 to 95 sicca rupees,
per 100 Madras rupees.

Company's Paper:—

Remittable 14½ per cent. prem.

New Loan, 9½ do do.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 29. At Vizianagarum, the lady of
J. Smith, Esq., Collector and Magistrate,
of a son.Oct. 8. At Bangalore, the lady of Capt.
Pattullo, commanding the Hon. the Govern-
nor's Body Guard, of a son.11. Fanny, the wife of Mr. William
Stuart, of a son.14. At Vepery, the wife of Mr. Con-
ductor E. Bishop, of a daughter.15. At the house of J. Goldingham,
Esq., the lady of Capt. Paske, of the
H. C.'s Artillery, of a son.— At the Presidency, the lady of Capt.
T. S. Watson, Military Paymaster Centre
Division, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 15. At the Scotch Kirk, Mr. Ry-
ley, to Miss Maria Anne, eldest daughter of
Mr. Peter Lawrence, Assist. Surveyor.Oct. 6. At Bangalore, Capt. Fyfe, Com-
missariat Department, to Miss Armstrong.

DEATHS.

Oct. 3. At Naugarcoil, in Travancore,
of the spasmodic cholera, Daniel Wheat-
ley Burby, the son of Mr. Daniel Bur-
by, aged 11 years.9. At Pondicherry, at the house of his
great grandmother, Madame la Mettrie
St. Paul, Henry, the infant son of Joseph
le Faucheur, Esq., Superintendent of Po-
lice.15. At the Presidency, Lieut. William
Cockburn, 3d regt. N.I.

BOMBAY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW CHURCH AT POONA.

The following is an account, given in
the Bombay Courier of the ceremony of
laying the foundation stone of a new
church at Poona.

June 23. "Our readers will learn with
pleasure that the interesting ceremony of
laying the foundation stone of the new
church at Poona took place on the morn-
ing of Trinity Sunday, the 17th inst. The

site is on a commanding spot of ground
near the large tank; and appears to have
been judiciously selected with a view to the
accommodation of the European troops as
well as the rest of the station. His Ma-
jesty's 47th regt. and the detachment of
Artillery were drawn up at daybreak to
witness the ceremony, which the solemnity
of the day, and the associations of our
national worship established in this country,
could not fail to render impressive. Prayers
suitable to the occasion were offered up by
the Rev. T. Robinson, the Chaplain of
the station, after which the Commissioner
proceeded to read the following inscription
from a brass plate:

Ecclesiæ. Sanctæ. Mariæ.

In Agro. Garpeer.

Prope. Urbem. Poonam.

Jacta. Sunt. Fundamenta.

Die. Junii. XVII.

• Anno. Salutis. MDCCCXXI.

Georgii. IV. Regis. Britanniarum.

Secundo.

Viro. Prænobili.

Francisco. Marchione. de. Hastings.

Res. Indicas. Prosperere. Gerente.

Viro. Honorabili.

Mountstewart. Elphinstone.

Bombaïæ. Præfecto.

Viro. Illustri.

Thomâ. Munro. Mil. de Bal. Imp.

Madrassæ. Præfecto.

Gulielmo. Chaplin. Armigero.

Provinciarum. Deccanum. Procurante.

In. Sacris. Autem.

Patre. in. Christo. Admodum.

Reverendo.

Thomâ. Fanshaw. Middleton. S. T. P.

Primo. Calcuttensi. Episcopoi.

Viro. Venerabili.

Georgio. Barnes. S. T. P.

Primo. Bombaïæ. Archidiacono.

Thomâ. Robinson. A. M.

Ecclesiæ. Apud. Poonam. Ministro.

Justiniano. Nutt. Centurione.

Operis. Curatore.

Societate. Honorabili.

Mercatorum. Apud. Indos. Anglicorum.

Sumptus. Suppeditante.

D. O. M.

Opus. Hodie. Inceptum.

In. Sempiternam. Sui. Gloriam.

Felix. Beatumque. Confirmet.

The plate was then enclosed in a box,
and deposited within the stone. The
trowel and the level were then presented to
the Commissioner, who fixed the stone
with the accustomed solemnities, pro-
nouncing "May the great Architect of the
Universe vouchsafe his blessing, and may
every work which we undertake redound to
his glory!"

A thanksgiving was then offered by the
clergyman for the work of piety thus hap-
pily commenced, and a prayer for its com-
pletion and future prosperity.

We cannot but congratulate our countrymen on every such event, so intimately connected with the interests of our Ecclesiastical Establishment, and with the honour of our name and nation in the eyes of our heathen fellow-subjects.

The liberality of the Government, and the known talents of the executive Engineer, give every promise that the elegance of the building will answer our warmest expectations."

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Buy.]	Oct. 3, 1821.	[Sell.
Prem.	Par. 108.	Prem.
Rs. 17½ 0 {	Six per Cent. Bengal Loans	{ Rs. 17½
8½ {	1815 to 20 Remittable,	{ 7¼
	New Loan Certificates.	

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Oct. 3, 1821.

6 Months' sight on London, per R. 1—10	
30 days Calcutta 110½	100 Sic. Rup.
30 do. Madras 105½	100 Madras R.
8 do. Surat 99½	100 Surat R.
8 do. Poonah 100½	100 Poonah R.
8 do. Ahmed. Antnee 117	100 Ahmed. R.
8 do. Sicca. . 95	100 Ahmed. R.
8 do. Brodera 91½	100 Kairasy R.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

Aug. 29. Ship Vansittart, Dalrymple, from London.

Sept. 17. Ship Ogle Castle, Cropley, from London.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 17. At Sattarah, the wife of Mr. Conductor M. Hyam, of the Commissariat Department, of a son.

27. In Rampart Row, the lady of R. Baxter, Esq., of a son and heir.

Oct. 1. At the house of G. L. Prendergast, Esq., the lady of Evan H. Baillie, Esq., of the Civil Service, of a daughter.

DEATH.

Sept. 25. Suddenly, Cartano Simoens de Carvalho, Esq., of Mozambique.

BIRMAN EMPIRE.

By the Aram, Capt. Daniels, from Rangoon, we have received some articles of intelligence from that quarter. All differences between the Birmahs and Siamese, it is said, are settled; and there is no truth in the report circulated, that a Birman squadron had been fitted out to intercept the Siamese vessels now in the port of Calcutta. The Birman forces pushed forward over the Martaban mountains to the extreme boundary of their own territories, but returned homewards without attempting any thing further.

An embassy, it is also said, had arrived

at Martaban in a Chinese junk from Cochin-China, soliciting the aid and co-operation of the Birmahs in making war against the Siamese. Of the result of this embassy we are not informed, but it is to be presumed it will prove unsuccessful.—*Cal Jour.*, Oct. 4.

NICOBAR ISLANDS.

The pirate of the island of Nancowry, with whose former proceedings our readers have been already made acquainted, is reported to have left that island and taken to Teresa, another island a little to the north of it, the natives of Nancowry having expelled him from that place.—*Cal Jour.*, Oct. 4.

JAVA.

Letters from Batavia, of 10th Nov., say that the Governor General, to check the increasing audacity of the Pirates, had resolved on fitting out swift-sailing vessels (proas), each armed with one cannon, four swivels, and six muskets; there are to be thirty-four of these vessels stationed in fourteen divisions along the coast of Java, from Batarn to Banjoeuangie. They are to be commanded by natives, and manned with twenty-two Javanese, who are to receive regular pay, and each to have side-arms, after the manner of the country, and a lance. To support these cruising proas, regular ships of war will be stationed as long as there are pirates on the coast of Java; and first, from the Straits of Sunda and the Lampreys, to the Point of Indramajo; second, from there to that of Janara; third, from there to Odging Banka; and fourth, from the Island of Madeira to the Strait of Bali.

Another decree of the Governor General orders hydrographical surveys in the Indian Seas, for the improvement of the charts.—*Dutch Paper.*

CHINA.

The late advices from China state that the reigning Emperor has issued several edicts, restraining and forbidding the admission of Missionaries from Europe, who have arrived in that empire with a view to propagate the Christian religion.—*London Paper.*

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Sydney, July 7, 1821.—On Tuesday afternoon his Majesty's cutter Mermade arrived from Port Macquarie, which settlement she left the Saturday preceding. Mr. Oxley, the Surveyor General, returned in this vessel to head-quarters, having effected the object of his mission by placing buoys in such positions on the bar and sunken rock in the entrance into the

harbour, as it is hoped will in future prevent the recurrence of those accidents which attended the vessels on the first formation of the Settlement. A code of signals has been established, with a competent pilot, which will render the entrance into the harbour easy and secure. —*Sydney Gaz.*

VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.

Letters dated the 17th of September, have been received from Van Dieman's

Land. The public are aware, from previous accounts, of the rapid increase of settlers in this valuable colony, attracted by its fine climate and fertile soil. It is hardly to be credited, then, that it should want one of the elements of society, a Court of Criminal Justice. At present, to punish a robbery, or any other criminal offence, the prosecutor must repair to Sidney, a voyage of 700 miles. Even in the Civil Court, the jurisdiction is limited to the recovery of debts not exceeding £50.

Home Intelligence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE RIGHT HON. GEO. CANNING APPOINTED GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

We have much satisfaction in announcing to the public the following Resolutions of the Court of Directors, appointing a successor to the Marquis of Hastings as Governor-General of India :—

"At a Court of Directors held on "Wednesday the 27th of March 1822 :
"Resolved (by the Ballot Unanimously),
"That the Right Hon. George Canning
"be appointed Governor-General of Bengal."

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE, BENGAL.

Mr. Serjeant Blosset has been appointed to succeed Sir Edward Hyde East as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bengal.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE, MADRAS.

The successor to Sir George Cooper, late one of the Puisne Judges at Madras, has not yet been named by His Majesty in Council.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Brevet Rank.

Charles Chaplin, Esq., Professor of Military Drawings at the East India Company's Military Seminary at Addiscombe, to have the local rank of Captain and Adjutant during the period of his being employed with the Company of Cadets there. Dated Feb. 28, 1822.

The undermentioned Cadets of the Hon. the East-India Company's Service to have the temporary rank of Second Lieutenant during the period of their being placed under the command of Lieut. Colonel Paisley, of the Royal Engineers at Chatham, for instructions in the art of Sapping and Mining:

Cadet Alex. Cumine Peat. Dated Feb. 28, 1822.

Cadet Robert Forster. Dated Feb. 28, 1822.

Cadet Wm. Dickson. Dated Feb. 28, 1822.—*War Office, March 8, 1822.*

EXPENSES OF THE E. I. COMPANY'S ESTABLISHMENTS AT HAILEYBURY AND ADDISCOMBE.

A return to an order of the House of Commons states the total expense of the East-India Company's College at Haileybury, since its establishment in 1805 to 1820 inclusive, at £247,595. 5s. 10d., including £92,325. 8s. 7d., the expense of building. The total number of Writers sent out to India and China, 498. Annual amount of salaries of Professors and other Officers, £6,702. 10s. Ditto servants' wages, £1,744. 8s.—Total expense of the East-India Company's Military Asylum at Addiscombe, since its establishment in 1803 to 1821 inclusive, 136,998l. 5s., including £41,032. 13s. 2d. for building. Total number of Cadets educated at Addiscombe, sent out to India, 335. Total number of Cadets sent out to India by the East-India Company, since 1814 inclusive, from the Military Seminary at Addiscombe, and who have been instructed in the Hindoostanee language, before their departure 1,616. Total annual amount of pay to Officers and Professors, £4,622l. 9s. 3d.

GOVERNMENT OF SIBERIA.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 20.—A Ukase has been issued by His Majesty, the Emperor for the government of Siberia, to the following effect :—

"As we have judged necessary to organize the Administration of the governments of Siberia, according to principles which may be adapted to its remote situation, extent, and productions, we have commissioned the Privy Counsellor, Speransky, Governor-General of Siberia, to inspect those Governments,—to collect upon the spot detailed information respecting their situation; to found upon this information the means for their better organization, and to lay them before us for our examination. Having examined and compared the proposals, laid before us in consequence, we find that those proposals are founded on a true knowledge of the local circumstances. For the general ad-

ministration of Siberia, it is divided into east and west, &c."

Thus this immense country, which, from its situation, comprehends various climates, and conceals in many parts an abundance of unused treasures, and is inhabited by numerous tribes of people very different from each other, will now obtain, by the paternal care of the Emperor, and the zealous and prudent co-operation of the able statesman Speransky, a well-regulated Government; and, in future, be no more decried as an inhospitable desert.—*Hamburg Mail*.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

March 2. Off Dover, ship *Perseverance*, Hodgson, from Batavia 11th Nov., for Antwerp.

5. Clyde, ship *Osprey*, M'Gill, from Bengal.

6. Liverpool, ship *Mary*, Kneale, from New South Wales and Mauritius.

13. Gravesend, ship *Dick*, Harrison, from Batavia.

17. Portsmouth, ship *Eliza*, Hunt, from Batavia and Mauritius.

18. Liverpool, ship *Theodosia*, Kidson, from Bengal 6th Sept.; Madras 21st Oct., and Cape 1st Jan.

20. Deal, ship *Princess Royal*, Hackmann, from Singapore, Penang, Madras, Cape, and St. Helena.—*Passengers*: Mrs. Lumley, widow of the late Capt. Lumley; Miss Lumley; Capt. Dacre; Lieut. Moriarty; Mr. R. Lambert; Mr. Cresswell Jobling.

21. Ditto, ship *Orpheus*, Finlay, from Bombay, Mauritius, Cape, and St. Helena.

22. Cowes, ship *Superb*, Oliver, from China about 6th Dec.

Departures.

Feb. 22. Gravesend, ship *Apollo*, Tennant, for Madras and Bengal.

26. Ditto, ship *Adrian*, Horne, for Bengal.

March 10. Ditto, ship *William Money*, Jackson, for Madras and Bengal.

14. Gravesend, ship *Canning*, Patterson, for Bencoolen and China.

17. Ditto, ship *Asia*, Balderston, for Madras and Bengal.

22. Deal, ship *London*, Sotheby, for Madras and China.

— Ditto, ship *Asia*, Reid, for Portsmouth and New South Wales.

23. Ditto, ship *King George Fourth*, Clark, for Bengal.

24. Gravesend, ship *Venilia*, Thompson, for Batavia, &c.

25. Deal, ship *Prince of Orange*, Moncrief, for New South Wales.

The ships *Lowther Castle*, *Mortlock*; *General Harris*, *Welstead*; *General Kyd*, *Nairne*; *Atlas*, *Mayne*; and *Nautilus*, *Pearson*, arrived at China previous to 30th Nov. last.

The *Inglis*, *Borradaile*, from China to London, was at anchor in the Straits of Banca on the 15th of Dec. She had been on the *Lucepara* Shoals, and thrown about 5,000 quarter chests of tea overboard.—*Lloyd's List*.

BIRTH.

March 14. At Southgate, the lady of T. Smith, Esq., of the Hon. East-India Company's Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

March 5. At Edinburgh, Capt. Robt. Chalmers, Hon. East-India Comp. Mil. Service, Bengal, to Miss Jessy Ranken.

28. Nicholas Harris Nicolas, Esq., of the Inner Temple, and of Water Looe Village, in Cornwall, to Sarah, daughter of the late John Davison, Esq., of the East-India House.

DEATHS.

Feb. 25. At Tiverton, Devonshire, J. James, Esq., of Ashley-house, late of the Hon. East-India Company's Service.

March 3. At Sidmouth, in the 67th year of his age, Henry Charles Ramus, Esq., late of the Bengal Civil Estab.

16. In Portland-place, Lady Dunkin, relict of Sir Wm. Dunkin, formerly one of H. M. Judges Supreme Court of Calcutta,

SHIPS LOADING FOR INDIA.

<i>Ships' Names.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Where to.</i>
Agincourt - - -	500	Mahon - -	Madras and Bengal.
Providence - - -	700	Owen - -	Ditto.
Moirra - - - -	650	Hornblow -	Ditto.
Larkins - - - -	700	Wilkinson -	Ditto.
Hibernia - - -	500	Macintosh -	Ditto.
Hope - - - - -	500	Flint - - -	Ditto.
Lady Raffles - -	650	Coxwell - -	Ditto.
Fort William - -	1200	Glass - - -	Ditto.
David Scott - - -	800		Ditto.
Lotus - - - - -	600	Doveton - -	Bengal direct.
Sir Edward Paget -	600	Geary - - -	Ditto.
Bombay Merchant -	431	Clarkson - -	Bombay.
Barkworth - - -	600	Pedler - - -	Ditto.
Britannia - - - -	450	Living - - -	Ditto.
James Esbald - -	667	Forbes - - -	Ditto.

TIMES appointed for the EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS of the SEASON 1821-22.

When sailed.	Ships.	Tons.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Purser.	Consignments.	To be afloat.	To be in Downs.
REGULAR SHIPS.													
11 Dec. . .	4 Earl of Balcarras	1417	Company's Ship	Peter Cameron .	Timot. Smith	W. Longcroft	Alexander Bell	Fr. G. Moore	Henry Arnot.	John D. Smith	Bengal & China	1821.	1821.
4 Jan. . .	1 Sir David Scott . .	1900	Joseph Hare . .	William Hunter	John A. Tween	Pat. Lindsey	John Manley	John Moore .	Nath. Grant .	Jos. Hodson.	Madr. & China	11 Oct.	1 Dec.
30 Dec. . .	9 Thomas Coates . .	1534	S. Matioribanks	Alex. Chrystie .	Tuo. Addison	Filmer Phippe	Arth. Vincent	Alex. Hay . .	Jas. Simeons.	W. Maltman.			
4 Jan. . .	1 William Fairlie . .	1900	Joseph Hare . .	Kennard Smith	Wm. Pascoe .	Wm. Haylett	Thomas Blair	Geo. Dewdney	Wait. Lottier	Christ. Fearon			
6 Jan. . .	9 Dunra	1325	George Palmer . .	Mont. Hamilton	James Barber	J. C. Whitman	Shirl. Newdick	Thos. J. Dyer	And. Kedzie	Step. H. Ayers			
5 Jan. . .	1 Duke of York . . .	1337	S. Matioribanks	A. H. Campbell	Wm. Pitman	H. L. Thomas	Thos. Shepherd	Henry Burn .	William Lang	Wm. Dulac .	Bombay & China.	9 Nov.	31 Dec.
13 Feb. . .	1 Berwickshire . . .	1300	S. Matioribanks	John Shepherd	Sam. Holbrow	Fred. Steward	John D. Orr .	Henry Kivaz	Thos. Davidson	Jos. Wm. Rose	Bengal & China.		1822.
26 Jan. . .	9 Duchess of Athol .	1300	Wm. E. Ferrars	Edw. M. Daniell	Robt. Dudman	Chas. Stead	John Gisborne	James Wilson	Wm. Bremner	W. DeCharme	St. Hel. Hom- bay, & China	24 Nov.	14 Jan.
21 Jan. . .	1 Orwell	1335	Math. Isacke . .	Thomas Sanders	Geo. A. Bond	Wm. E. Farrer	Patrick Burt .	And. Pitcairn	Alex. Macrae	J. S. Anderson			
	1 Macquenn	1300	John Campbell	James Walker .	W. Titchburn	Hen. B. Bax .	Alex. Read . .						
EXTRA SHIPS.													
13 Mar. . .	5 Buckinghamshire .	1560	Company's Ship	Frederick Adams	James Head .	Wm. Pulham	Amb. Rivers .	Thos. Allchin	Wm. Hayland	J. W. Graham	Bombay & China .	7 Jan.	27 Feb.
	5 Castle Huntly . . .	1900	J. H. Gledstanes	H. A. Drummond	Thos. Dunkin	Saml. V. Wood	W. Freeman .	G. C. Kennedy	John Campbell	Henry Wright	Madr. and China	23 Jan.	14 Mar.
	6 London	1339	Company's Ship	J. B. Sotheby .	B. Broughton	Philip Baylis .	T. R. Penfold	W. K. Packman	D. Mackenzie				
	6 Atia	958	Henry Bonham	T. P. Balterston	Hen. Hosmer	David Marshall	L. R. Pearce	Ths. J. Wright	F. W. Hunter	Jas. Gardner .	Bancoolen & China	14 Feb.	5 Mar.
	3 Canning	1320	Company's Ship	Wm. Patterson	R. Glasgpool	Robert Lewis	Alf. Brodhurst	John Griffiths	Robt. Simons	W. Ro. Smiley			
	6 Marquis of Huntly	1200	John M. Taggart	Donald M. Leod	J. S. H. Fraser	John Jones .	Thos. Leach .	Wm. Lewis .	John Simpson	W. M. Harper	China	7 Mar.	27 April
	5 Lady Melville . . .	916	James Haig . . .	Richard Clifford	Robert Clifford	R. Sterndale	E. M. Boulbee		John Eccles .	Wm. Cliford			
	3 Regent	993	Henry Bonham	John Innes . . .	R. W. Norfor .	J. Cruickshank	Henry Stone	Robert Scott	John Parsons	Wm. Anshie .	Madras and Bengal	23 Mar.	10 May
	6 Prince Regent . . .	894	Company's Ship	James Pearson .	T. W. Barrow	Rees Thomas	R. Macdonald	B. J. Bell . . .	Edw. Turner	Jos. Salter . . .		22 April	8 June
	6 March. of Ely . . .	958	Sir R. Wigram .	Brook Kay . . .	Hen. C. Smith	C. E. Mangles	W. P. Bicknell	W. F. Hopkins	J. M. Bennett	Wm. Millett .			
Masters.													
8 Princess Amelia . .	1549	Robert Williams	Thos. Williams	Henry Ager . .	—	Henry Pullen	—	—	—	T. Hacket . . .	China	7 Mar.	27 April
7 Warren Hastings . .	871	S. Matioribanks	Thos. W. Aldham	Trist. Fenning	John Shutte .	N. de St. Croix	—	John H. Isaac	W. B. Diamond	C. Mathews .	Madras and Bengal	4 April	17 May
8 Worcester	1064	J. Lewis Minet	Geo. Mason . .	Richard Apin	Jas. Dudman	—	—	—	—	—			
8 Dorsetshire	1331	William Burnie	W. Adamson .	T. W. Moore	H. B. Avarne	G. J. Curtis .	—	—	—	—	Bengal	20 April	3 June
1 Coldstream	1260	Robert Williams	Samuel Lyde . .	Geo. K. Beattie	—	—	—	—	—	—			
1 Layton	733	J. & T. Dawson	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal	30 May	5 July
	498	J. & T. Dawson	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bancoolen	30 May	6 April

	L. s. d.	L. s. d.		L. s. d.	L. s. d.
Cochineal.....lb.	0 4 3	to 0 4 6	Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.		
Coffee, Java.....cwt.	5 9 0	— 5 15 0	Turmeric, Bengal.....cwt.	0 12 0	to 0 15 0
— Cheribon.....cwt.	5 9 0	— 5 15 0	— China.....cwt.	1 0 0	— 1 10 0
— Bourbon.....cwt.	13 0 0	— 20 0 0	Zedoary.....cwt.	8 0 0	— 9 0 0
Cotton, Surat.....lb.	0 0 6	— 0 0 8	Galls, in Sorts.....cwt.	10 0 0	— 11 0 0
— Madras.....lb.	0 0 7	— 0 0 8	— Blue.....lb.	0 11 0	— 0 11 4
— Bengal.....lb.	0 0 5	— 0 0 6	— Purple and Violet.....cwt.	0 10 6	— 0 11 0
— Bourbon.....lb.	0 0 11	— 0 1 5	— Fine Violet.....cwt.	0 10 3	— 0 10 6
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.			— Good Ditto.....cwt.	0 10 0	— 0 10 3
Aloes, Epatica.....cwt.	2 0 0	— 5 5 0	— Middling Ditto.....cwt.	0 9 8	— 0 10 0
Aniseeds, Star.....cwt.	2 10 0	— 2 15 0	— Fine Violet & Copper.....cwt.	0 9 6	— 0 10 0
Borax, Refined.....cwt.	2 10 0	— 2 15 0	— Good Ditto.....cwt.	0 9 6	— 0 10 0
— Unrefined, or Tincal.....cwt.	2 5 0	— 2 10 0	— Fine & Good Copper.....cwt.	0 9 6	— 0 10 0
Camphire unrefined.....cwt.	8 15 0	— 10 0 0	— Ordinary.....cwt.	0 9 6	— 0 10 0
Cardemoms, Malabar.....lb.	0 2 3	— 0 3 3	— Fine Madras.....cwt.	0 9 6	— 0 9 11
— Ceylon.....lb.	0 1 2	— 0 1 4	— Manila.....cwt.	0 10 0	— 0 16 0
Cassia Buds.....cwt.	18 0 0	— 19 0 0	Rice.....cwt.	5 0 0	— 17 0 0
— Ligneæ.....cwt.	8 8 0	— 9 0 0	Safflower.....cwt.	0 10 0	— 1 5 0
Castor Oil.....lb.	0 0 4	— 0 1 0	Sago.....cwt.	1 10 0	— 1 10 0
China Root.....lb.	1 0 0	— 1 6 0	Saltetre, Refined.....cwt.	0 13 1	— 0 16 7
Coculus Indicus.....cwt.	0 15 0	— 1 0 0	Silk, Bengal Skein.....lb.	0 15 4	— 1 5 0
Columbo Root.....cwt.	18 0 0	— 36 0 0	— Ditto White.....cwt.	0 19 1	— 0 19 6
Dragon's Blood.....cwt.	4 0 0	— 9 0 0	— China.....cwt.	1 14 0	— 2 0 0
Gun Ammoniac, lump.....cwt.	3 0 0	— 4 5 0	— Orgazinc.....cwt.	0 5 1	— 0 9 0
— Arabic.....cwt.	3 0 0	— 12 0 0	Spices, Cinnamon.....lb.	0 3 9	— 0 5 0
— Assafetida.....cwt.	40 0 0	— 50 0 0	— Bourbon.....cwt.	0 3 0	— 0 5 0
— Benjamin.....cwt.	2 10 0	— 9 0 0	— Mace.....cwt.	0 2 6	— 0 3 10
— Galbanum.....cwt.	10 0 0	— 19 0 0	— Nutmegs.....cwt.	0 14 0	— 0 16 0
— Gambogium.....cwt.	5 0 0	— 15 0 0	— Ginger.....cwt.	0 0 8	— 0 1 6
— Myrrh.....cwt.	1 10 0	— 2 5 0	— White.....cwt.	1 8 0	— 1 10 0
— Olibanum.....cwt.	0 0 9	— 0 2 5	— Brown.....cwt.	0 15 0	— 2 0 0
Lac Lake.....lb.	0 2 3	— 0 4 3	— Tea, Bohea.....lb.	0 2 6	— 0 3 6
— Shell, Block.....cwt.	0 15 0	— 1 5 0	— Congou.....cwt.	0 3 8	— 0 4 6
— Shivered.....cwt.	0 7 0	— 0 15 0	— Souchong.....cwt.	0 3 6	— 0 3 10
Musk, China.....cwt.	0 10 0	— 0 16 0	— Campti.....cwt.	0 3 1	— 0 3 3
Nux Vomica.....cwt.	0 0 7	— 0 0 8	— Pekoe.....cwt.	0 3 1	— 0 3 7
Oil Cassia.....cwt.	0 18 0	— 1 1 0	— Hyson Skin.....cwt.	0 4 2	— 0 5 10
— Cinnamon.....cwt.	0 0 4	— 0 0 4	— Hyson.....cwt.	1 5 0	— 2 0 0
— Cloves.....cwt.	0 1 0	— 0 4 0	— Gunpowder.....cwt.	7 6 0	— 8 0 0
— Mace.....cwt.	0 0 6	— 0 2 0	Tortoiseshell.....cwt.		
— Nutmegs.....cwt.	0 16 0	— 0 18 0	Wood, Saunders Red.....ton		
Opium.....lb.					
Rhubarb.....cwt.					
Sat Ammoniac.....cwt.					
Senna.....lb.					
Turnerick, Java.....cwt.					

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 9 April—Prompt 12 July.

Licensed.—Indigo.

For Sale 17 April—Prompt 19 July.

Licensed.—Coffee—Sugar—Rice.

For Sale 22 April—Prompt 19 July.

Company's.—China and Bengal Raw Silk.

Private Trade.—China and Bengal Raw Silk and Chassun Silk.

For Sale 1 May—Prompt 26 July.

Private Trade.—Bandannoes—Blue Cloths—Madras Handkerchiefs—Shawls.

For Sale 15 May—Prompt 9 August.

Company's.—Saltetre—Pepper—Cinnamon—Mace—Nutmegs—Oil of Mace.

LONDON MARKETS.

Tuesday, Mar. 26, 1822.

Cotton.—There has been a steady demand; the purchases are not, however, on an extensive scale. At Liverpool the demand has been regular, though not brisk. The trade are the exclusive purchasers.

Coffee.—The market rather improved towards the close of last week. There have been few purchases lately by private contract.

Sugar.—The quantity of Muscovades offered for sale last week was quite inconsiderable, the few purchases made were at prices a shade higher. Molasses have been in brisk demand.

East India Company's Sale 21st inst.

3,716 bags Coffee. sound. damaged.
Samarang triage. 65s 6d a 67s 6d
Cheribon pale. 108s a 109s 99s 6d a 101s 6d
green. 106s 6d 102s a 103s
Sumatra ordinary brown. 95s a 99s

19,311 bags, &c. Sugar. sound. damp.
Bourbon dabs. 14s a 17s 14s 6d a 15s 6d
brown. 19s a 23s 16s a 20s
yellow. 24s a 25s 6d 20s 6d a 22s 6d
Java brown. 30s a 35s
yellow. 26s a 28s
grey. 30s 6d a 33s
Bengal grey. 26s 6d a 27s 6d 25s a 25s 6d
31s a 33s
34s a 35s
37s a 37s 6d

Rice.—By public sale 20th inst.: 300 barrels old rusty Carolina Rice, 26s 6d and 27s.—This forenoon 4,290 bags East-India descriptions were brought forward. 722 bags common cargo Rice sold freely at 7s 6d; 1,549 bags ordinary yellow Java were taken in at 9s, and for which 8s 6d was offered and refused: the remainder, Bengal Rice, for which offers were made 6d under the prices at which they were withdrawn, ordinary was taken in at 10s, middling 11s 6d, good white at 12s.

Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of February to the 25th of March 1822.

1822.	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent. Cons. 1780.	Navy 5 p. Cent.	Long Annuities.	Irish 5 p. Cent.	Imperial 5 p. Cent.	3 1/2 p. Cent.	Omnium.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	Old So. Sea Annuities.	New Ditto.	4 per Cent. India Bonds.	2d per Day Exchange Bills.	Consols for Account.	2. s. d. Lottery Tickets.	1822.
Feb. 26	240 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	98 1/2	103 1/2	20 1/2	—	—	90 1/2	—	248	—	79 1/2	—	45 1/2 p	2.5 p	79 78 1/2	19 18 0	Feb. 26
27	240 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	98 1/2	103 1/2	20 1/2	—	78 1/2	90 1/2	—	247	—	—	—	45 1/2 p	1d 2/4 p	79 78 1/2	—	Feb. 27
28	240 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	97 1/2	102 1/2	20 1/2	—	—	90 1/2	—	247	—	—	—	41 3/4 p	3d 1/2 p	79 78 1/2	—	Feb. 28
Mar. 1	250	79 1/2	78 1/2	97 1/2	102 1/2	20 1/2	—	—	90 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	32 40 p	1d 4 p	79 78 1/2	22 14 0	Mar. 1
2	—	—	78 1/2	—	102 1/2	20 1/2	—	—	90 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1d 4 p	78 79 1/2	—	2
4	—	—	78 1/2	—	102 1/2	20 1/2	—	—	90 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	38 40 p	1d 4 p	79 78 1/2	—	4
5	—	—	78 1/2	—	102 1/2	—	—	—	90 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	38 40 p	1d 4 p	79 78 1/2	—	5
6	—	—	78 1/2	—	102 1/2	—	—	—	90 1/2	—	—	89	—	—	43 45 p	1 4 p	79 78 1/2	—	6
7	—	—	78 1/2	—	102 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45 1/2 p	2 4 p	79 78 1/2	—	7
8	—	—	78 1/2	—	102 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52 55 p	2 4 p	78 79 1/2	—	8
9	—	—	78 1/2	—	102 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52 47 p	1 5 p	79 1/2	—	9
11	—	—	78 1/2	—	102 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49 50 p	3 6 p	79 78 1/2	—	11
12	—	—	79 1/2	—	102 1/2	—	—	103 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	49 51 p	4 7 p	79 78 1/2	—	12
13	—	—	78 1/2	—	102 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 6 p	79 78 1/2	—	13
14	—	—	79 1/2	—	102 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	87 1/2	—	—	49 48 p	1 6 p	79 78 1/2	—	14
15	—	—	79 1/2	—	103 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44 48 p	1 5 p	79 78 1/2	—	15
16	—	—	79 1/2	—	103 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46 49 p	2 8 p	79 78 1/2	—	16
18	—	—	79 1/2	—	103 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	88 1/2	—	—	53 54 p	3 7 p	79 180	—	18
19	—	—	80 1/2	—	104 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53 55 p	1 7 p	80 180 1/2	—	19
20	—	—	80 1/2	—	104 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52 55 p	2 7 p	80 181 1/2	—	20
21	—	—	80 1/2	—	104 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55 52 p	2 7 p	80 180	—	21
22	—	—	80 1/2	—	103 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53 55 p	2 7 p	80 180	—	22
23	—	—	80 1/2	—	103 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49 51 p	2 7 p	80 180 1/2	—	23

E. EYTON, Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill, and Lombard Street.

THE ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR
MAY, 1822.

Original Communications,

&c. &c. &c.

AMERICAN TRADE WITH CHINA.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR : The trade carried on by the Americans with China is a subject which at present so much engrosses the attention of commercial men, that any remarks upon it, however cursory, will, I am persuaded, not be altogether unacceptable to the readers of your Journal.

The peculiar advantages possessed by the Americans in the absence of restrictions upon their commerce, in the lowness of their import duties, and in the cheap rate at which their vessels are constructed, stored and victualled, are, as well as the enterprising spirit of that people, too notorious to be disputed : but I confess that I am not one of those who give implicit credit to the exaggerated statements of the extent of their China trade, and the profits they are said to derive from it. Many persons who have not directed their attention, either from interest or curiosity, to this subject, believe, I am well convinced, that whilst the East-India Company are forced to purchase tea from the Chinese chiefly with bullion, the Americans obtain this article by way of barter for other merchandize, which

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they either carry from their own country, or collect in their circuitous traffic with intermediate places. But, in point of fact, the specie carried to Canton by the Americans is in enormous disproportion to the merchandize they import there, as the following statement will demonstrate :

The value of merchandize imported into Canton by the Americans during four years, given in dollars, was,

In 1815-16....	605,500	
1816-17....	1,064,600	
1817-18....	1,475,828	
1818-19....	2,603,151	
		5,749,079

The quantity of dollars imported by them into that place, during the same period, was,

In 1815-16....	1,922,000	
1816-17....	4,545,000	
1817-18....	5,601,000	
1818-19....	7,414,000	
		19,482,000

Thus, upon an average of the four years, and reckoning the dollar at 4s. 4d., the value of merchandize is 311,408*l.* per annum, whilst the specie amounts to 1,055,275*l.*

The East-India Company exported from this country to China, in the
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year 1818, merchandize, consisting chiefly of woollen manufactures, to the amount of 695,114*l.*; and in 1819, to 595,625*l.*

It is pretty obvious that, as the disproportion between specie and merchandize has not sensibly diminished in the American China trade, the increase in their exports from Canton has not arisen from any increased effectual demand on the part of the Chinese; but from the avidity of the former to engross the supply of the European continent with tea and China produce, and which has led them to deluge the neighbouring countries with those goods, to the serious injury of their own present interests, and the ruin of many who have been drawn into the vortex of their speculations.

The propensity of American traders to indulge in experiments, frequently induces them to venture upon making investments both in their outward and homeward voyages, which our merchants naturally conclude to be the result of consideration; whereas they appear to be mere wild speculations, which end in the most ruinous manner to the parties engaged in them. An example of this inconsiderate eagerness of traffic appears in the large importations of cotton into America, a year or two back, which were attended with such immense loss, that the merchants were glad to re-export a considerable quantity to this country, overwhelmed as it was, and still continues to be, with that commodity, and get any price they could for it. With this, and similar examples before me, I am inclined to suspend my judgment with respect to the trade now stated to be carried on with China by the Americans in British cotton manufactures. The fact I am far from denying. Both cottons and woollens have been shipped in England on board American vessels for Canton, and it is not quite improbable that the loss of the pre-

sent speculators may be followed hereafter by general permanent benefit, from a taste for these productions being excited in China, as in other parts of the East. But, though open to conviction upon this subject, I am still unconvinced that this trade can now be beneficial to the British merchant, being persuaded that the obstacles are still in existence which have defeated the efforts made by the East-India Company, whose character, influence, resources, and advantages in many respects have enabled them to make efforts to attain this object (the success of which their interest is concerned to secure), beyond the power of individual merchants.

The success which it is acknowledged the Americans have had in extending their traffic in tea, China silks (as well as in pepper), with Europe, we must remember has been purchased by some loss of mercantile respectability and character, upon which is raised that fabric of *credit*, so essential to a commercial nation. This has resulted from their breaches of contract, dishonouring of bills, and a certain species of chicanery in their transactions, the almost unavoidable consequence of their extensive, but ill-judged projects, which has affixed a kind of reproach to them, in the opinion even of the Chinese, who, though far from being scrupulously honest in their dealings, are fully sensible of the advantages of dealing with the British merchant.

In short, the American trader, who is often owner, merchant, and captain, frequently resembles some of our great *doers* at home, who make a great dash, which, if successful, enriches them; and if it fails, the loss, by the contrivance of the projector, falls principally upon those with whom they deal.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ANTI-JONATHAN.

NARVALLUM COTTA or CROTON OIL.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: There has been lately brought from the East-Indies an article which promises to occupy a distinguished place in the *Materia Medica*; I allude to the *Narvallum Cotta* oil, as it is called, which is obtained from the seeds of the *Croton Tiglium*, or *Grana Molucca*. The former is a dark yellow or brownish liquid, rather viscid than otherwise, possessing little scent; the latter are whitish unctuous kernels, each about the size of a coffee berry, enclosed in a slight husk or shell.

The efficacy of this oil in producing evacuations is astonishingly great. A very small quantity operates almost immediately upon the strongest constitutions; but such is the potency of the medicine, that unless it be administered with caution, serious consequences ensue.

In a printed *circular*, containing a letter from Mr. Conwell, of the Hon. Company's Medical Establishment, Fort St. George, and some extracts and opinions respecting the Croton oil, it is stated that it was not heretofore used in Europe; but I find, by a communication from Dr. Nimmo of Glasgow, published in the *Quarterly Journal*, No. 25, that the croton seeds were known as a purgative medicine centuries ago, but were disused by reason of their excessive acrimony, the violence of their operation, and the danger arising at times from employing them.

Mr. Conwell states, in the *circular*, that one drop of the oil is the usual dose for a grown person, which, according to circumstances, is increased to two or three. It may be formed into pills, with any proper substance, or rubbed with sugar, adding ten drachms of peppermint water to make a draught. He adds that he has used the oil for eighteen months, and can conscientiously recommend it as the speediest, most effectual, and safe purge

he ever employed. It further appears that an excess in the dose acts by vomiting, especially in foul stomachs; that it is a powerful evacuent of the bile, and is administered successfully by the Malays as an hydrogogue (in dropsical cases). Two grains of the extract of catechu are sometimes used in the dose, to correct its acrimony.

Several experiments are detailed by Dr. Nimmo, in the communication referred to, made by him upon the oil, and also upon the seeds, which he treated with alcohol and purified oil of turpentine. The result evinced that the alcoholic solution was the best mode of administering the active principle of the croton oil, and furnished the means of readily proportioning the dose to the various circumstances of the cases under treatment. He adds a prescriptive formula, adapted to counteract the uneasy feelings produced by the medicine in the mouth and throat. In most of the numerous cases in which it was thus administered by Dr. Nimmo, no vomiting or even nausea followed; and purging was induced in a space of time between half an hour and three hours after the dose was administered.

Among the cases mentioned by Dr. N., is that of a lady who had used the most powerful medicines, and undergone a course of mercurial inunction, for the cure of abdominal dropsy, and who was relieved from almost a hopeless condition, and ultimately cured, by the alcoholic solution of the croton oil. In cases of mania, arising from intemperance and other causes, it has been found equally efficacious.

In the course of the paper, Dr. Nimmo introduces the following observations, which may be serviceable to the purchasers of the oil, and to medical practitioners:

“ From the difference of effect which

has been noticed by those who have examined the action of the croton oil, there is room for suspecting that, in many instances, additions have been made to the real oil, and to such practices it is manifest there is a strong temptation, from the high price at which it is sold, and the facility with which adulteration can be practised, without any apparent means of detection. The observations and experiments stated, it is hoped, will be found to furnish the ready means of detection. Let a very light phial be counterpoised in an accurate balance; pour into it fifty grains or more of the croton oil; add alcohol which has been digested upon olive oil, of which it dissolves so little, as not to injure in the smallest degree the alcoholic solution for subsequent use; agitate well; pour off the solution and add more alcohol in the same manner, until the dissolved portion is diffused in such a proportion of alcohol, that each half dram measure shall contain equal to one dose of the croton oil for an adult: by placing the phial over the fire to evaporate what remains of the alcohol in the bottle; if the remainder be to that which has been abstracted by the alcohol as fifty-five to forty-five, the oil is genuine: if olive oil or any other oil little soluble in alcohol has been added, the residuum will be in larger proportion; but if castor oil has been employed, the proportion of the residue will be smaller than in the genuine solution."

Mr. Marshall, Assistant Surgeon at Baricheur, near Surat, estimates the dose of one drop of the oil contained in two pills, as equal in power to a drachm of jalap, or six grains of calomel, and an ounce of Epsom salts. He says that the great advantage of the purge appears to be the smallness of the bulk necessary to obtain the desired effect. In two cases he mentions, it would have been impossible for the patient to swallow a sufficient quantity of any other purgative. He concludes, "none of the drastic purges are so certain, none so rapid in their action, and none so little annoying, by griping or nausea. I found the dose of one drop very successful in cases of diseased spleen, where the patients were obliged to have their bowels daily emptied: an omission of this precaution being almost inevitably followed by a paroxysm of fever. By managing the exhibition of the medicine so as to ensure its operation an hour or two before the time of the expected attack, it was almost certainly obviated."

As I am convinced that you will rejoice with me at any prospect of the productions of our eastern empire becoming more beneficial to the parent country, especially in a point so interesting as the art which diminishes the physical evils of existence, I make no apology for sending you this, and am, Sir, &c. &c.

©.

COASTING VOYAGE FROM PONDICHERRY TO GOA.

(From a Journal of the late Dr. Lind of Windsor.—Originally communicated to the Asiatic Journal.)

ON the 14th Feb. 1780, at 10 P. M. we anchored in Pondicherry Roads, and next morning Capt. Cooper and I went on shore to see the place, and to wait on the English Commandant. There I met Mr. Wilson, a surgeon belonging to the English troops, who carried me to his house, where I re-

ceived every kind of civility, besides a great deal of information respecting the diseases of India. In the evening he took me out in an open chaise, to shew me the town and surrounding country. I staid with him that night, and next day embarked to proceed on our voyage.

The town of Pondicherry, which was the principal settlement of the French on the Coromandel coast, is very extensive, and is said to have contained ninety thousand inhabitants. The streets are wide, with a row of trees on each side, and all at right angles with each other. The houses are neat and convenient, although inferior in size and taste to the elegant and superb houses of the English at Madras, which from their fine stucco, infinitely more beautiful than the finest alabaster, their Palladian style, and large size, greatly resemble, in outside appearance, Italian palaces. Within, however, they are much inferior; the furniture consisting only of large floor mats, cane chairs and sofas, some handsome lustres, and lanterns hanging from the ceiling, with bare stucco walls, without the fine pictures of European palaces. The pageantry of a numerous attendance, splendid palanquins and equipages, and fine clothes, with very good tables, are of a piece with their houses, and occasion by their expense the ruin of numbers, or at least prevent them from acquiring fortunes, to enable them to return to their native country. Before the last war, both the public and private buildings of Pondicherry were the finest in India: but these were shamefully razed to the ground by the English. Now that the place has fallen into our hands a second time, only the fortifications and public buildings are demolished; the private houses which had been built more for convenience than show, being left uninjured. The town, on the land side, is bounded by flat fields, which can be overflowed with water collected in reservoirs on the high grounds about three miles to the north-west of the town, or refreshed, from time to time, with such quantities, as may render them extremely fertile. These fields, when the place is attacked, constitute its strongest defence, since, by being inundated, they render it impregnable on that side; and at

all other times, the inhabitants are furnished with vegetables and fruits in the greatest abundance. The mud walls and ditches which enclose the different fields, are so constructed, as to render it an endless task for an enemy to attempt to let off the water as the English experienced during the last siege. As the French inhabitants have mostly returned to Europe, the little trade that is now carried on there, added to the ruinous state of the fortifications, gives the place, at present, a melancholy and deserted appearance.

Here we took in the troops we were to carry to Surat. We sailed from Pondicherry on the 17th, and on the 21st saw the north end of the famous Island of Ceylon.

Ceylon, an island particularly noted for the production of cinnamon, is about three hundred English miles in length, and from forty to a hundred in breadth. It is, I believe, the most delightful spot on the globe; hence Paradise is said to have been situated in it. Its grounds are finely broken by stupendous mountains and innumerable beautiful hills, whose gently-sloping sides are covered with fragrant woods. The mountains and hills send forth an infinity of rivulets which water and fertilize its plains. It has several very good harbours, particularly Trincomalley, which is reckoned the finest and most commodious in the known world. We were some days coasting along this delicious island, and at length stretched over from it to Cape Comorin.

Cape Comorin, the southernmost point of Hindostan, in common with Cape Horn in South America, and the Cape of Good Hope in Africa, has a chain of mountains extending from it almost to the north pole of our globe. This chain of mountains, before it reaches Bengal, separates into two branches, one running northward through Bengal, China, and Kattahay; the other westward through Candahar, Persia, and Russia. It is

this stupendous bulwark of nature which influences the weather on the coasts of India, viz. the Coromandel coast on the east side, and the Malabar on the west. Whilst it gives to the one delightful weather, with pleasant and gentle gales, the other is involved in black devouring tempests, accompanied with deluges of rain, roaring thunder, and sheets of lightning. Every six months they have these alternate changes of weather. It is only at the beginning of these changes, when the winds have the most violent struggle, that they prove particularly dreadful to the mariner. This is the breaking of the monsoon. After the first violence of the monsoon is over, rains become pleasant to the inhabitant of the shore, by cooling the air, and refreshing the earth, which then becomes covered with delightful verdure, fine vegetables, and rich fruits.

March the 4th, we proceeded as high up the Malabar coast as Anjenga, a small settlement of the English, which furnishes a considerable quantity of pepper to the East-India Company.

On the 6th we arrived at Cochin, the principal settlement of the Dutch, on the Malabar coast. Here we stayed till the 10th.

The entrance into Cochin, which place is situated on a fine river, is very similar to the entrance into Portsmouth harbour. But as the banks of the river are covered with cocoa-nut and palmyra trees, their vegetable appearance has a somewhat different aspect. This town originally belonged to the Portuguese. It is regularly fortified, but the works are very inferior to those of our chief settlements in India; they are sufficient, however, to repel any of the country Powers, and I have some doubts whether ours, which cost such immense sums, could withstand a regular siege by Europeans. There is a single rampart at Madras, which cost £100,000. It appears to me, therefore, that the object of the frugal

Dutch is as completely answered as if they had incurred ten times the expense. Their trade is carried on in the same way, with steadiness and frugality, and consequently with success. As the Dutch admit of toleration in religion, the happy natives enjoy their superstitions without molestation, and carry on their trade with advantage both to themselves and the Dutch.

The Black Town, which is a mile from the White Town, is beautifully situated between the river and delightful groves of cocoa-nut trees. These groves are filled with the huts and little plantations of the natives, which latter abound in beautiful flowering trees, delicious fruits, and useful vegetables. These, together with the multitude of charming birds which inhabit these pleasant groves, and the coolness of their shades, make them truly enchanting.

In the Black Town is a very good bazar; the shops in the bazar are like those to be met with all over India, small houses, or most commonly huts which have a projecting part in front, supported by posts or wooden pillars, under which the goods are exposed to sale. This roof, or projection, is generally raised about two feet above the level of the street, and is made of nothing but mud or clay. Here the shopkeeper sits cross-legged like a pagod, disposing of his various articles: he is generally naked, with only a piece of cloth about his middle. It is a very odd and striking scene to a European, to see in an evening, the streets of the bazars all lighted up, and crowded with thousands of people, either almost naked or dressed like women, every one of them with earrings, gold and silver bracelets, and rings on their wrists and fingers. In one street are money-changers, in another shoemakers, in a third grain of every kind, in a fourth fish, in a fifth chinaware, and so on. The noise of the people, who always speak when dealing as if they were in a passion, the smell of the oil in their

lamps, and of that which they rub on their bodies, mixed with the scents of fragrant woods, which they keep burning before their gods, the sound of drums and discordant musical instruments in the pagodas, together with the suffocating heat of the weather, the cow-coaches, and every thing about them, form a scene by which every sense is affected in a manner before unknown, and communicate sensations to the wondering stranger similar to what he might experience if he were transported into another world.

The Jews' Town, which is neatly built, joins the Black Town, only separated from it by the miserable palace of the king of the adjacent country (the King of Cochin), who lives there to be under the protection of the Dutch. The Jews' Town is situated in the same delightful manner as the Black Town.

Cochin is plentifully supplied with every thing. There is a large tavern, with good accommodation for strangers; and every one is ready to serve and supply you with whatever you want, though doubtless only for the sake of your money.

After leaving Cochin, and coasting up along shore, we passed Calicut, remarkable for being the first place the Portuguese arrived at, after their discovery of a passage to the East-Indies by the Cape of Good Hope: it belongs to Hyder Ally. Here we first put our men under arms, and kept the ship clear for action, lest we should be attacked by a Mahratta fleet.

On the 25th, we saw Ananore, a Portuguese settlement situated on a hill, in a pretty bay; and on Tuesday the 23d, we cast anchor at the mouth of Goa River. I was exceedingly pleased with the thoughts of seeing the great and mighty metropolis of the Portuguese, once the Lords and Masters of this coast, and the terror of all India. Goa is situated about fifteen miles from the sea, on an island about thirty miles in circumference, which is separated from the main land

by the two mouths of the river, so that vessels may go up to the city by either branch: the northern, however, is the best and shortest passage. These mouths are guarded by three forts, one on the peninsula of Barr, to the north; another on a point of the Island of Goa, in the middle; and a third on the peninsula of Marmagon Salset, on the south. Immediately over a rising ground, above the middle fort, is a large monastery, situated on the summit of a beautiful hill covered with wood. The mouths of the river are each about three miles broad, and with the forts, the monastery, and the charming aspect of the country, present a grand and beautiful appearance.

Next day, Capt. Cooper, Mr. Bartlet, Lieuts. Wilson and Wright, Surgeon Gordon and myself, went up to the city. The river, in many places, bears a great resemblance to the River Thames. The spot where the Governor resides (about eight miles from the mouth of the river) has much the same character as the ground about the Observatory at Greenwich; but here is the devil's observatory, the Court of Inquisition. The Governor lives in it himself. The Inquisition was abolished some few years ago, but this bloody wretch has instituted it again, in hopes of acquiring a fortune by the most iniquitous and cruel of all possible means. At this place is a choultry, or inn; we proceeded however up the river. On the right we passed the Ponte de Pingam, a bridge, or rather an immense broad stone pier, a mile and three-quarters in length; it not only forms a grand and noble communication between the residence of the Governor and the country near the city of Goa, but also keeps off the river from a tract of very fine rice grounds. After proceeding a little above this bridge we came in sight of Goa, rising in the form of an amphitheatre, and covering the hill on which it stands with superb and magnificent buildings. The river and surrounding landscape are equally fine and grand;

all over the country, for an extent of many miles, are beautiful rising grounds or hills, covered with woods, on the summit of each of which is some elegant church or chapel, belonging to one Saint or another; and the scene is closed by the distant lofty mountains of the Gauts.

We landed in a suburb two miles below the city, but could find no house that would furnish us with any accommodation. One Portuguese gentleman, however, was kind enough to give us a glass of wine and water. We then proceeded to the city, and landed at a flight of stairs, of a noble appearance, but in a very dilapidated state, close by the great gate of the city. In this place there were only a few black fellows repairing the steps. When we entered the gates we found no guards or people to interrupt our entrance with troublesome questions. But how great was our surprise, when we came within the town, to see noble streets destitute of inhabitants, and houses and churches almost or entirely in ruins. Such is the fate of cities and nations! This once great city, and the nation to which it belonged, are both fallen into ruin, misery, and contempt; the effects of dreadful

cruelty and vile superstition. Here none of the industrious and opulent natives of India can reside, as their fortunes would soon procure them a place in the Inquisition. Riches are dangerous to the best Catholic; even beggary, and an implicit obsequiousness to their superstitious masters, cannot induce them to withhold from annually burning a number of unfortunate wretches to feast their barbarous cruelty. We visited several of the churches, and saw only a few half-starved priests. Goa was abandoned about ten years ago on account of a pestilential fever, which raged in it for some time. Orders have lately arrived from Portugal to repair the city; and it is again to be made a Viceroyalty. Having fully satisfied ourselves by the contemplation of the miserable condition of this place, we returned to the choultry in hopes of obtaining a good dinner; in this expectation, however, we were as much disappointed, as we had been in regard to the grandeur and flourishing state of Goa, for we could scarcely get any thing to eat but some poisonous oysters. I paid dearly for my repast, and several lost their lives.—In the evening we returned on board the *Atlas*.

INDIAN MANUFACTURES.

No. II.

LIME OR CHUNAM.

THE consumption of this article in Bombay is great; and as nature has been bountiful in her dispensation, the difficulty of the lime-burner is but slight, and he is amply repaid for his trouble.

For the finer sort, recourse is had to shells. These are burnt in small heaps, by the fishermen, husbandmen, and their wives and others, in their leisure hours, and as the employment requires no capital but industry, it adds something to their scanty means.

The greater part of the lime used for building, is made from the coarse coral or madrepora, that is produced on the numerous sea reefs that stretch off from our island, whence it is brought by the fishermen at their leisure, for about three-quarters a rupee per ton. Besides this,

there is a red carbonate of lime dug up in the centre of the island, not far from Mahim, which, however, does not appear to yield a better lime than that from the madrepora, which is by no means very white.

There is also a round and very heavy pebble brought from the main land, which appears to have been dug out of a pit of pure lime, being covered with a white dust, and when broken exhibits a beautiful sparry appearance.

But though we are furnished in such abundance with this material, we cannot attain to the perfection of either Madras or Bengal, in the ornamental part of plastering; but this must be attributed to the quality of the water, rather than to the lime or want of adroitness in our workmen.—*Bom. Gaz.*

CHARLES CARTWRIGHT, Esq.

IN a subsequent division of our present number,* we have adverted to the retirement of this gentleman from the Company's Service; and as we trust our pages form, not only an imperishable, but *impartial* record of every event connected with our Indian Empire, both at home and abroad, we cannot pass over this circumstance without particular mention; we propose, therefore, very briefly to state, for the information of our readers, such particulars as occur to us of the public life of one of the oldest and most valuable of the East-India Company's servants.

Mr. Cartwright was appointed, in 1768, a clerk in the Accountant's Office. In the early years of service, in a public situation, few circumstances can be expected to occur of sufficient importance to warrant insertion in a biographical memoir of this nature: it is sufficient therefore to say, that at a very early period he gave promise of those talents, which subsequently raised him to the distinguished station of Accountant-General.

Mr. Cartwright was actively employed in all those important discussions, relating to the financial affairs of the East-India Company, which occupied the attention of the Legislature and the Court of Directors, in the years 1772, 1781, and 1783; and more particularly in the latter year, when he assisted the late Accountant-General, Mr. Richardson, in bringing to maturity the Commutation Act (so called from the circumstance of the high duties then payable on tea being *commuted* for a tax upon windows): a measure by which immense advantages have been secured to the Company; whilst, by the increased consumption of tea, and by the abolition of smuggling, the public revenue has in an equal degree been benefited.

About the same period he published a list of all the duties payable to the

Crown upon Goods imported from India and China; he also drew up a statement of the various branches of the business of the Accountant's Office, detailing the *principles* upon which it was conducted, and which previously were but imperfectly understood.

In 1785, Mr. Cartwright was appointed Deputy Accountant-General. His active disposition in that station soon became apparent. The management of the accounts of the Private Trade, which passed the Company's sales, has usually devolved upon the Deputy-Accountant. At this time the rules and regulations affecting the Commanders and Officers in the Company's service, in the conduct of their Privilege Trade, were imperfectly known amongst the parties most interested in their observance; hence many irregularities, the result of ignorance rather than design, subjected them to the infliction of fines, or to the displeasure of the Court of Directors. To remedy these inconveniences, Mr. Cartwright, with great labour, compiled "An Abstract of the Orders and Resolutions of the Court of Directors, and of other documents relating to the pains and penalties to which the Commanders and Officers of ships were subject, for breach of orders, illicit trade, &c." We need not say that this work was held in the highest estimation, by the persons for whose use and guidance it was intended.

In 1793, a new charter for twenty-one years was granted to the East-India Company. The exertions of Mr. Cartwright on this occasion, in the preparation of accounts and statements required by the late Lord Melville and the Legislature, and by the Court of Directors, were incessant, and highly useful. In 1798, upon the death of Mr. Richardson, he was, by a unanimous vote of the Court of Directors, appointed Accountant-General.

Soon after this event, he brought to

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* Vide Home Intelligence.

maturity that great legislative measure, the child of his persevering and unwearied industry, the warehousing of merchandize imported from the East-Indies without payment of duty. It must be within the recollection of many of our readers, that the heavy duties of Customs, to which imports from India were liable, were required in the first instance to be paid to the Crown, although by far the greater proportion of those imports were afterwards exported, and the duties thereon repaid by Government in the shape of drawbacks. Great inconvenience hence resulted: for whilst an unnecessary and burthensome advance of capital was required by the merchant, a most fruitful opportunity of fraud upon the revenue was afforded, in the claim and payment of those drawbacks. These circumstances did not escape the sagacious observation of Mr. Cartwright, and after a long and protracted deliberation between the Court of Directors and the officers of the Crown, he had the satisfaction of seeing this important measure carried into a law: 39th Geo. III, c. 59.

The East-India Warehousing Act was the primary step in that system, which has since been pursued with such advantageous effect in the general commerce of the country; and we hesitate not to say, that Mr. Cartwright is fairly entitled to the merit of first suggesting, and ultimately bringing into operation a measure, the direct tendency of which has been to make the British Empire the emporium of the commerce of the world.

Many more subordinate, but not unimportant advantages, resulted to the East-India Company from the adoption of this judicious law. Amongst others, the discontinuance of the allowance denominated *tratt*, the abolition of which, whilst it simplified commercial transactions, saved to the Company a sum little short of 100,000*l.* per annum.

The productive employment of the Company's surplus cash was also a suggestion of Mr. Cartwright.

At the renewal of the Company's

Charter, in 1813, the abilities of Mr. Cartwright were again called into action, by the formation of those voluminous accounts which were exhibited before, and minutely canvassed by both Houses of Parliament. His examination before the Committees continued during many days, and occupied a prodigious space in the Reports of those Committees, and afforded ample evidence of his extensive knowledge of every department of the Company's Revenue and Trade. In fact, it triumphantly established the often controverted proposition that the Company's trade, instead of being indebted to India for commercial capital, actually contributed to her assistance, by large advances on account of her political expenditure.

Thus we have traced a feeble outline of the public life of this highly distinguished individual. Who can venture to offend his delicacy by recording his private acts of benevolence to those around him? They are deeply engraven, whence they can never be effaced.

Many indeed there are, who make his friendship their highest boast; who owe their rise and progress in the service to his kindness; and who, brought up under his guidance, have been, by his powerful interest and recommendation, selected for some of the most responsible appointments in the Company's service both at home and abroad.

Mr. Cartwright's first letter of resignation was offered to the Court in 1819, when, with the kindest expressions of regard and consideration, he was requested for a short time to continue his services. But the duties of his office pressing too heavily upon him, he lately renewed his solicitation to be permitted to retire, and on the 25th March this permission was granted him, accompanied by a liberal and well-merited pension. His retirement has been followed by a vote of the Court of Directors, expressing their high sense of his valuable services during a period of FIFTY-FOUR YEARS.

REPORT ON THE POPULATION, &c. OF THE TOWN AND SUBURBS OF MARLBOROUGH, IN THE ISLAND OF SUMATRA.

(From the "Proceedings of the Agricultural Society established in Sumatra 1820," Vol. I.)*

To the Hon. Sir T. S. Raffles, Lieut.
Governor, &c.

HONOURABLE SIR: We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, under date the 3d July last, and to enclose for your information the various Tables required, No. 1 to 10 inclusive, together with the General Census.

No pains or labour have been spared to secure to these documents an accuracy, both in generals and details, commensurate with the importance of the subject they are intended to illustrate, and we hold ourselves pledged to the utmost fidelity and precision in the compilation of them.

The pressure of official avocations does not admit of our entering so amply into the subject as we could wish. It is proposed, therefore, merely to give a summary outline of the most prominent and characteristic features in the history of each individual tribe, and thence to deduce such inferences as may lead to a just and rational conclusion of the present state of society among them. Little need be said of the Europeans and their descendants, or of foreigners; and the history of the native chiefs and buguese officers will necessarily be comprized in that of the Malayan tribes.

The population of *Europeans and their descendants* consists of the Hon. Company's civil and military servants, with their families, and of such persons as are employed in the public offices under Government.

Exclusive of these, there are a few who have no emolument from the State, and who depend upon their industry for their success, in the commercial and agricultural speculations in which they are engaged.

It is principally owing to the enterprising spirit and persevering industry of the Europeans and their descendants, that the primeval forests of Sumatra have been reclaimed from their native wildness, and converted into spacious plantations of the most promising and highly cultivated spice trees, rivalling in luxuriance of appearance and quality of produce the trees in their native clime, and securing to Great Britain a participation in this lucrative

branch of traffic. The capital vested in these plantations is very great, in consequence of the high price of labour and rice; and they have been the means, not only of affording support to many who would otherwise have been bereft of it, but of creating a spirit of emulation and industry among the people.

Having the success of their spice speculation principally in view, and not sufficient capital for ulterior agricultural pursuits, the Europeans and their descendants have neglected other objects of cultivation, with the exception of one gentleman who engaged in a coffee plantation, but failed, from an improper choice of soil and injudicious management. The domestic establishments of the old settlers consist chiefly of Neas people and Malays, but new comers generally employ natives of Bengal.

The *Foreigners* consist of Portuguese, Dutch, French and Germans, many of whom have no visible means of livelihood. Those who have, are chiefly employed in the lower and more humble occupations of life, as inferior overseers of plantations or of working parties. Notwithstanding, however, the inertness of their lives, and their want of occupation, they are on the whole peaceable subjects, and do not give much trouble to the police.

The *Chinese* are an industrious and hard-working people, but extremely jealous and envious of any success or pre-eminence of another of their tribe. They set a high price upon their labour, which is an obstacle to the general employment of them; but their perseverance and physical strength adapt them well for agricultural labours, and particularly for bringing new lands into tillage. Their disposition, in point of activity, may well be contrasted with that of the Malayan tribes which surround them. They are more attached to commercial than agricultural pursuits, and follow the latter only in cases of an overflowing capital, or diminished trade. Their habits and natural bias involve them in speculations, which end either in total ruin or in a comfortable independency. This speculative propensity is their prevailing character, and is sufficiently ostensible in

* Published in Batavia.

their general predilection for games of chance.

A few of them smoke opium, although they are averse from acknowledging it to Europeans. They import stock, oil, gambier, and various trifling articles from Padang, and such commodities from Java as are suited to this market. They also rear hogs, and are very successful in the cultivation of various vegetables, and sugarcane, which they can always dispose of to good account. Of those who are engaged in trade, but few have capital or credit to any extent; formerly they had both, from the prevailing practice among the European merchants of selling their goods by wholesale to a Hong, or company, consisting of three or four respectable traders in the bazar; and these again retailed their purchases at a profit to the Malayan merchants. Ten of the original settlers remain, and these came first to Batavia and Bali in junks, whence they arrived at Fort Marlborough, and settled as retail traders in the bazar. Soon after the arrival of the Commissioner, a contract was entered into with the Captain of a Portuguese ship to invite and transport to the settlement as many handicraftsmen and others as his vessel could accommodate, for whom he was to receive a suitable freight payable by the Government on their arrival. Upwards of three hundred accordingly arrived from Macao, many of whom were employed by the Company as artificers, and others by individuals as cultivators of the soil, on paying the amount of their passage-money to the Government, and giving them adequate wages. Numbers fell victims to the course of their probation; others, labouring under the pressure of want and disappointment, emigrated to other countries; and out of a party of nineteen that had reached Moosee in progress to Palembang, with the view of bettering their fortunes, eighteen were cut off by the natives, under the expectation of acquiring booty, and only one returned to tell the tale. Of this importation only about fifty now remain.

The Chinese not engaged in commerce, are employed as carpenters, gardeners, bricklayers, blacksmiths, shoemakers, bakers, barbers, painters, glaziers, fishermen, and day labourers. A few have recently embarked in spice planting and mixed cultivation, and from their knowledge of

manures and habitual industry, bid fair to become successful.

They are governed by a captain and lieutenant, who sit on the bench, and have a voice with the chiefs of the country in the administration of justice. These settle all trifling disputes among them, which are not of sufficient importance for cognizance by the Pangeran's court. From their gross manner of living, they are subject to severe attacks of disease, to the violence of which they frequently fall victims. They intermarry with each other, and are very expensive in their marriage festivals. They celebrate their new year with a good deal of shew and pomp, and deprecate the wrath of the evil demon by an annual sacrifice of a hog and a goat, under the idea that he has the power of clouding all their future prospects. In every house there is the representation of a tutelar saint, on each side of which they burn candles of red wax every evening, and a little benjamin. The Chinese temple is called Topaiking, in which are placed one large and four smaller images, carved out of wood and gilt. Of these, the largest sits in the middle of two of the smaller images, and the other two are placed in front. This they light up twice a month, at change and full of the moon, and burn benjamin, the incense called garoo, and sandal-wood. They have no regular priests, but the charge of the Topaiking is committed to eleven of the most respectable men among them, elected annually. The expenses of this establishment are defrayed by voluntary contributions, and the surplus is lent out to individuals on usurious interest. All oaths are administered at the Topaiking, and the ceremony observed on this occasion is the decapitation of a fowl.

Mendicity is very rare amongst them. Their women are prolific, but of late years the population has decreased in consequence of emigration to more favoured spots, owing to the want of employment and depressed state of trade.

The *Free Bengalees* are either runaway lascars from ships, or persons who have arrived from India in the capacity of servants, or convicts who have served out their allotted time. By far the greatest proportion consists of Mussulmans. Here however they relax considerably in the religious observances required by their respective persuasions.

They are industrious, and some of them have amassed a little property, and live comfortably. Many of them are employed as domestic servants. Some of them follow the occupations of bricklayers, carpenters, washermen, tailors, and butchers. Others keep buffaloes and carts, which they employ in transporting baggage, materials for building, firewood and charcoal from the country, &c. A few are employed in the spice plantations. One of them, who at one time held an ostensible employ under the Government, is the proprietor of a very thriving spice plantation. They intermarry with women of their own cast, and also with the natives of the country, by whom they get families: but many of them have recently returned to Bengal, or emigrated to other countries.

The Neas inhabitants came originally from Pulo Neas as slaves, and such as are free have been emancipated from time to time by their masters for their good conduct. About forty years ago upwards of fifty of them were imported by Diong Moodah, thirty-five of whom he manumitted at his death; and these were the first free Neas people in the place.

They are very expert in carpentry and house-building, and most of them earn their livelihood in this way. They are fair in their complexions, and a stout, well made, good looking set of people, though small in stature.

Many of their women are handsome, and they are generally prolific, so that population is on the increase with them. Licentiousness and dissipation are not among their vices, and murders among them are very rare. They are not addicted to gambling or smoking opium. Many of them are employed as domestics, and they are in general passionate in their dispositions, though not vindictive, as has been imputed to them. They are dexterous in cupping, which the operator performs by making several scarifications on the spot fixed upon for the operation, with a small knife, so as to draw blood, and upon this he places the large aperture of the horn of a buffalo, and exhausts the air by suction with his mouth applied to the smaller opening. A spot of ground is allotted for their accommodation in the vicinity of the Settlement, and they are placed under the immediate superintendence of a chief,

called Pungooloo, who adjusts all trivial disputes among them, and has a seat on the bench. They have no religion, but universally cut the foreskin at the age of eight or ten years, and most of those that have been born in Sumatra embrace Mahomedanism. Their ceremony of giving evidence on oath is accompanied by the discharge of a musket. They are industrious, but poor, being entirely dependent for their subsistence on their daily labour and their stock of hogs, which they rear for their own use as well as for sale. They also plant yams, arum esculentum, and other edible vegetables. Their houses are well constructed, and considerably elevated from the ground; and the walls, instead of being perpendicular, are made to slant outwards, from the bottom upwards, in which respect they differ from the common architecture of the country. They marry by semando, and the antaran for a virgin is from fifty to a hundred dollars, and for a widow twenty-five dollars. The marriage by joojoor is not known among them. They are on the whole a healthy race of men, and many of them attain a respectable old age. Some of their customs bear a close affinity to those of the rude condition of uncivilized life. When a person is taken seriously ill, the Dukoon, or medical attendant, beats the gong with great vehemence from the top of the house, invoking the sun by day, and the moon by night, for their favourable interposition with the good spirit in behalf of the patient. This ceremony occupies from one to seven days, during which time no one in the house is permitted to eat salt or pepper, and the members of the family encircle their necks with wreaths of coconut leaves, and offer up sacrifices of fowls and hogs. Their language is very guttural and harsh, but not of difficult acquisition. Many words of it resemble those of similar import in the language of the Battas and Lampoons, and it would appear that they have one and the same origin.

The first importation of *Bengal convicts* took place in 1797, consisting of about one hundred persons, since which period several additions have been made to them from time to time. They are employed on the public roads, spice plantations, salt-works, and wharf, and in the capacity of syces and grass-cutters, and of coolies and compounders at the hospital and dis-

penary; a few of them are handicraftsmen. Occasionally they commit depredations on the more peaceful inhabitants, and require a vigilant superintendence. They have made frequent attempts to escape from the Settlement, in some of which they have been successful; and it is said that there are several of these runaways now at Palembang. On two occasions they have been apprehended and brought back by the country people, on consideration of receiving a remuneration. The monthly sum of three hundred rupees has been recently appropriated for the encouragement of deserving convicts, and a promised melioration of their condition in the event of good conduct has also been held out to them; which, with the punishment that has been awarded to some recovered runaways, will, it is to be hoped, prevent desertion in future. Some stimulus appeared evidently to be wanting, to induce a greater degree of willingness and exertion in the execution of their duties. They are well lodged and clothed; receive one rupee per mensem, and a liberal allowance of rice, salt, tobacco, and ghee, or a compensation in money for it; but it is very common with them to sell a great portion of their rice, and to live on the remainder, and by their wits, in the best way they can. The gourdans generally receive one dollar per mensem as fixed pay, and some of them more. They are industrious and active enough in their own private pursuits, and many of them have amassed small sums of money by keeping cows and retailing milk, and by lending money on usurious interest. They frequently intermingle with the natives of the place, or with Coffee women, but have few children. Several have been invalided, and receive a pension from the Company. There are several parties among them that are constantly aiming at outwitting each other, and on these occasions they spare no pains to effect their purpose; so that their declarations are to be received with the greatest possible circumspection. They frequently return to their native country after their period of transportation, often much richer than they came, whilst others prefer remaining on the Island. It would be very desirable if their lines could be surrounded with a secure pallisade, or a broad deep ditch with a drawbridge thrown across it, so as to prevent them from pro-

ceeding on their predatory excursions at night.

The *Coffrees* came originally from Africa and Madagascar, upwards of sixty years ago, but not above forty-five of the original importation now remain. They were imported by the Company as slaves, and were all emancipated by the Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor shortly after his arrival in 1818. Many of the women who have children to provide for, prefer working for the Company on the same terms as during their slavery, to the precarious employment of private individuals. The race has degenerated much, from intermixture with the natives, but the descendants of the original importation are tall and very athletic, and retain all the muscularity and strength of their sires.

They worship idols of wood or stone, but those who have been born and bred on the Island affect to be Mahomedans. A few of them have slaves of their own, and raise hogs for sale, and cultivate vegetables; but they are generally very poor, and naturally lazy, improvident, and headstrong; so much so, that it is with difficulty they can find employment with private individuals. They hardly seem sensible of the benefits of emancipation, and are much given to intoxication; indeed they teach their children from their early infancy to imbibe spirits. They are on the whole a bad race of people, and practise all the vices of their own country, in addition to those of the Malays. The secret administration of poisons is very common with them, and many of them have fallen victims to this practice. Their women are prolific, but two-thirds of their children die in early infancy, from neglect and want of care, on which account population with them is much on the decrease. During the conspiracy of Raja Mooda, in 1780, they were embodied into a militia corps, and were of some service. They are placed under a Datu, who attends at the court-house on days allotted for business, but has no seat on the bench.

The *Malayan* population is mixed, consisting of Buggueses, Javanese, Atchenese, and settlers from the interior of Padang and Menangkabaw and their descendants, who are a race altogether distinct from the people in the interior or aborigines of the country. Four Datus were originally placed over these tribes,

named Datu Permadkau, Datu Agampiaman, Datu Sumpai Melalo, and Datu Bundar Supulu; the jurisdiction of the latter extended from Ayer aji South, to Padang North, with the interior including Menangkabaw, and the tega-blas cotto: hence is derived the origin of the four present Datus of Bencoolen. The increase and ramification of the population, however, gave rise of necessity to the election of one Datu to each bazar, but these being of modern date are not regarded with the same respect as the Datus of Bencoolen. The arrival of the family of the Dionsgs forms an important epoch in the history of the Coast, but the exact date of that event cannot now be traced. It appears that in consequence of a family quarrel, Diong Maroopa, a Bugguese chieftain, and the great grandfather of the present Diong, abandoned his country, and embarked with his family and retinue, consisting of seventy persons, in a prow, with the view of settling at Bencoolen; but having met with tempestuous weather, was driven past the port, and wrecked on Indrapore Point, where he landed, and met with a cordial reception from the Sultan, to whom he was of great use in reducing his refractory subjects to obedience. The same spirit of insubordination prevailed at Bencoolen, the inhabitants of which were without control or government, in consequence of incessant disagreements and jealousies among the chiefs, who, hearing that the English were at Bantam, invited them to form a Settlement at Bencoolen. It appearing that the chiefs of the country had little control or sway over their subjects; and the extent and result of the services of Diong Maroopa at Indrapura having reached Bencoolen, he was accordingly invited to settle there, with the consent of the Pangerans of Soongye Lamowe and Sillebar; but being disinclined to accept of the invitation, he deputed his son Diong Mabeelah, famed for his prowess and valorous deeds, to proceed thither. Upon his arrival, he had a participation with the chiefs in the management of the country; but being without followers, he dispatched letters to his native country, inviting such of his countrymen to join him as were willing to follow his fortunes; in consequence of which, one hundred and twelve Bugguesses arrived at Bencoolen, who were embodied into a military corps, of

which the Diong was created Captain. This laid the foundation of the present power and consequence of the Diong's family. Diong Mabeela was succeeded, on his death, by his son Diong Maculeh, an oppressive, cruel and tyrannical prince; and on his demise, his son Diong Maroopa was raised to the dignity, who in his turn transmitted the family honours to the present Diong Mabeelah, a chieftain of great consequence among the natives, and the head of all foreigners and strangers in the place. Diong Mabeelah the first, formed a matrimonial alliance with the family of Raja Ibrahim, and his son Diong Maculeh married the eldest daughter of the Pangeran Munco, Raja of Soongye Lamowe, on which connection the family of the Dionsgs found their claim to the Pangeranship. The natives from the interior of Padang, or Orang Darat, are by far the most numerous part of the population. They are chiefly merchants settled in the bazars, who after amassing a little money, return to their own country to spend it, and are succeeded by other adventurers. It is calculated that a considerable part of the current coin of the place finds an exit by this channel. Others intermarry with the natives, and become naturalized. The people in the bazars are retail dealers, goldsmiths, carpenters, blacksmiths, coolies, fishermen, and sailors belonging to native boats. A few are employed in the domestic establishments of Europeans. As carpenters they are much inferior to the Neas people. They may be styled easy in their circumstances; for although very few of them are rich, still fewer are in absolute penury, probably from their wants being few. There is hardly a trait in their character that can awaken sentiments of respect or admiration. They are passionately addicted to cock-fighting and opium smoking; are cowardly, but desperate under the influence of provocation; proud, mean, corrupt, treacherous, deceitful, and prone to lying; filthy in their persons, devoid of honesty, obsequious to those in power, but insolent to their inferiors; tenacious of their old institutions, suspicious of strangers, and very vindictive even on the slightest prettexts. They are moreover indolent and lazy, greatly averse to hard manual labour, such as cultivating the soil, and skilful in the preparation of

poisons, which give to the victims of their malice a sudden or lingering death.

The Pangeran's court, in which *Diong Mabeelah* and the *Datus* of the bazars have seats, dispenses the local laws and institutions; but they have, besides, the *undang laut*, literally maritime law, which is applicable chiefly to foreigners, though now greatly in disuse. They marry by *semundo*; the *antaran* varies according to the rank and circumstances of the parties, from fifty to twenty dollars: widows are generally to be had on cheaper terms, but the lowest price is ten dollars. They have also what is termed *semundo bair ootang*, by which the man becomes answerable for the then existing debts of the woman. Separation is claimable by him from the woman or her relations, provided he has discharged it, subject however to a deduction of ten dollars for the use of her person. If he has not cleared off her debts, his responsibility on that score ceases with the act of separation. By the *semundo* marriage, the man becomes a member of the family of the woman, who are responsible for his acts. Divorces are very frequent, and are obtained without difficulty. Polygamy is tolerated, provided the number of wives does not exceed four; but on taking a second wife, the husband must pay a sum called *pemaduan* to his first wife, which is equal to the *antaran*, and is regulated thereby. The girls may marry at the age of twelve, and the lads at that of fourteen or fifteen. The women, where there are no slaves in the family, work in the sawahs, and perform all domestic drudgery: they rarely have above five or six children, and seldom succeed in rearing more than half of these. They cease bearing about the age of forty-five or fifty. Infecundity is stated to be of frequent occurrence among them, though this may perhaps more properly be ascribed to the males. Concubinage is common where the circumstances of the man admit of it; it is reckoned no disgrace, and the progeny by such connection is on an equal footing with that by marriage. They seldom attain a greater age than sixty or seventy years, and in some seasons the number of deaths exceeds that of births. There has been little increase or decrease of population during the last five years. Until lately the natives had no exports, but now they annually export to the north-

ward and *Pulo Pinang*, a small quantity of cloves and nutmegs in the shell, both of them being the produce of the plantations in the vicinity. It is this want of an export which enhances the prices of all commodities from the West of India, because the vessels bringing them must necessarily return empty. The imports consist chiefly of cloths, rice and salt, by the *Bugguese* and *Bali* traders, in return for which they take opium, English printed cottons, some particular descriptions of *Bengal* and *Madras* piece-goods, iron, steel, and dollars. From *Batavia* are imported *salendangs*, handkerchiefs, tobacco, sugar, and a variety of other articles. From *Bengal*, opium, taffaties, coarse cloths, chintzes and white cloths. From the Coast of *Coromandel*, salt, and blue and white piece-goods and chintzes. From *Europe*, iron, steel, aurora cloth, beads, brass, wire, cutlery, and printed cottons; and from the Northern Ports on the Coast, gambier, salt fish, oil, salted eggs, poultry, salted fish-roe, timber and planks. There is little or no intercourse with *Bombay*, and the inland trade is so limited and precarious, that it is not worth mentioning. Chinese commodities generally reach the Settlement through the channel of *Batavia*. The Eastern trade has fallen off greatly: formerly about forty or fifty Eastern prowes used to visit this port for the purposes of trade, but they do not now exceed one-third of that number.

The Malayan population universally profess *Mahomedanism*, with a mixture of their own ancient rites and institutions, but are not so bigotted as the *Musulmans* of the Continent of India. They read the *Koran* in the Arabic character, but very few of them understand its tenets. Their priests are a crafty, designing and insidious race, who live on the vitals of the community, and have the generic appellation of *mallims*. They consist of two *imaums* or chief priests, four *khatibs*, four *bilals*, *puckehs* and *hadjies*. Of these, the former marry, bury, and engage in the work of proselytism. They hold their offices during the pleasure of the people, from which they may be removed on the proof of just and reasonable grounds of objection, and the *khatibs* and *bilals* are eligible to the performance of their duties. The *puckehs* are the literati of the country, and occasionally assist the priesthood in

the discharge of their functions. The hadjies are such as have performed the pilgrimage to Mecca, and affect much sanctity of character. The priests are all of the same sect of Mahomedans, and are maintained by alms and voluntary donations, on occasions of marriages and burials. They also receive certain advantages from the produce of the land and other sources: thus one-tenth of the produce of the paddy is given to them, provided the quantity exceeds sixty baskets; one buffalo or goat out of a head of forty; and from the more timid and superstitious part of the community, they receive one soocoo in every ten dollars. They are required scrupulously to observe the regular periods set apart for prayer, which are five during the twenty-four hours; and of these, three happen in the night watches.

On *Sumatra Slaves* form the chief part of the riches of the wealthy families; and however inconsonant with the true principles of Christianity and universal philanthropy, or questionable in its right, this degraded state of humanity may appear to the moralist, it is one of those necessary evils which local circumstances have rendered it expedient to tolerate, under certain restrictions, whilst the nature of the country Government has its present form and essence. Here good free servants cannot be hired; their wages are very exorbitant, and they seldom continue longer than a few months in the same employ, by which time they have saved as much money as will enable them to live at their ease, and without working for some time. They generally take their departure without even giving warning, and at the very time they have begun to become useful in a family. From their great aversion to hard manual labour, too, the free natives will not engage with planters in the cultivation of the soil, if they can earn a living in any other way. Hence the best and most extensive spice plantations have been, and continue to be, cultivated almost entirely by slaves, and but for this species of labour, Sumatra would not now have to boast of one-fourth of the present extent of that cultivation. Those who have Europeans, or their descendants for their masters, are much better off than the lower orders of the free people; for they are well fed, clothed, housed, have an al-

lowance of pocket money, are moderately worked, and corrected only when faulty, and then with lenity. Instances no doubt do sometimes occur in native families, where they are harshly and cruelly treated, and have hard work and a scanty allowance of food; but, to the credit of the men, this severity usually proceeds from the mistress of the family; on the whole, their condition is comfortable, and they are generally kindly treated by their native masters, with whom they participate in all their comforts, and are treated as a part of the family, except in families of the first rank, where a line of distinction becomes necessary. Their evidence is not taken in court in any case. A master cannot chastise his slave beyond the bounds of moderation; he may beat him with a rattan, but is not allowed to tie him up to be punished. In cases of an exercise of undue severity truly proven, or of the master refusing to clothe and diet his slave sufficiently, the Pangeran's court will interfere, and sanction an exchange of masters, if the slave should wish it; and if a master should kill his slave, the same judgment would be awarded him as if he had killed a free man. Thus they are protected by the laws of the land, and can sue in court. The natives often send out their slaves to work as labourers, in which case they generally receive one-half the profits of their labour, and the slaves the other half. In this way many of them accumulate property, which they are by indulgence suffered to enjoy, but at their death it goes to their master. The majority of slaves consists of Neas people; some of them are also Ooloo or country people, Chinese, and natives of Bali. Formerly they were imported from the islands to the northward, particularly Pulo Neas, and also from the eastward by the Bugguese adventurers. It is stated that from three hundred to one thousand slaves are annually exported from Bali, to prevent the evil effects of a redundant population; and the Chinese generally give the preference to these people, from their superior strength and capability of performing hard labour, though they are considered to be vindictive. The trade in slaves was, however, abolished at the English Settlements on this Coast many years ago, and the prohibition against the importation of them

has since been rigidly enforced. To this act the Pangeran's court gave their sanction indirectly, as from a stretch of Asiatic politeness, they almost universally give their seeming assent to all propositions made by the Government for the welfare of the country, whether they intend to give their co-operation or not.

Next to slaves, *Mengheering debtors* constitute an essential part of the property of the natives. This is only a modification of slavery, and indeed the chief differences between them are, that a mengheering debtor can always liberate himself by paying off his debt, and cannot be punished by his creditor. He does not forfeit his personal rights and privileges, any further than by devoting the whole of his labour to his creditor, no portion of which goes to the liquidation of his debt; however, with Europeans, it frequently happens that a certain value is put upon his labour, and a part of it, called *ansuran*, set off against the debt by monthly instalments. The evidence of a mengheering debtor is not received for or against his creditor, and if he fail in payment of his debt, after receiving three formal notices to that effect, he is liable to pass into slavery.

During the administration of the Commissioner, a very humane regulation was passed in court, restricting a mengheering debtor from enthralling his progeny, which has had a very salutary effect. The above observations relative to the general conduct of masters to their slaves will also apply to the case of mengheering debtors.

From these hastily framed outlines of the distinctive manners and customs of the various nations included in our census, it will readily appear, that although much has been effected within the last two years for this portion of Sumatra, a great deal still remains to be done. With the exception of the Chinese, free Bengalees, and Neas inhabitants, there is very little industry among the people, and that little is chiefly to be found among the trading classes. The operations of commerce are better suited to their dispositions than those of agriculture, partly from the less degree of bodily exertion attending the former, but especially from the creating and fostering a spirit of commercial enterprize in former years, to the prejudice of husbandry.

It is to be hoped, however, that the

spirit of industry is merely dormant, not extinct, and that the measures now in progress by you, Honourable Sir, for the general improvement of the country and melioration of the state of society, will revive it with an energy proportionate to its collapse.

Among these, ranks pre-eminent the general cultivation of rice, as tending to direct a bias in favour of agricultural pursuits, in a way best adapted to the genius of the population; and, next to it, we may place the institution of a native school, under your patronage and auspices, the success attending which has outstripped our most sanguine expectations, and incontestibly demonstrates, that the youth of these districts possess the germ of genius, which requires only to be duly cultured, for the development of its latent capabilities.

From what has been stated of the low scale of national industry, it would be in vain to look for wealth among the natives; with few exceptions, they are very indigent: yet few, if any of them, are in a state of abject poverty, in consequence of their having few necessities or wants to supply, and the general exercise of hospitality among them.

We should greatly exceed the limits we have assigned to ourselves, were we to plunge into the mazy labyrinth of philosophical discussion on the state of society, as applicable to these people, or to analyze the tests proposed by the most intelligent historians for defining the state of civilization of the various nations of the globe. It is by their progress in agriculture, and the culture of the peaceful arts that adorn and civilize society, that nations emerge from rudeness to refinement. A striking contrast in this latter principle is observable between the inhabitants of the Sea-coast and the aborigines of the interior, deducible no doubt from the intercourse of the former with Europeans and foreigners of various descriptions; and we presume that we do not err widely in ranking them in the same scale with the natives of Abyssinia.

In conclusion, one ulterior object is wanted to enhance the happiness and prosperity of the people, and that is, the introduction of an efficient system of Judicature. Whilst the laws are dispensed by

men stigmatized with venality and corruption, fettered by deadly superstition or deeply-rivettèd prejudices, our prospective speculations of melioration will be fleeting and nugatory. Should however the native dynasty cease to exercise this prerogative, and the dispensation of the laws be vested in the British administration, we may speedily look forward to a rapid and progressive amendment in the con-

dition of the country, and in the moral and political character of its population.

We have the honour to be,

Honourable Sir,

Your most obedient Servants,

W. R. JENNINGS,

J. LUMSDAINE,

E. PRESGRAVE.

Fort Marlborough, Sept. 11, 1820.

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIR OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GEORGE HICKSON FAGAN.

THE subject of this Memoir, soon after his arrival in India in 1798, tendered his services as a volunteer to the Coromandel Coast, and served during the whole of the Mysore war of 1799, in command of a grenadier company. At the close of that memorable war, he lost his left arm in endeavouring to render a voluntary personal service, which procured him at the moment the honourable notice, and subsequently the substantial favour of the Governor-General, Marquis Wellesley, in his appointment as Assistant Secretary to the Military Board in 1802, till which time he continued to do duty with his corps. In that situation his services were highly approved. In every beneficial arrangement connected with the equipment, the supply, the subsistence, the movement, and the general efficiency of the army, he participated much more than his ostensible situation required, and received more than once the written acknowledgments of the public officers, who bore the largest and most responsible share in those arrangements, as well as in the laborious revision of the whole of the Military Establishments under this Presidency, which took place during Lord Wellesley's administration. In June 1806, the additional situation of Secretary to the Board of Superintendence for improving the breed of cavalry horses, was conferred on him; and in this situation, though the abolition of that establishment had been determined on by Sir G. Barlow, soon after he became Governor-General, Capt. Fagan was the means of preserving it to the public, by the information he afforded, and the views he gave of that Institution, and of the advantages that were, and the still greater ones that might be derived from it.

Both the preceding situations he continued to fill until March 1808, when General Hewett, the Commander-in-chief, and President of the Military Board, unsolicited, and unexpectedly on the part of Capt. Fagan, appointed him Deputy Adjutant-General of the Bengal Army, with the official rank of Major, and the same time acting Adjutant-General during the absence of Col. Worsley at the Cape of Good Hope. This high situation, conferred on him at the early age of twenty-nine, he continued to fill till 1809, when, in consequence of Col. Worsley's return to his duty, he was fixed as deputy Adjutant-General with the Field Army, commanded by the late Major-General St. Leger. He continued attached to it till December 1811, when, on the demise of the then Adjutant-General Col. Ball, he was appointed to succeed that officer with the official rank of Lieut. Colonel, although but a captain in his corps. This appointment was confirmed by the Hon. Court of Directors, in consideration (as they expressly stated) of Capt. Fagan's great merits, his having lost an arm on service, and officiated before in the same high situation; but they prescribed it as a rule, that no officer should in future be made either Adjutant-General or Quarter Master General who was not a Major, either in his regiment, or through the operation of his Majesty's brevet.

On the occasion of promulgating this regulation of the Hon. Court's to the Army, the Government issued the following General Orders (dated September 3, 1814), expressive of their satisfaction at the exception thus made by the Hon. Court in favour of Lieut. Colonel Fagan :

" His Excellency the Hon. the Vice-President in Council most cordially par-

icipates in the satisfaction which his Exc. the Right Hon. the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief has derived and expressed, on observing that the Hon. the Court of Directors, in prescribing a rule for the selection of officers to fill the office of Adjutant-General of the Bengal Army, have been pleased to except from the operation of that rule the very meritorious officer who now holds that arduous and important situation. It is true, had it not been expressly declared by the Hon. Court that the Order was not to affect the appointment of Lieut.Colonel Fagan, its scope would not have necessarily deprived the Government and the Commander-in-Chief of that officer's highly valuable services, since his promotion to the rank of Regimental Major (subsequent to the date of the Order) rendered him eligible to the office according to the principle established by the Hon. Court, and published in General Orders, under date the 13th ult. ; still it is more gratifying that a just sense of Lieut.Colonel Fagan's great merits should have determined the Hon. Court to exempt him from the operation of a rule, which, at the time of its adoption, was supposed to include his case. Notwithstanding so public and so flattering a tribute to Lieut.Colonel Fagan's character, the Vice-President in council, in concurrence with the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, cannot deem himself excused from discharging what he thinks an act of justice to that officer's reputation, by expressing his high opinion of Lieut. Colonel Fagan's particular qualifications for executing the office ably, and by declaring his own personal gratification, in the power to avail himself of Lieut. Col. Fagan's talents and indefatigable assiduity."

During the late arduous contest with the State of Nepal, Lieut.Colonel George Fagan was in the field with the Marquis of Hastings, bearing the principal share in all the details and arrangements connected with the army engaged in that memorable war; and his services were duly appreciated and acknowledged by the Government, in their General Orders of the 20th March 1816, announcing the triumphant close of that war, as the following relative extract from those Orders will indicate:—

"These acknowledgments ought not to be closed without an advertence to the claims of those who, though not actually

serving with the divisions employed during the two campaigns, essentially promoted the success of the public efforts. To Lieut.Colonel Fagan, and the officers under him in the Adjutant-General's department, on whom, in the execution of the Commander-in-Chief's orders, devolved the principal labour of detail in the preparation of the troops for the field, and in many subsequent provisions, the obligations of Government are unfeignedly felt."

A few months preceding the termination of this war, Lieut.Colonel Fagan was compelled to withdraw from the labours of his office, and to solicit leave to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope for the re-establishment of his health, which was seriously impaired by assiduous and indefatigable application to business. Permission was accordingly and immediately granted, and the same announced to him in the following letter (dated December 29, 1815), from the Secretary to Government in the Military Department:—

"Sir: I am directed by his Exc. the Right Hon. the Governor-General in council to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter (No. 513, A.), dated the 24th inst., with the medical certificate which accompanied it, and to acquaint you that permission will be granted to you in General Orders of this date, to make a voyage to sea for the recovery of your health, and to be absent on that account, for ten months, on furnishing the prescribed certificate from the Pay Department. In making this communication, I am directed to signify to you the sincere regret of the Governor-General in Council, that ill-health, acquired by an unwearied attention to the duties of the laborious and important department of which you are the head, should for a season deprive the Government of the benefit of your valuable services; and to express the anxious hope of his Lordship in Council, that temporary secession from your public avocations, and change of climate, may effectually restore you to the enjoyment of health."

At the Cape of Good Hope Lieut. Colonel Fagan remained a twelvemonth, without any decided amendment in his health, and his immediate return to England was in consequence deemed advisable. He accordingly embarked for that country in November 1816, and thereby definitively vacated the high office which he had so

long filled, not only by the acknowledgment of the Supreme Government, but by that of the public, with transcendent ability, and a zeal and ardour which knew no bounds. He returned again to India about the end of the year 1820, and after the short period of a few months, closed his mortal career on the 25th of May 1821, at the age of forty-two.

Such a character, the young officer aspiring to distinction may justly take to himself as a model; while his numerous relatives and friends (and it was his fortunate lot to number among the latter many of the most eminent and honourable members of the service) cannot but derive consolation from the reflection, so soothing to reasonable minds, that though cut off in the prime of life, he had lived sufficiently long for his own honour and reputation, and to see his public life held up as an example and an incitement to the Army. To a highly cultivated understanding, innate love of study and meditation, to which he was habituated from early life, a judgment incapable of being influenced by prejudices, a happy talent of thinking clearly, and expressing his thoughts with the utmost perspicuity, qualities which so eminently fitted him for public employment, Lieut. Colonel G. H. Fagan joined the more important and endearing virtues of a moral and religious character; his disposition was gentle and humane, and his manners dignified, kind, and obliging: he was a tender husband, a fond parent, an affectionate brother, a firm and sincere friend, and an indulgent master.

Such was the late Lieut. Colonel G. H. Fagan, as an officer and as a man. By the talents with which he was endowed, and the judicious use he made of them, he not only secured a lasting reputation, but rendered himself highly beneficial to the public; by his virtues he has lastingly endeared his memory to his family and friends. His remains, attended by a large portion of the society of Calcutta, and including the Civil and Military Officers, who had for years witnessed his unrivalled abilities in office, were entombed in the same vault with those of a beloved sister; and on his Monumental Tablet is inscribed the following tribute to his memory, in the feelings and sentiments of which, not only his friends,

but the Indian community will participate.

Sacred to the Memory of

LIEUT. COLONEL GEORGE HICKSON FAGAN,

At the early age of 42.

Adjutant-General of the Army.

He possessed in an eminent degree the qualities which command

Respect, and insure success in Public Life;

Inflexible in principle,

Steady in the object of his honourable pursuits,

HE DEVOTED

With zeal, which knew no limits to exertion,

The energies of a powerful mind

To the Service he loved and adorned;

To it he sacrificed health and fortune.

IN PRIVATE LIFE,

As a Friend, Brother, Father, and Husband,

In all which relations he has left those

Who will long weep over his untimely grave,

HE WAS HONOURED AND LOVED.

Obit. Etatis 42.

[*Cal. Jour.*

No higher or more just eulogy of his public merits could be pronounced, than that contained in the following Extract from the General Order issued by the Governor General in Council, on the occasion of Col. Fagan's return to England in the year 1817.

“General Order by his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

“Fort William, April 18th, 1817.

“While the Gov. General in Council indulges his regret, at what the service has suffered, in the relinquishment of the situation of Adjutant General by Colonel George Fagan, his Excellency must endeavour to diminish that loss, by rendering the memory of Lieut. Colonel Fagan's official exertions an example and incitement to the Army.

“The universal tribute of acknowledgment paid to the ability and indefatigable zeal of Lieut. Colonel Fagan, ought to stimulate every officer to aim at attaining a similar character. This, however, is not to be acquired by ardour alone; recollection of the tone of Lieut. Colonel Fagan's professional energy should impress this conclusion on every one disposed

to strive for equal reputation; that no talents, not even such as Lieut. Colonel Fagan possessed, will carry an individual to proud distinction, unless he joins to them habits of application, and a judicious direction of his genius.

"It was to the combination of these qualities that Lieut. Colonel Fagan has owed the high estimation in which his talents were held, and the sorrow now expressed that the service has ceased to benefit by them."

Those who had the happiness to possess Colonel Fagan's personal friendship, or enjoyed the opportunity of social and domestic intercourse with him, will call to their recollection, with mixed feelings of regret and attachment, his highly cultivated understanding, his honourable prin-

ciples, his sincere, liberal, and affectionate disposition. His large family and connections will dwell on those and other qualities of a still higher nature, which merited and secured their warmest love and reverence.

A severe wound received at the siege of Seringapatam, and an unremitted attention to the arduous duties of his office as Adjutant General, had deeply injured his constitution, and ultimately compelled him to return to England, and thus to relinquish a situation, which he had filled with honour to himself and eminent advantage to the public interests, and to abandon in the prime of life the most favourable prospects of independence, and further usefulness.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*

ECCENTRICITIES OF TAVERNIER.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: In the review of Mr. Fraser's *Tour to the Himalaya Mountains*, which appeared in your last number, some allusion is made to Tavernier, and to the strange stories with which that traveller has enlivened, or more properly disfigured his narrative. I agree with the reviewer that these fables are repeated by him on the authority of others, and therefore ought not to impeach his veracity upon points of information which were the result of his own experience or observation. Indeed he appears to have been an inquisitive, enterprising, intelligent person, and his book is a very useful as well as amusing work, since it abounds with information regarding the productions of India, and affords many particulars concerning the regions he visited, which shew their condition at that period, and the beneficial changes which an extended intercourse with Europe has produced in them. A propensity to exaggeration, and a love of the marvellous, were the besetting sins of travellers at former periods; and even at the present day we seldom discover any disposition in their successors to underrate the toils and

dangers which attended their progress, and which their skill or intrepidity has surmounted.

As some of your readers may not have met with the work, I beg leave to send you a specimen of the fables referred to, in the allusion Tavernier makes to a religious sect in India, called by him the "Christians of St. John," and their great abhorrence of the blue dye called indigo: "The reason which they give for this aversion is, that certain Jews had a vision in their sleep which intimated to them that their law was about to be abolished by the function of St. John the Baptist. The other Jews learning this, and observing that St. John made preparations for baptizing Jesus Christ, impelled by rage, brought a quantity of indigo, which they cast into the waters of Jordan. They add that the water remained foul for some time, and that the baptism of Jesus Christ would have been prevented, had not God miraculously caused to be brought by angels a large vase, which they filled with water taken from Jordan before the Jews had cast the indigo into it, and carried the vase to heaven.

When St. John baptized Jesus Christ, the same angels brought the vase of water, which St. John made use of for the baptism; and thereupon God gave his malediction to this colour."—*Six Voyages en Turquie, en Perse, et aux Indes, pendant l'espace de quarante ans. Paris, 1678. Liv. ii, c. 9.*

The foregoing is certainly not given in the grave manner of one who believed in what he reports; but the following piece of important information seems to have obtained credit with him: "On my last voyage to India, I learned from several old natives of the country a remarkable circumstance; which is, that sugar kept for thirty years becomes poison, and that there is scarcely any other which is more dangerous, or which produces its effect more promptly." Tom. ii, p. 316.—Sugar has unfortunately often been termed *a drug*, but I trust we shall escape all deleterious effects from using it.

There is a circumstance which, from its whimsical coincidence with a piece

of *scandalum magnatum* of the present day, deserves to be recorded, and I shall quote it in the words of the author. He states that Cha-Abbas was prevailed upon to send an ambassador to the reigning King of Spain, and transmitted, as the best present he thought of, a small quantity of *raw silk*: "Le present de ces soyes cries ayant esté fait au roy d'Espagne, l'ambassadeur fut fort surpris de voir qu'il le dedaigna, et que le recevant très-froidement il luy demanda si le roy son maitre le prenoit pour une femme de luy envoyer de la soye pour filer. Aussi le roy d'Espagne envoya-t-il d'abord tout le present a la regne, etc." Liv. iv, p. 462. His Majesty could not foresee that one of his royal successors would have been able (if any credit be due to public rumour on this point) to avail himself of the present, in the course of his pious labours on the garments of the Virgin Mary.

I am, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

QUINCTILIANUS.

REVENUE FROM HINDOO TEMPLES.

(By a Public Officer of high Rank in India.)

As the greater proportion of the pilgrims, who present the offerings which constitute the revenue of Government, are the inhabitants of the Hon. Company's territories, it becomes necessary to consider the effect of the payment of the tax. It will not, I conceive, require much argument to prove, that the amount of the collections drawn from them is most injurious to the general resources of the Government, and consequently to the permanent interests of the Hon. Company's revenue; more particularly with regard to the gifts made by that portion of the inhabitants, constituting the landholders, from the richest zemindar to the poorest ryot. Considering it to be an acknowledged fact, that the assessments on landholders throughout the Company's territories are, to say the least, as high as they can well be, without the amount of revenue thus drawn having the effect of impoverishing and eventually ruining them, it follows as

a necessary consequence, that any thing above their assessment, which they may contribute to Government, is more than they can afford. Their offerings at the Pagoda tend therefore, it is clear, to diminish their power of paying their rents, and that even to a much greater extent than if they were to pay a similar sum by a tax in any other mode; for the time and labour consumed in the journey, the extravagance and waste whilst the pilgrims remain, the actual detriment their cultivation and stock must suffer in consequence of their absence, are all to be considered; and this injury to their individual, and thus to the Government interests, is entirely the effect of their being induced by their prejudices to proceed to so great a distance to make an offering, that is, literally, to pay an additional tax to Government above their assessment; whereas, if no facility for so senseless a proceeding were offered to them, there is reason to

believe that they would, with the sum expended in offerings, be either discharging their rents with greater exactness, or adding to their capital. I would submit, therefore, that it would appear clearly to be most consistent with the best interests of the Government, to discourage the influx of their landholders as pilgrims to ———.

The remaining portion of the Company's subjects who visit the ———, and add to the revenues of Government by their contributions there, are the merchants, manufacturers, and artificers, with probably a small portion of the idle part of the population of the country; and here I would observe, that since it is a well established fact that in the years of plentiful crops of grain in this country, the Government dues are collected with the least facility, in consequence of the great difficulty the ryots experience in disposing of their grain, and since it is plain that they cannot sell to each other, as all have grain to dispose of, it follows that the consumers and purchasers are the mercantile and manufacturing classes. But as the quantity they can afford to buy, or the price they can afford to give, must of necessity depend on the earnings of their labour, should this class of persons be induced, by any facility which they do not now possess, to come in greater numbers to ———, the loss to the state must be very considerable, for they cannot follow their professions when on their journey, but must be altogether wasting their time and means; the value of the employment of their labour in their professions, during the whole time they may

be absent, must also be entirely lost to themselves and to the Government. This great waste of time and labour on the part of the mercantile and manufacturing class, and the consequent diminution of their means, tends not only to lessen the resources of Government, and thus eventually to decrease its revenues, but, by rendering those classes less able to afford the ryots good prices for their grain, or to purchase so much as they otherwise would, the land revenues suffer severely.

But, to put this in a clear light, I may be allowed to suppose for a moment the circumstance of the whole manufacturing and mercantile population of the district of ——— leaving their several employments, and undertaking a pilgrimage to ———: we should at once see the bad effect of such a measure; they would lose all their time and labour, and thus greatly decrease their individual wealth, and the ryots would be suffering severely, there being no market for their grain. I do not imagine that any person would for one moment think of encouraging such a movement of the population, and yet exactly the same effect follows in its proportion, from the absence of one or ten inhabitants of that country, or of any other of the Hon. Company's Provinces on a pilgrimage to ———, as in the case of the absence of the whole body; and it is I conceive, therefore, just as much the best policy of Government to discourage the pilgrimage in the instance of one or ten, as it would be their best policy, on the supposition of the movement of the whole mercantile and manufacturing population.—*Cal. Journal.*

CHINESE EDICTS RESPECTING THE ILLEGAL IMPORTATION OF OPIUM.

WE are indebted to an officer of the Hon. Company's ship *Herefordshire* for the following important documents, which were published just before the departure of that ship from Canton. They are translated by Dr. Morrison.

An official Document from the Viceroy or Governor-General of Canton to his Imperial Majesty TAOU KHWANG, concerning the alleged mismanage-

ment of HOUQUA, in reference to the importation of Opium, dated the first year of TAOU KHWANG, tenth moon, fourteenth day. Nov. 8, 1821.

A memorial to the Emperor concerning an exhibition of the law strictly to prohibit Opium, and to request the will of his Majesty respecting a Hong Merchant, who, for his mismanagement, has been deprived of his cap knob, and the rank which

it denotes, till it shall be hereafter seen how he will conduct himself in cutting off the introduction of a strictly prohibited commodity. The memorial is hereby laid before his Sacred Majesty for his inspection.

Opium is an article, the poison of which enters our country from beyond seas; and it is extremely hurtful to men's hearts, and to public morals. The late Governor Tseang, and I also, repeatedly, in conjunction with successive Hoppos, made a strict search for, and prohibition of, this commodity; but crafty natives, with devilish ingenuity and manifold schemes, in hundreds of forms, contrive by stealth to pass it over the frontier. On endeavouring to trace the cause, and considering all the various methods of putting a stop to Opium, it appears less practicable after it has once entered the country, than before it has gained an admission into the interior. In cases of prosecutions on account of Opium heretofore, the immediate offenders merely have been seized and punished: but there have been no means of prosecuting the first vendors of it; and, exclusive of these, the thousands and tens of thousands of dispersed streams from beyond seas are still further beyond the reach of prosecution. Since I came to my present situation, I have, in conjunction with the Hoppo often discovered and seized Opium; and burning of Opium, when brought before Government, is a constant occurrence; but, unless the source be stopped up, the streams will flow.

I have found out that the principal sources whence Opium comes are three: first, the Portuguese; next, the English; and thirdly, the Americans. The Portuguese, who live at Macao, when they go to their own country for cargo, or to other nations to trade, bring back Opium with them, and sell it by stealth. The English Opium is smuggled, I find, by the sailors and such people; their Company's Captains dare not bring it themselves; and the American nation, being destitute

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of a "King's swift-sounding bell," (the authority of a King) the Captains themselves bring Opium to Canton.

During the twentieth year of Kea King, an Imperial Order was received, saying, "If one ship brings Opium the whole cargo of that ship shall be thrown back, and she must not be allowed to trade; and if all the ships bring Opium, then must the whole cargoes of the ships be thrown back, and none of them allowed to trade; and the ships must be expelled from the port, and sent back to their own country." This is sincerely the right way to cleanse the source; but, heretofore, when I and the Hoppo have descended to the gate to promulgate edicts to the chiefs of the several nations, the edicts have been delivered to the Hong Merchants to write them out in foreign characters, and make them known, so that the promulgation of the edicts depends entirely on the merchants reverently obeying, and respectfully publishing the laws and regulations of the Celestial Empire, and thereby causing fear and dread to be felt. But they receive the document, transmit it, and so ends the business: for the Hong Merchants and the foreigners are most intimately and closely connected. And although the foreigners who smuggle Opium can impose on the eyes of us, your Majesty's servants, it is impossible for them to impose on the eyes and ears of the Hong Merchants. If the Hong Merchants would not connive at the business, but when they found that a ship had Opium on board, were to report it to the Government, that we might, in obedience to the Imperial Order, throw back the order and disallow the ship being traded with, and before the arrival of Opium might issue pre-admonitions and proclaim severe threatenings; then foreigners, who come several times ten thousand miles, would not dare to bring Opium with them, being a prohibited article, and so cut them off from a regular trade in tea and other commodities. In this way, if Mandarines and mer-

chants will with one heart unite their strength and act in this business, although they may not at once be able to cut it off entirely, yet distant foreigners will hear the report and become afraid: and in the course of a few years it may be hoped that this custom will gradually cease. But for several years it has never been seen that the Hong Merchants have reported a single case; for they merely endeavour to be on good terms with the foreigners, and disregard the injury of their native country: this is manifest, and very easily seen.

Amongst the Hong Merchants, Houqua is the head leader, and the duty more devolves on him; and he is entirely acquainted with the foreigners' dispositions, and the affairs of the several nations. But now he is combined with all the other merchants, and connives at their transactions; a conduct extremely detestable. I have, together with Ta, the Hoppo, respectfully quoted the Imperial Edict of the twentieth year, and enjoined it strictly on all the chiefs of the several nations; and have secretly inquired for, and found out the villainous natives who are the recipients of Opium. I have punished them to the utmost extent of the law, and, as incumbent, I request an Imperial Order to pluck from Houqua's cap the badge of the third degree of rank, conferred upon him by an Order in Council, and to make it his duty to lead forward the other merchants to exert themselves strenuously, in obedience to the Imperial commands, to cut off entirely the Opium traffic. If, in the space of one or two years, he manages well, and the Opium is diminished to almost nothing, it will be proper to request an Imperial Order, graciously to restore him his button; but if the business goes on as before, and all the merchants connive, and trifle with the subject, or go so far as to play illegal tricks, then his crime should be severely punished, and be a warning to Hong Merchants, who will not exert

themselves to find out and cut off a contraband commodity.

I reverently copy this memorial, and prostrate, beg his Majesty's inspection thereof, and that its request may be granted.

TAOU KHWANG.

1st Year, 10th Moon, 14th Day,
(Nov. 8, 1821.)

Paper sent to the President,
Nov. 17, 1821.

"Keih, the magistrate of the Nan-hai district, and Wang, the magistrate of the Pan-que (or Whampoa district), issue the following in obedience to order:

"We have received an official document from Ching the Poochingize, (or Treasurer of the Province), which contains the following:

"On the twenty-second of the tenth moon of the first year of Taou Khwang, I received an official document from Yuen, the guardian of the Prince, and the Governor General of the two provinces Kwang-sung and Kwang-se, couched in these words:

"The Hong Merchants have, in obedience to orders, stated to Government that they have found out three vessels (keks and others), all of which have Opium on board, which they have brought with them into the port. Opium is a commodity which is produced amongst foreigners beyond the seas, and from thence flows in and poisons China. Often have Imperial Edicts been issued, strictly prohibiting it; and I, with the Hoppo, have issued severe prohibitions against it, not two or three times only. I have now found out, by inquiry, that the foreign ships which enter the port still clandestinely smuggle it in, and I have ordered the merchants to their face, to enquire and examine about every vessel, and report the facts to Government; and these merchants have now stated that the country ships Ket, (Hogg*), and Pekinshe, (Parkyns*), and the American ship Kappelan, (Copland*), all have Opium in them; hereby egre-

* Names of the Captains.

giously offending the mandates of the Celestial Empire. In the twentieth year of Kea-King, it was ordered by his Imperial Majesty, that if one vessel brought Opium, that vessel and her whole cargo should be rejected, and her trading interdicted. If all the vessels brought Opium, then they must all have the whole of their cargoes rejected, and their trade interdicted, and the ships expelled from the port: this is on record. Now as the ships Ket, Pekinshe, and Kappelan have been discovered to contain Opium, it is right forthwith, in reverential obedience to Imperial Orders, to reject the whole cargoes of those ships; but of these three ships some have landed goods and some have not; and some have taken on board goods, and others have not: which is a different case from those ships that have just entered the port; and it is proper to distinguish and punish them severely. I have advisedly determined concerning these three ships, which have already landed and sold cotton, putchuck, and tin, that the securing merchants shall calculate accurately the original cost in the respective country to which the ship belongs, and shall, out of clemency, give one-half to the foreigners to whom the commodities belong; it being only permitted, however, to give in goods, not in money; and an order shall be issued to the Ta Pan, to wait for these goods till three months after the said ship leaves the port, when he may be allowed to put them on board some other ships, and send them to his own country; he shall not be allowed to put them on board the original ship. The other half of the value of the landed goods, and the profits which have been made on them, shall be confiscated and delivered to the treasury of Poochinzize, for the use of Government. The goods which have not been landed shall be rejected, and the Opium it shall be the duty of Houqua and the others to take out of the ships and burn, and let the ships which contained it be expelled from

the port, and sent back to their own country within five days. As to the goods which the Kappelan has taken on board, it is stated they belong to a foreigner of the Holland nation, who has freighted them. I fear there is some clandestine working into each other's hands in this, and order they shall not be freighted in that ship, but hereby require the Nan-hai magistrate, and the Whampoa magistrate, to put officers over the securing merchant, and make him instantly take them all out of the said ship, and stow them up till three months after the said ship leaves the port, and then permit them to be put on board some other ship and sent away. In one word, ordinary goods, if smuggled, are liable to be confiscated; and how can these three ships, which have brought a prohibited commodity, and offended against the mandates of the Celestial Empire, be permitted to escape without severe punishment, to correct the gain-scheming hearts of foreigners. Further, the Celestial Empire allows a trade in tea, to keep alive those nations: and the said foreign merchants clandestinely sell Opium to injure China; neither the celestial principle nor the royal law will allow this.

“Let the aforesaid three ships not only be disallowed trading on this occasion, but, moreover, it is right to set a mark upon them, and for ever disallow their coming to China to trade.

“Let this document be handed to the treasurer, and let him unite with the judge in instantly requiring the Nan-hai and Whampoa magistrates to communicate the order to the Hong Merchants, and rigorously impel them to a speedy management of the business. Let there not be the least opposition nor delay, the existence of which will involve them in serious guilt. As to those merchants who carelessly secure every ship that has Opium, they should be broken, and their crime punished; but as they have themselves made the disclosure, let them, as an act of clemency, be forgiven.

Hereafter the foreign ships, which shall enter the port, ought to be secured by the four first: Houqua, Manqua, Paunkequa, and Chunqua; they must not throw them off themselves on the hinder merchants. Those four merchants are opulent and substantial people, and will no doubt, out of regard to their own persons and families, feel awe and dread. Let a communication be made to the officers of the

Foo-yuen and Hoppo, and copies taken.

We, receiving the above, in obedience thereto, issue it to the Hong Merchants, and require them in the most rigorous manner to proceed with haste to obey the tenor thereof.

Haste! haste! haste!

A SPECIAL EDICT.

TAOU KHWANG, 1st year 10th Moon,
23d day. (Nov. 17, 1821.)

EAST-INDIA REVENUE LAWS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: Your correspondent "A Mercantile Observer," in your last number has communicated a very important and curious instance of the strictness with which the revenue of this country is collected; but I must beg leave to correct him in the amount of duty payable upon Foreign Manuscripts: it is £5 *per cwt.*, and not £5 *per cent.*, as he states in his letter. Perhaps, however, this is only a typographical error.

In regard to the circumstance itself, I cannot help thinking that the Treasury

would instantly have reversed the decision of the Board of Customs, had the fact been represented to them in the manner stated. For to charge a duty upon an English Manuscript, merely because it was written in a foreign country (although a part of our own Empire), would be an act worthy only of a conclave of Catholic Priests, assembled for the suppression of learning in the twelfth century.

I am, Sir, &c.

W.

April 17, 1822.

HINTS FOR THE FURTHER INTRODUCTION OF BRITISH COMMODITIES, CUSTOMS AND KNOWLEDGE INTO INDIA.

THE following paper was written by a very old and respectable servant of the East-India Company, and was first published in the Calcutta Government Gazette several years ago.

To promote the consumption of British commodities in this country, and to facilitate the diffusion of knowledge amongst the natives, are objects so interesting and desirable to Government and the British nation, that no arguments seem necessary to recommend the following suggestions on these important points.

Broadcloth being considered one of the principal manufactures of Great Britain, it is suggested that dresses of superfine broadcloth be in future substituted for shawls, in all cases where shawls are now

given, either as presents to the native Princes or Chiefs, or as honorary distinctions to natives on their investiture to any appointment or office under Government. These dresses, to be made after the Hindoostanee fashion, and ornamented with gold or silver lace or embroidery, suited to the rank and circumstances of the persons for whom they are intended. All natives admitted to the Durbar of the Governor-General, the Commander-in-Chief, or the Members of Council, to be clothed in a uniform dress of superfine broadcloth, made after the Hindoostanee fashion, and of such colour, and with such ornaments and trimmings, as the Governor-General may be pleased to approve of. A uniform dress of broadcloth to be established, also, for all natives employed in the Civil De-

partments under Government, who may be in the receipt of a salary of five rupees per mensem or upwards; the quality of the cloth and trimmings to be suited to the rank and station of the person. Chupprasses, peons, and other public servants in receipt of salaries under five rupees per month, to wear a broadcloth belt, with a brass plate in the usual manner.

The natives are extremely proud of any distinction which points them out as being in the employ of Government, for it increases their consequence and respectability in the eyes of their countrymen, in a manner highly flattering to their vanity, particularly in the Upper Provinces, where an idea of quality is invariably associated with a broadcloth dress.

The adoption, therefore, of this plan at the three Presidencies, would no doubt be highly acceptable to the natives; while it would cause an immediate and considerable demand for broadcloth, and tend materially to bring it into general use and wear amongst the natives. A Durbar, or levee, held once a month at each Presidency, by the Governor and Members of Council in rotation, would gratify the wealthy natives, and assist most materially in introducing the wear of broadcloth into general use.

The footing and influence which the British nation has so fortunately and so happily acquired in India, have already produced the most important changes in the condition of the natives enjoying the protection of its laws. The inhabitants of the neighbouring countries, since the extirpation of Frenchmen and French influence from Hindoostan, have lost all the prejudices against the British Government which were so strenuously propagated and cherished by our insidious and inveterate foe, and are now fully sensible of the comfort and happiness derived from the security of person and property under a just and benign Government. These favourable sentiments towards us seem deserving of every encouragement, and hold out a fair opportunity for promoting a more general diffusion of knowledge throughout Hindoostan.

About the year 1782, Capt. Jonathan Scott, the celebrated Orientalist, translated an abridged History of Europe into Persian, and the writer of this paper a few years after had the honour of presenting a

copy of this work to the Prince Mirza Jewan Bukht, by whom it was received with distinguished approbation, and excited in his Royal Highness and the gentlemen of his Court a degree of curiosity which was not easily satisfied; but the Prince dying soon after, the advantages which might have been expected from his desire to acquire information in regard to what was passing in the world were entirely lost; the fact however shews that the natives are not destitute of curiosity, or a desire of improvement. From this, and many other instances of a similar nature, which have come within the knowledge of the writer, he is convinced that if historical and scientific books were translated into Persian, and printed and circulated amongst the Native Princes and Chiefs of Hindoostan, the promulgation of knowledge and the demand for printed works would soon make a very rapid progress amongst the higher classes.

The Professors of the College of Fort William, and the Members of the Asiatic Society of Calcutta, could not employ a portion of their time to a better purpose, than by preparing translations into Persian of interesting books, for the information of the natives. At first a translation of abridged works would be the most useful; such, for instance, as an abridgment of the History of England; second, an Abridgment of the History of Europe; third, an Abridgment of Delolme on the Constitution; fourth, of Blackstone's Commentaries; fifth, the Rules and Regulations in the Judicial and Revenue Departments, for the government of the Company's Territories; sixth, Separate histories of the principal States of Europe, also of Africa and America; seventh, a concise Treatise on Astronomy; eighth, on Mathematics; and, ninth, on Geography, &c. Copies of the above works, and any others which may be thought acceptable, in the Persian language, handsomely printed and bound, to be made a part of all presents from Government to the Native Princes and Chiefs of Hindoostan, until curiosity is excited to call for more elaborate productions, when of course it ought to be gratified.

Copies of these works, in the first instance, to be given to all the principal natives in the employ of Government; and the Residents at the different courts to be

provided with a number of copies for the purpose of presenting them to intelligent natives. The distribution of books on religious subjects ought, for very obvious reasons, to be carefully avoided. At first our views should be confined to the exciting in the minds of the natives a desire to acquire a general knowledge, and to furnishing them with the means from time to time as they proceed, leaving them afterwards to pursue such studies as they may think proper. The inhabitants of all the principal cities and towns, under the Company's Government, have been acquiring property most rapidly of late years; and the number now in easy circumstances, who have leisure to apply their minds to reading and study, is very great indeed, and daily increasing. The furnishing these people with the means of rationally and usefully employing their leisure time would therefore be a benefit to society, and to the public at large of the greatest importance.

The first English newspaper was published in Calcutta about thirty-five or thirty-six years ago; the progress of printing since that time has exceeded all expectation, and should Government patronize and encourage the translation into the Persian language, and the printing of historical and scientific works, the diffusion of knowledge all over the Indian Empire, which must take place in the ensuing

thirty-five or forty years, will far exceed the bounds of any calculation that can be made at present.

The introduction of a Durbar or Court-dress of broadcloth at the several Presidencies, will be attended with no expense to Government; and as the uniform dress proposed for the native servants employed in the civil departments, and the dresses for presents to Native Princes and Chiefs, will be substituted for shawls, no extra expense of any consequence need be incurred under this head.

For the translation into the Persian language of historical, scientific and moral works, and the printing of them for the use of the natives, some expense will necessarily be incurred at first; but after curiosity has been awakened by their circulation, it is reasonable to conclude that a demand will arise, which will amply repay the expense of publication. But even if the expense should prove considerable, a liberal Government would not grudge it, where the objects are to enlighten the minds of the numerous inhabitants of an extensive empire, to open the rich mines of history and science to their research, and to teach them morality and wisdom.

This crude and imperfect sketch is merely submitted for consideration, and in the hope that it will lead to the adoption of a similar system on a larger scale, and more perfect and complete.

ON THE BURNING OF HINDOO WIDOWS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: The letter of your correspondent, *Mr. Macdonald*, on the Hindoo Laws respecting the Burning of Widows, inserted in your number for March last, has strongly fixed my attention; as much for the value of the facts adduced by the writer, as for the utter disagreement between us as to the conclusion to be arrived at.

The communication with which I am now troubling you would have reached you sooner, but that, almost as soon as I had conceived the design of addressing you, *Mr. Fowell Buxton* found an occasion to stand up in the House of Commons, and talk of a

dispatch, prepared at the East-India House, on the very subject before me; which dispatch the Hon. Member did not scruple to characterize as "a disgrace to Christianity." The existence of the document being thus publicly mentioned, I thought it due, both to myself and to you, not to take the pen into my hand, till, if publicly accessible, I had read the contents, or at least till I had ascertained whether I could get at them or not. I was the more anxious on these points, because *Mr. Buxton's* notable speech had given an increased public importance to the question on which I was

proposing to offer an humble opinion ; and because, judging from the language which had been applied to the production of the Court of Directors, and from the lips by which it was uttered, I could not but strongly suspect that the tenor of the unfortunate dispatch was in general accordance with the very sentiments that were to be published by myself ; sentiments which, in the estimation of so enlightened, discerning, and temperate a gentleman as Mr. Buxton,* are to be called "a disgrace to Christianity."

Now, Sir, after my inquiries, I have only to say, that if Mr. Buxton has any real acquaintance with the contents of any dispatch, or draft, or letter, of the purport above alluded to, he must have obtained it in an unusual manner. For the rest, a report (corrected, I believe,) of the debate to which I have alluded, has appeared in your number for April ; and thus the delay in which I have indulged, has, perhaps, been rather advantageous to me than otherwise.

It is, I confess, taking the bull by the very horns, to set out, as I have finally resolved to do, by disputing Mr. Macdonald's broad position, "that the continuance of the revolting practice (the burning of Hindoo Widows) must, under all concomitant circumstances, reflect indelible disgrace on the British nation." Mr. M. has, here, a reservation, the amount of which I do not profess to understand. What the "concomitant circumstances" are, which thus, in Mr. M.'s view, seal the disgrace of the British nation, I can only guess at. Dominion, knowledge, and the enjoyment of a religion which is at variance with the superstition complained of, are attributes to be ascribed to the British nation, in re-

ference to India ; but it is not difficult to show, that neither the one nor the other of these attributes place us in a situation to be "disgraced" by the "continuance of the revolting practice."

That the rights annexed to our dominion in India are not to be exercised in any direct manner for the abolition of the practice, is a doctrine acquiesced in by Mr. M. himself. He does not call upon us to abolish the practice by law ; though his reasoning on this forbearance is defective. He draws a distinction between infanticide and the cremation of widows, and seems to suppose a civil difference, inasmuch as the latter is, or at least purports to be, the voluntary act of the sufferer. But the general competence of law to prohibit even this voluntary act, is not to be doubted ; and our only difficulty is, that the act does not fall within the purview of such laws as those, to the promulgation of which the British nation limits itself in India.

Mr. M. refers, in a subsequent part of his letter, to the conduct of the Romans towards the countries they subdued ; he speaks of the methods by which, as he represents, they "prepared" those countries to receive their religion ; and therefore he cannot have forgotten, that to *force* the reception of their religion, was no part of the conduct which he applauds. Now, the conduct of the British nation, in regard to the religion of India, is of the same liberality, justice and wisdom with that of the Romans toward the religions of the Roman provinces ; and it is solely because the burning of widows has its foundation, whether erroneously or not, in the religion of the country, that the British laws do not and ought not to interfere. Infanticide, however, practised in India, has no sanction from any one of its systems of religion, but, on the contrary, is abhorred and repudiated by them all. It is simply a civil act, and is, therefore, cognizable by simply civil or temporal laws ; but the burning of widows is a spiritual and religious act (how-

* Mr. Buxton is accustomed to talk and write concerning our government, laws, and police, in relation to the Prevention of Crimes, with about as much intelligence, discernment, charity, and temperance, as he exhibits in his account of the dispatch of the Court of Directors.

** The Editor, of course, will not be held responsible for the temper of these remarks.

ever detestable), and therefore only out of the reach of that code of criminal law which the British nation has permitted itself to impose upon India.

But if we cannot allow ourselves to interfere directly, by force of criminal or temporal law, nor indirectly, by forcing upon the Hindoos a system of religion, which, if received, would itself become the medium of proscription; if neither of these things are admissible; if the "indelible disgrace of the British nation" does not spring out of its forbearance in these particulars, what is it that remains to be done; and in what way are we to escape from the impending guilt and misfortune? "Rewards," for the omission of the sacrifice are not approved of by Mr. M.; they "would but increase the frequency of the crime." Prohibition, through the medium of a heavy tax on its performance, is equally abandoned by your correspondent: this "would irritate the bigotted and weak Hindoo mind to madness, and create a spirit of discontent, leading to the most serious consequences." As to dissuasion, reasoning and argument, these, according to Mr. M., have never been withheld, even at the hands of the servants, military and civil, of that very East-India Company, whose Court of Directors has just been charged with having framed a dispatch upon the subject, "disgraceful to Christianity!" "No efforts," says Mr. M., "have been wanting, on the part of the civil and military servants of the East-India Company, to dissuade the natives from continuing a practice so wicked and atrocious. Where self-interest and superstitious fanaticism are artfully and powerfully combined, in support of this melancholy delusion, reasoning and argument have proved nugatory and unavailing."

Something more, however, according to Mr. M., it is still in our power to do; for we are responsible, it seems, for the "continuance of the practice;" and that "continuance

will reflect indelible disgrace on the British nation." I have done wrong, indeed, to Mr. M., in representing that he acquiesces in the doctrine, that we are not to interfere in the matter by force of law, and in right of dominion: for though a law openly tending to prohibition is renounced by this writer, because it "would irritate the bigotted and weak Hindoo mind to madness;" because it would "create a spirit of discontent leading to the most serious consequences;" because there would be "danger in its application;" because it would "alienate the native mind from a Government to which it is attached, from a just sense of security of person and property, under a regular and mild administration of justice;" and may we not add, from an equally just sense of the enjoyment of religious liberty? I say, though a law openly tending to prohibition is, for these reasons, renounced by Mr. M., still that writer would have us proceed to enforce by law a particular manner of observance!

Mr. M. appears to be successful in demonstrating, that the manner at present in ordinary use is not conformable to the ancient institutes of the country, and even that this manner has a fatal tendency to facilitate and encourage the practice. Be it so; but is it not obvious, that for the British legislature to interfere as to the manner, would be as violent an act, as complete an inroad upon the religious customs of the country, as to interfere for its prohibition? The custom consists in the practice; the practice actually followed and approved of by the Hindoos. In a thousand cases, the thing consists in the manner; and the present case is one of the number. How many other examples might there not be adduced, in which the modern practice of countries is clearly at variance with those ancient institutions, which, nevertheless, the practice pretends punctually to follow? How many other examples

are there not, in which the barbarity of ancient institutions is softened by modern practice, insomuch that while the name remains, the thing is incontrovertibly changed? The change adverted to by Mr. M. partakes very much of this specific character. But, again, how many further examples are there not, in which the opinions of the inhabitants of a country are divided as to the true interpretation of their ancient books, sacred or profane; as to the due understanding of their ancient customs; or as to the due performance of their prescribed and most valued ceremonies? And shall foreigners, conquerors, and unbelievers interfere, and cut, with their swords, the Gordian knots of domestic controversy? In our own island, we differ in practice as to the manner of administering the sacrament of Baptism, and we write and preach on the several sides of the question. But what would the subdued party of devout believers say, if a foreign conqueror were to fix the practice by his edicts and his cannon, and especially if that conqueror were some scoffing or bigotted follower of the prophet of Mecca, or worshipper of the Dalai Lama? Now the matter before us stands precisely in a similar situation. It appears, on the very face of Mr. M.'s letter, that the Hindoos are by no means unanimous on the burning of widows at all, and still less so as to the *manner*; that the practice is confined to a very small minority of even the Hindoo population of India; that if dissuasion, reasoning and argument, even from lips better adapted to the purpose than those of Europeans and infidels, could carry irresistible conviction, there is no deficiency of either; for Mr. M. is able to refer to a host of native writers, who have either taken the entire dissuasive side, or else condemned the existing practice. And what, then, is the whole state of the case? We go to India; we find a barbarous and revolting custom prevailing among a portion

of the people; we find this custom condemned, either in substance or in form, by a multitude of native writers; we find (for so says Mr. M.) "the general impression" of the country to be so much against the custom, that it is only very partially followed; but, at the same time, we find that the custom is of such an extent, and of such a deepness of root, that no native authority, though strengthened by the concurrent sentiment of so many esteemed writers, and of so large a share of public opinion, has ventured either to suppress the custom, or to regulate the practice, by the hand of power. And, now, what is it that our zealots and visionaries call upon us to do? To interpose a foreign arm, where the native one has been withheld; to crush, to change, or to regulate, in a century, or in a twelvemonth, an immemorial custom of India,—of the vast and ancient region of India; to make war upon the religious institutions of a mighty and (in their way) learned people; and if we do not this, the thunders of zeal are to be launched at us, and we are to be told that we "disgrace Christianity," and bring "indelible disgrace on the British nation!"

So much (at least for the present) for the demand that we should exercise our political power for controlling the religious liberty of India; so much for the abstract principle. But let us now look at the *manner* in which Mr. M. would have us exercise this power; at the amiable figure he would have us cut in our new character; at the law, the "order" which he would have a British Legislature put forth, in relation to the burning of Hindoo widows!

The existing practice in India is, that where a widow declares her determination to commit herself alive to the flames along with her dead husband's body, a pile is raised, the body of the deceased placed upon it, the widow led to it, and placed upon it, or at least assisted to lay herself upon

it; and that when all this is done, and not before, the pile is set on fire. "Now," says Mr. M., "the (native) advocates for and against the question, equally admit, that the Shastras prescribe, that the woman shall mount the *burning pile*."—"The law directs, that the widow shall, of her own free will and accord, mount a *burning pile*."—By the law, the woman must pronounce the Sunkulpa in these words: 'I will mount the *burning pile*.' The Vishnoo Moonhee has it, 'Let the wife embrace either a life of abstinence and chastity, or mount the *burning pile*.'—The Soodhee-Koumoodhee says, 'Let the mother enter the fire, after the son has kindled it, &c.'—"It is thus, we may presume, beyond controversy, that the existing practice does not accord with the original institution,—with the letter (and, I am free to acknowledge, with the spirit) of the law; but what is the motive for the deviation, and what is the part which Mr. M. would impose on the British Legislature? "Human nature," says your correspondent, "was found unequal to this deliberate act of dreadful resolution (the ascending of the *burning pile*), and therefore the Brahmins, unauthorized by the Hindoo law, direct the woman to be tied to the dead body of her husband, and that the pile shall not be inflamed previously to this prevention of escape." Mr. M. puts none but evil constructions on the motives of the Brahmins; and this is not the place in which I shall consider what may be said on the opposite side; but I ask whether any man but a closet speculator, whether any practical legislator, whether any Member of the Parliament of the United Kingdom is likely to propose, as matter of British legislation, that the cremation of Hindoo widows shall reassume all its ancient barbarism, and that wretched women, impelled by what Mr. M. at times condescends to call no more than a "melancholy delusion," a "superstitious phrenzy," shall be re-

duced to the alternative of either foregoing their resolution, or braving that to which "human nature was found unequal?" I admit in the fullest manner that the ascending of the *burning pile* belongs both to the letter and to the spirit of the ancient Indian law; I admit that the very design of that law was the design pursued by Mr. M., namely, to check, and not to encourage the cremation of widows; and I should perhaps be happy to see that law enforced by native authorities; but I deny, a second time, that it belongs to the Parliament of England, or to the East-India Company, to make laws, or to superintend the execution of the laws, that belong to the religious institutions of India; and, least of all, could I consent that any British legislation should have for its object to replunge India into its more ancient barbarism; to give a character of renewed ferocity and horror to its customs; to undo what the softening influence of civilization has achieved. The modern practice is exposed to all the objections which Mr. M. entertains, but still it is not without its apology, nor without its advantages, its contribution to the happiness of Indian society; and beside all this, it happens in the case before us, as in many others, that we find, to divide and perplex our choice, ancient barbarism, with soundness of principle, on the one side; and modern softness, with desertion of principle on the other.—Let us pursue, too, Mr. M.'s plan a little further. If British "orders" are to compel the Hindoo widow to ascend the burning pile, British officers, British force must be employed to enforce those orders. And is this a task for British officers, civil or military? Is this an employment for British force? Let a British Parliament make such orders; let the Court of Directors draw up a corresponding dispatch; let a British Governor General enforce such a system, and let British officers, civil or military, superintend its execution,

and Mr. Fowell Buxton must have still less common sense and common feeling than even I give him credit for, if he did not with renewed and more reasonable rage pronounce the whole to be a "disgrace to Christianity," and an "indelible disgrace on the British nation." How much better, that as at present, we should keep our hands clear of the matter !*

Mr. M., like other projectors, is sanguine of the success of his scheme. He thinks, that, "paradoxical as it may appear, a strict enforcement of the law of burning, according to its very letter," is a resource for, "if not the total abolition, at least the reduction, in a great measure, of this dreadful evil ;" that "when once it is ordered that a widow, having of her own free will and accord, resolved to ascend a funeral pile in flames, shall actually, avowedly, and publicly do this, *when not stupified by intoxication*, it is not in human nature to suppose that even *five* out of the *thousand* will encounter death in this tremendous form." Hitherto I have replied only to Mr. M.'s theory ; but what ought to be our practical view of the subject ? I pass over the reservation relating to the use of intoxicating drugs, which Mr. M. insists are universally administered to the sufferer, and from which we may perceive that another point of British legislation remains behind, and that, in fact, the whole existing practice, whatever it may be, is to be brought under British revision ; I pass over this, and am only solicitous to ask, in what manner Mr. M. can give us assurance that a strict enforcement of the law, a compulsion of the devotee to enter the flames themselves, would really reduce the number of sufferers—would not, in fact, increase it ? "The offering rewards," says Mr. M., "would

but increase the frequency of the crime ; as superstitious phrenzy would be thus stimulated into greater exertion ; while little could be expected from feelings of avarice, powerfully opposed by the disgrace arising from yielding to its dictates."—"A tax on the practice, amounting to a prohibition, would irritate the bigotted and weak Hindoo mind to madness." But are we sure that the renewed excitement which any British interference, and especially that proposed, would infallibly produce, would be incapable of working in a similar manner ? If "madness" would be the probable result of prohibition ; if "phrenzy" is the ordinary characteristic of the practice ; is there danger of no "madness," of no "phrenzy," if the practice were insidiously opposed by an increase of its terrors ? If the "disgrace" of yielding to the suggestions of avarice, would (and God forbid that they should not !) prevent a widow from accepting a pecuniary reward for abstaining from the pile, would no "disgrace," attendant upon a recoil from the blazing pile, precipitate the victim into it ? Might not the increased terrors become an increased temptation ? Might they not spread the *fashion* of self-destruction ? Might not this challenge to the pile be answered by a multitudinous rush upon the flames ? Might not the "ambition" of the sex (to which, it seems, the practice is already in part referred), might not the honour of families (another prevailing motive) become still more awakened, jealous, and interested ? Are not women, as well as men, to be provoked to violent and rash actions by the very deed of *daring* them ? With whatever motive a widow may approach the pile (and contemptible and worldly as the motive may sometimes, and even may often be, I shall hereafter contend that it is sometimes much higher and holier than Mr. M. will be persuaded to allow) ; and with whatever motive she may approach the pile, is the difference

* It is known that at present the Indian Government interferes no further than to compel the giving a notice to the Tannah of the place, that a *Suttee* or burning is to be performed ; when the Tannah is to apprise the magistrates, and obtain their order or permission.

between present and future ignition so very great, as to insure, in a majority of cases, a change of determination? and, in short, is there not great probability that the novelty and the tyranny of our proceeding would induce many a woman to burn herself, who would otherwise have remained alive? Grant that the novelty, as well as the sense of oppression, would, after some years, pass away, I ask, whether Mr. M. is prepared, and whether any British authority ought to be prepared, to incur the responsibility of an increase of the practice, even for fifty or for twenty years? All ancient customs are followed with comparative languor and indifference. If evil, the philosophical legislator will commonly suffer them to die gradually away. The practice of burning widows in India is certainly dying away; but on this point I shall speak presently. Our business is *not to revive it*; not to fan it by any new excitement. Even Mr. M.'s mind partly misgives him, as to the effect of his new scheme of burning; and he is in consequence reduced (to borrow a phrase of his own) "to beg the question."—"It is *safely presumed*," says he, "that few, in their sober senses, will agree to perish in this manner. The frame, ligatures, and the bamboos, are all illegal, and must be dispensed with; leaving the few, if any, who will brave pain and death in so dreadful a form, to precipitate themselves into the fire, burning fiercely, and ready to consume them in agonies. *Powerful must be the superstitious feeling which can (could) sustain nature under such a trial.* It is true, that *Christianity, in a right faith, has* carried martyrs through this fiery trial; but be it recollected, that *ambition and cupidity* are less strong motives actuating these ignorant females." My recollection does not serve me, that Mr. M. was obliged to make the concession, that *Christianity has* carried martyrs through the fiery trial, which his humanity would provide for the poor widows of

Hindustan; and I believe that the gentle lighters of fires for Christian sufferers have at least usually followed the Brahminical plan of making so much allowance for what human nature is equal to, as to apply the torch after, and not before, the victim was joined to the faggots. But as to the superior influence of Christianity, and "a right faith" in these matters, such remarks are very unworthy of Mr. M. Does that gentleman believe that the Hindoos think *their faith a wrong one*? But Mr. M.'s language, in this as in other parts of his letter, is in the highest degree confused. At one moment, he looks for the support of the Hindoo widow in a "superstitious feeling," of the possible strength of which we ought to venture to make no estimate; at the next, "*ambition and cupidity*" are the weaker and only motives which actuate these "ignorant females." For myself, adopting the first of these alternatives, believing that "superstition," that an erroneous but ardent faith is at the bottom of the frightful practice under discussion; believing, too, that worldly ambition, conjugal love, and even less honourable motives, may sometimes operate forcibly in its favour; and knowing, too, of what human nature in general is capable, and female heroism in particular, under circumstances of strong excitement;—for all these reasons, I totally disagree with Mr. M. in the supposition, that an increase of the terrors of cremation would tend, at least for a considerable succeeding term of years, to reduce its frequency.

It is true, now, Sir, that I should distinctly recall to your mind the progress of the inquiry in which I have been engaged, and thus attempt to place distinctly before you the dilemma in which I am endeavouring to place Mr. M. Your correspondent commences his letter by rejecting every present remedy for the evils of which he complains, excepting that only which he himself is to propose. That

some remedy is, in Mr. M.'s opinion, within the means allowable to this country is plain, because he insists that the continuance of the practice "must, under all concomitant circumstances, reflect indelible disgrace on the British nation." When, however, this remedy is put into words, it is found to consist in a British superintendence of the Indian religious practice, and a superintendence which is to have for its object a return to the more barbarous manners of ancient times, and a restoration of the fulness of those terrors which the diminished practice of the country has softened, out of regard to what "human nature is equal to." When the "easy, practicable, and efficient means of accomplishing this desirable object," this "humane measure," come to be stated, they are found to be two-fold: first, the bribing "the principal Brahmins," and secondly, the gaining over the consciences of the same conscientious persons, by "a judicious quotation from their own law, with its corruption by modern interpolation." This scheme settled, the Marquess of Hastings is next fixed upon (on account of his highly conciliatory manners, his acknowledged powers of mind, and his having nearly doubled our Oriental Possessions) "to discharge this delicate duty;" whether of bribing the Brahmins, or of making a quotation from their law, or of both, is not clearly set down; but a "delicate duty" it must certainly be, since the principal Brahmins are to be gained over, "by conferring favours on them, without alarming their religious jealousy;" and yet they are to be plied with quotations from their law, and proofs of their having corrupted it! But, as neither the conciliating manners of the Marquess of Hastings, nor the zeal of the Brahmins for the purity of the practice under their law, nor their accessibility to personal favours (and the Brahmins are not, as Mr. M. must elsewhere persuade us, the kindest subjects to deal with on the ques-

tion; for they "are artful Brahmins," "inhuman monsters," "miscreants"); as none of these things may succeed, then the "easy, practicable, and efficient means," resolve themselves into "insisting on a rigid execution of the laws;" that is, making new laws for the religious government of the Hindoos! But the making of any such laws is, in a general view, inadmissible; the particular laws desired by Mr. M. would go to aggravate, instead of reducing the horrors of the practice, and would therefore be barbarous in their operation, "a disgrace to Christianity," and a source of "indelible disgrace on the British nation;" and, lastly, the effect of those laws, as there is abundant reason to believe, would be not to suppress the evil, but to give it considerable increase. If, then, I am right in the view which I take of Mr. M.'s remedy, and if Mr. M. is right in the view which he himself takes of every other; that is, if there is no remedy at all, within the reach of any British authority, is there any room left for saying, "that the continuance of the practice must reflect indelible disgrace on the British nation?" I repeat, that Mr. M.'s remedy is inadmissible in theory, and would be barbarous in practice; and inefficient, if not mischievous, that is, a bane, rather than an antidote in its effect.

As to the "British nation," as a body politic, it has nothing to do with the matter; and this is the great conclusion to which it is our business stedfastly to hold. The "British nation" has properly tied up its own hands from all interference with the religious institutions and practices of India. If our system were any other than this, is it at this point, the cremation of Hindoo widows, that our reforming zeal should stop? Are there no other religious practices in India from which our feelings and understandings revolt? How far would our zealots lead us? When they should have once engaged us in the scheme of legislating for the superstitions of

India, at what point would they allow us to desist? Mr. Buxton tells us that the dispatch of the Court of Directors is "a disgrace to Christianity." What! did the dispatch enjoin the burning of widows? Did it, forestalling the letter of Mr. M., or getting a peep at his rough draft, command that the afflicted women should "mount the burning pile?" Or, was it "a disgrace to Christianity" only because it left the religious rights of our neighbours where it found them?

I have said that, as a body politic, the "British nation" has nothing to do in the matter. By advancing this unqualified position, I run the risk of provoking the animosity of many around me, without doing justice, perhaps, to my own sentiments, or discovering in what degree, after all, I entertain the same sentiments as those whom I oppose, and how far I am entitled to the suffrage of a more moderate part of the community. Mr. M., after drawing a sort of parallel between the Bhatta cannibalism, and the Hindoo cremation of widows; after insisting on the inefficacy of offering rewards for the suppression of either, has the remark, that "nothing can cure these Bhatta savages of this propensity to feast on each other publicly, but the introduction of civilization through the progress of time." And, again, having brought himself to the belief, that with respect to the burning of widows, it is our British duty "apparently to sanction crime, as the only means of preventing it," still he regards this as no more than a temporary expedient, to be resorted to, "till the diffusion of the knowledge of our language and literature extensively throughout India, introduces civilization, productive of the light of information, and the blessing of true religion." Now, with respect to the introduction of European knowledge into India, no person can be more friendly to that object than myself; and, as I am sure it is the interest, so I am not certain but that it is the duty of the "British

nation," in its quality of a body politic, and without too exclusive a reliance on the efforts of individuals, to promote its attainment. From the diffusion of European knowledge, India would improve in civilization; and from improved civilization I should expect, with Mr. M., the abolition, or rather gradual cessation, of the burning of widows. I differ from Mr. M. only in this, that I look to improved civilization, and to nothing but improved civilization, for the attainment of that end; and I think I may warrantably express some surprise, that Mr. M., after leaving quietly the Bhattas to "the introduction of civilization, through the progress of time," was not content to prescribe for the Hindoos the same regimen itself. The "Bhatta savages" and the Hindoos are not, in their respective present states, very different from each other, in the moral scale, if Mr. M. is to be believed; and, therefore, their future conditions may be expected to correspond, and man-eating and woman-burning to last as long, and to cease as soon, the one among this people, and the other among that. The Bhattas, according to Mr. M., continue to eat each other, because they are "devoid of any thing in the semblance of religion;" and in India there is "an absence of all moral feeling, in minds debased by the most absurd and abject superstition, founded on cruelty."

In the commencement of my letter, I professed my satisfaction with the facts (I should have said many of the facts) communicated by Mr. M., at the same time with my discontent at the writer's doctrine; but, notwithstanding the length of what I have already written, I am not arrived at the commendatory part of my discourse. My time and space, as you have seen, have hitherto been occupied in deprecating the adoption of Mr. M.'s doctrine; and I must now hasten to take leave of the whole subject for the present, by bringing this letter to a close. There are, however, one or two topics

which I should regret not to be allowed an opportunity of disposing of, in the same sheet with what has just gone before.

While I contend that the barbarous practice of the cremation of Hindoo widows is beyond the reach of British legislation of any kind, and insusceptible of any remedy but through the slow progress of spreading knowledge and increasing civilization, it becomes of the last importance, for the satisfaction of those whose humanity is wounded by the practice, what is the real extent of the evil, and what are its probable prospects of duration?

The extent of the evil may be estimated by two different scales: the first, the positive amount of the evil, in the cases, whether few or many, in which it is inflicted; and the second the comparative amount of the evil, reckoned by the number of cases in which it occurs. That the *positive amount* of the evil, afflicting, barbarous, and frightful as it is, is not so great, is not so large, or so aggravated an addition to the sum of human happiness, as to some philanthropists it appears, I am ready to argue: but the *comparative amount*, the number of the cases in which it occurs, is my present subject of inquiry; and, as the divesting the whole discussion of every feature of passion is a point of very great importance, nothing can be more desirable than that we should make some approximation to the number of the individual females who terminate their lives in the violent manner referred to. Now, the total annual number of victims in all British India, seems to be rather largely taken at one thousand; and, if we adopt the estimate of Mr. M., who makes the total population amount to one hundred millions, and supposes one in fifty to die annually, and, therefore, the annual number of female deaths to be one million; on this calculation, we shall have, in every thousand female deaths, one widow burned: a number far too great, but yet small enough to encourage every

hope as to the view to be next taken: namely, that of the probable duration of the practice, even without foreign aid for its suppression.

Under this head, Mr. M. is himself a consoling teacher, and it is only remarkable that he has not suffered his own mind to be cheered by the information with which he cheers the minds of others. Mr. M. asserts, that "general sorrow for so inhuman and cruel a custom has not been alleviated by the slightest hope of its termination." But how can Mr. M., or any one who knows as much of the subject as Mr. M., renounce the hope thus spoken of? That the practice has increased under the British domination, in the face of the known horror of Europeans at its continuance, and in spite of European intercourse, is incredible. That it has remained stationary, is nearly as little to be believed. That it has decreased, though, perhaps, but imperceptibly, is more than probable; and, on this point, the acquisition of local and authentic details is eminently desirable. But what says Mr. M. himself of the prevalent opinions of the Hindoos themselves, as to the merits of the practice? Does he not quote many native writers against it, and does he not ascribe to a corresponding impression on the public mind, the comparative paucity of the examples in which cremation is undergone? Persons in England, acquainted with the matter only through the medium of general declamation, may imagine that every Hindoo widow is burned; while, even at Mr. M.'s estimate, not more than one female Hindoo's life in five hundred is terminated in this disastrous manner. But, as the practice is so comparatively rare, notwithstanding the pretended universality of the arts used to conquer the minds of women upon the occasion, are we not to conclude that even the minds of the "ignorant females" are, as to the majority, enlightened upon the question? But if, as Mr. M. teaches us, the "general impression" in the

country is against the practice; if even the women are enlightened in its regard; if, as Mr. M., in an unguarded moment, admits, the Hindoo women are not less fortunate than the rest of "that sex which has so great an influence in every country," what can we conclude, but that the practice is constantly on the decline? In fact, when and where did the enlightened view of any subject begin to dawn, and not proceed irresistibly onward towards meridian brightness?

Thus, before concluding my present letter, I have endeavoured to bring to its first and principal discussion consolatory views of the extent of the evil, and of its probable duration. In laying down my pen, I may remark, that Mr. M. describes the "salvation of the thousand females who perish annually as the brightest and most prominent feature of the future history of India;" and declares that your valuable publication will never render a greater service, than by aiding to

terminate the cremation of widows. Great as the object is, Mr. M. certainly over-rates it. But that it ought to be pursued there is no question; and I am quite willing to believe that your publication may aid its attainment. It can aid it, however, in no manner so effectually, as by having its pages fit for Hindoo (for it has Hindoo) as well as European readers. But, for this latter end, your correspondents should express themselves concerning Hindoos, and Hindoo institutions, in a somewhat different temper from that into which the feelings of Mr. M. betray him in all parts of his letter. In my next, I shall endeavour to treat the subject with at least a share of that candour, which I earnestly recommend to the cultivation of others.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. A. KENDALL.

April 10th, 1822.

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIR OF CAPTAIN COURT,

LATE MARINE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

On Sunday the 9th Sept., about half-past four o'clock, at his house at Ballygunge, departed this life, CAPT. CHARLES COURT, of the Hon. Company's Bombay Marine Establishment, and Marine Surveyor-General of India; and on the following day his remains were removed, under a discharge of minute guns from the Hon. Company's Surveying Ship *Meriton*, and were received and escorted to the place of interment by a large detachment of His Majesty's 87th Regiment, commanded by Lieut. Colonel Shaw, C. B., and interred with the Military honors due to his rank.

The early services of the beloved and lamented Officer in question are best described by the following testimony borne to his merits, by the able and justly respected late Superintendent of the Bombay Marine, W. T. MONEY, Esq. (now a member of the Hon. Court of Directors), in his address to that Government, under date the 15th of July 1809.

"Upon this occasion, Hon. Sir, I have to discharge a very pleasing part of my duty, in bringing to your notice the services and merits of a very respectable Officer.

"Lieut. Court, after acquiring a knowledge of his profession in the East-India Service, was appointed to the Hon. Company's Marine in the year 1790, and served as second Lieutenant of the *Panther*, on a cursory survey of the Red Sea, under Lieut. White; and in the same station on board the *Bombay Frigate*, Commodore Picket, he was actively engaged in the reduction of Colombo and its dependencies.

"As First Lieutenant of the same Ship he gallantly served at the reduction of Manado, on Celebes, and was appointed to the command of Fort Amsterdam, which he held for nine months, under the most critical circumstances, in a hostile country.

"In reward of his distinguished merits,

in this trying situation, he was appointed Resident at Manado, and Commandant of all the British Troops on Celebes.

"During the period of his command in this important post, which he held for seven years, he completely succeeded in conciliating the vast population of that valuable island, and attaching all ranks to the British Government: having, by the personal influence which his own conduct had acquired for him, accomplished a treaty with all the Chiefs, by which very considerable advantages were secured to the Hon. Company, and many barbarous customs, which tended to render a people, naturally mild and inoffensive, cruel and vindictive, were solemnly abandoned.

"Had peace not restored to the Dutch their possessions to the eastward, Manado would have been rendered, by Mr. Court's prosperous administration, a valuable acquisition to the East-India Company.

"Upon the restoration of the Malaccas, Lieut. Court returned to the active duties of his profession; and in command of the *Princess Augusta*, with a small squadron, he blockaded Severndroog, where he captured thirty-six vessels, seven of the largest of which he cut from under the guns of the fort, and obtained restitution of a dow laden with Company's coffee, to a considerable amount.

"From this station he was recalled and selected to command the Hon. Company's ship *Ternate*, in pursuit of *La Fortune*, Monsieur Le Meme, who had recently captured the *Fly*; but upon his arrival at Bombay, he found that the enemy was a prize to His Majesty's ship *Concorde*.

"Lieut. Court was then, at particular request, appointed to command the *Panther*, and proceed with Lord Valentia to the Red Sea, where he prosecuted a tedious, an arduous, and a difficult survey of the Abyssinian coast, with great credit to himself, and perfect satisfaction to his Lordship.

"Soon after his return to Bombay, in 1817, he was selected to be my Assistant, and from his attention, assiduity, and

ability, I have derived such valuable aid, in the discharge of my public duties, that I part from Mr. Court's services with the utmost regret, and shall ever hold them in thankful remembrance."

Captain Court, while in England, married one of the daughters of the present Sir George Holroyd, a young lady whose personal attractions were only surpassed by her unassuming virtues, and superior mental attainments. In the year 1810, Capt. Court was appointed by the Hon. Court of Directors, Marine Surveyor-General of India, for which important office his superior abilities rendered him particularly qualified; and he arrived at Calcutta in the following year. In the year 1813, he had the misfortune to lose his inestimable partner, and from that period to the day of the termination of his own earthly career he shrunk from the world's observation, and never regained the wonted serenity of his mind, nor the vigour of his faculties. The severity of his premature loss confirmed that disposition to retirement, which was congenial to the natural modesty of his mild and unassuming character; and although he possessed, in the resources of his cultivated and accomplished understanding, and in the amiable virtues of his heart, most of those qualities which contribute to adorn the intercourse of private life, or which are conducive to distinction in a more extensive sphere of action, he nevertheless passed the remainder of his life in a seclusion, which, if it withdrew him from public observation, was yet favourable to the cultivation of those characteristic endowments which he chiefly valued, and the benign and gentle influence of which has left an indelible impression on the memory of his surviving friends.

The above inadequate sketch of the virtues and worth of the deceased are humbly recorded, as an unfeigned tribute of affectionate regard for his memory, by those who revered him while living, and who will never cease to deplore his loss.—*Cal. Jour.*

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF COCHIN-CHINA.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

Sir;—As there are many speculations, in the present day, respecting the resources of the coast of Cochin-
Asiatic Journ.—No. 77.

China, perhaps the following remarks, of a date so far back as 1803, may be interesting to some of your readers.

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Indeed, I believe that little European commerce has been carried on with Cochin-China since that period; for circumstances occurred, shortly after, which either put it out of our power, or rendered it useless to resort to that quarter for trade of any description.—I am, Sir, &c. &c.

A SUBSCRIBER.

COCHIN-CHINA may be considered as lying between the latitudes 10° N. and $16^{\circ} 4'$ N., that is, from the mouth of the Sigon river to Cape Turon. Cape St. James forms the northerly entrance into Sigon river. The town of Sigon lies sixty or seventy miles up the river, in the direction of W.N.W. After entering the river, you have a fine clear stream, with sufficient depth of water for a sixty-four gun ship, as high as the town. Sigon supplies the whole coast with grain and provisions, and contains many opulent merchants. Here also resides the second Mandarin of rank under the King; the other two (there being but three in all) have their residence at Tonquin and Quinhon. They all have the power of life and death. At the time when these remarks were written, a Bishop and many Padres lived in Sigon. Many of the natives had been sent to Manila College, to be instructed in the Catholic faith; and Sigon was said to contain a considerable number of Christians. The Government was strictly arbitrary along the whole coast. No port in Cochin-China can rank with Sigon, which is formed by the mouth of a fine bold river. The country on each side is low and fertile, much resembling the banks of the Ganges. Several of the rivers of this country communicate with Cambagie; and the inland navigation may be generally said to be very complete throughout these provinces. The exports of Sigon are rice, sugar, betelnuts, cardamums, elephants' teeth, pepper, and a variety of gums; of these articles the three first are produced in considerable quantities.

The natives of Cochin-China are a

good race of people and well-inclined. Their wants, in European commodities, are very limited, being chiefly confined to opium, and a moderate quantity of thin woollens. Their articles of dress are, for the most part, brought from China. Their language is different from the Chinese,* but they can read the Chinese character with ease.

Quinhon is situated about the middle of the coast. Its port is capable of containing the fleet of Great Britain, and is esteemed a safe harbour. The town lies inland, about twenty-two miles west of the port. The intermediate country has lately been the scene of great and bloody battles; in fact, it was almost depopulated, and exhibits extensive burial-grounds at the distance of every mile. The wall of this once great city, about three or four miles in circumference, is all that now remains, with the exception of a few huts, and the house in which the head Mandarin holds his court. We were accommodated with horses and palanquins to convey us to Quinhon and back again. The principal objects worthy of notice, which we observed in this trip, were the immense bridges we occasionally passed. These bridges are constructed on piles, and are raised very high above the water.

The whole coast of Cochin-China abounds with safe and commodious harbours, which are well laid down in Dayot's charts. In addition to the two which have been already noticed, Turon Bay, in latitude $16^{\circ} 4'$ N., may be also mentioned. The town is small, and of little consideration, excepting what it derives from its vicinity to the capital, Hewee, in Tonquin.

Fiffoo, a few miles to the south of Turon, and to which you may proceed by water (a river leading nearly to the place), once was a large city, but at this period (1803) was scarcely inhabited. Here there are quarries

* Is it not a dialect of the Chinese language?
—Ed.

of fine marble, which constitute an article of exportation to China, on board the Chinese junks. Gums are also produced in this part of the country.

The gold of Cochin-China is very fine. They run it into bars of ten tale, at seventeen dollars per tale; touch from ninety-seven to ninety-nine. The silver they also run into bars of fourteen dollars value. At the time when we visited the country, the exportation of the precious metals was strictly prohibited. At Sigon they use as currency a metal specie called quan, three large parcels of which are of the value of a dollar.

About this period, the King was very powerful, having overcome the

Tonquinese, and maintaining an army of 100,000 men, as also three frigates, commanded by Frenchmen, and a fleet of war junks, with guns on two decks. He had moreover a large foundry at Hewee, where he cast his own guns. Report says that the King, at an earlier period of his reign, had been forced to take refuge in Pulo Candore for some time; and that he obtained his re-establishment through the assistance of the Portuguese.

The duty levied upon trading vessels is charged by measurement, and is very heavy. In order to obtain the good-will of this people, one ship ought to be laden with presents and another with merchandize.

EXPULSION OF THE FRENCH FROM SIAM IN 1688.

(Being the substance of several Letters written in Oct. 1688 and Feb. 1689, from Siam, and the coast of Coromandel; and published in London in the year 1690.)

By the various relations, embassies, and voyages of Siam that have been published within these last four years, the world has been sufficiently informed of the intrigues of the Jesuits in that kingdom, which was begun and managed by the means of a certain Greek Christian, called Constantin Faulcon, whom the French have qualified with the title and dignity of "his Excellency my Lord Constance." He was born in Cephalonia, a Greek island belonging to the Venetians, of a noble Venetian, and of a young lady of the ancientest family of the country; and about the year 1660, being but ten years of age, he had sense and understanding enough to discern the ill condition that his parents' negligence and ill management had brought their domestic affairs into, which put him upon the resolution of seeking his fortune abroad, since he could not maintain it according to his quality at home. The first adventure he made was into England, where he lived some years, and then went into the East-Indies, and was employed by some English merchants as their factor at Siam. He continued some time in that service, and had the good fortune to be known to the chief minister of state, who in that country is called Barcalon, who finding him to be diligent, laborious, and capable

of doing business, brought him into the management of public affairs under him; by which means he came to be not only acceptable, but very necessary to the King in the dispatch of several important matters. The advantage of his European education, and the great knowledge he had acquired in trade and commerce, both there and in the Indies, making him very considerable, helped to insinuate him so far into the favour and good opinion of the King of Siam, that, at last, after the death of the Barcalon, he was advanced to be one of his chief ministers, especially for the management of foreign affairs.

The intrigue was carried on at court, under the plausible pretext of freeing the Gulf of Siam from the Dutch yoke, who having Malacca, a strong fort at the entry of it, in their hands, had imposed a toll and duty on all the Indian ships that traded or came into that bay; but the true design that (as was believed) lay at the bottom was, first, to bring the kingdom under the French domination, and then to change the established religion of the country; towards the attainment of which ends, the said Greek had so far prevailed on the King, who had no sons of his own to succeed him, but two brothers, as to get him to adopt a young nobleman that had

been bred up in that Christian religion, that the Jesuits teach and propagate in the Indies, to be his heir and successor. It was under this successor that the conspiracy was to take effect.

The French were already become masters, and in possession of the two chief places that open a passage into that kingdom; the one is called Bancoek, which is a great and strong fortress on the mouth of the river of Siam; Margen is the other place, situated on the frontiers; and as if this had not been enough to please and oblige them, the king allowed them to have a command in the guards about his own person.

It was with much impatience and resentment that the officers of state, and the great men of the kingdom suffered those pernicious intrigues to be carried on. They could not but well observe, that those great French squadrons, so filled with numbers of men, and so plentifully provided with ammunition, and all warlike preparations, aimed at something else, besides the securing of the trade and commerce of the French company of merchants, all whose stock was not of that importance, as to occasion the charges and necessary expense of one of those squadrons; neither were they so silly, or unacquainted with the affairs abroad, as to believe that those mighty and rich presents that came so frequently from France, were sent for no other end, than to make and preserve a strict friendship and amity betwixt the kings of both nations. They could not, without some indignation, bear the specious discourses of the Jesuits, who would persuade those Oriental people, that all the pains they took, the fatigues and dangers they had endured in coming so far to live amongst them, proceeded from no other principle, but the strong desire they had of doing them good, which was pretended to be the motive that induced them to come and exercise amongst them those arts and sciences that are best understood and practised in Europe, such as physic, surgery, astronomy, and the mathematics, by the means whereof they hoped to render them capable of being taught the way to Heaven.

On the contrary, they saw that those missionaries had fallen upon the same treacherous and intriguing methods to overturn their Government, that they had for-

merly practised in Japan, where they made it more their business to subject that kingdom to the Spanish domination, (which was then the most potent, and furthest extended in the world) than to bring it under the obedience of Jesus Christ his laws. Notwithstanding that the doctrine of the Gospel had made so great a progress in that vast empire, that some princes of the blood, several of the chief nobility, and some hundreds of thousands of the people had declared for the Christian religion, and enrolled themselves amongst the professors of it.

These were the reflections that the grandees of Siam entertained themselves with on this occasion, but they were willing to stay till the death of the king, before they attempted the shaking off this foreign yoke.

In the month of May 1688, the king happened to fall sick at his royal palace at Louvo; the report whereof was no sooner spread abroad, than the conspiracy broke out, which was contrived by one of the chief ministers of state, Pitrachard by name; who, besides his quality of great mandarin, was governor of the palaces of Siam and Louvo, and dignified with the honourable title of Opra, which is one of the most illustrious and distinguishing marks of honour that one is capable of in Siam. The discovery of this plot, the progress it made, and the consequences of it, being the substance of several letters writ from Siam in October 1688, are as follow:

"On the 26th of May, at night, Opra Pitrachard caused a great many troops to enter the castle of Louvo, whereby he made himself presently master of the person of the king, seized his adopted son, and his two brothers, giving it out, and making every one of them in particular believe, it was to secure the king's life from a desperate conspiracy that lately had been discovered against him; but to the three young princes he further said to every one of them apart, that the king was so ill that he was past all hopes of recovery, and that he would make it his business to set the crown on their heads. This was done on purpose that they might let him go on, and not interrupt him in the execution of so plausible a design; and it had all the success that he could have wished or hoped.

Monsieur Constance was no sooner acquainted with what had past and was a carrying on in the castle, but he went immediately thither, accompanied with a numerous train of his friends, and particularly of the French, amongst whom were these officers of note, Messieurs de Beauchamp, de Fretteville, the Chevalier des Fourbin, Monsieur Vandrille, and de Luise. As he was entering the castle he told those that were posted round about it, that he was going to see the king; but he did scarcely come within the gates when they seized on him, and on the French officers, who were all secured and kept together in one of the apartments of the palace.

The next day Opra Pitrachard sent for Monsieur Constance to come to him, and ordered him to go and tell the French officers that there was no design of keeping them prisoners; that what was done was occasioned by a most dangerous plot that they had lately discovered against the life of the king, but that all the parties concerned in it not being as yet fully known, they were under the necessity of securing all persons of note, until a clearer discovery should be made; "and as for you, Monsieur Constance," said he, with a certain air of authority, "I charge you that you say this, and no more to those French officers; and know, that you shall be narrowly watched and overheard." This complimentary visit was only an artifice that Opra Pitrachard used to moderate the resentments of the French, and to hinder them from taking of measures for their common defence and security. Monsieur Constance went and delivered the message precisely in the terms he was ordered.

The King of Siam had several troops of guards about his person, whereof one was made up of Europeans of different nations, but especially of the French. The Siam's troop of guards, consisting of 150 men, was commanded by French officers; these were sent to Thalapson, a house of pleasure the king had at some distance from Louvo, whither Opra Pitrachard had sent a great body of the forces to encamp, and be in readiness as occasion should present. Two days after, the French officers, that had been taken into custody and secured at Louvo, together with Monsieur Constance, were sent thither also under a strong guard.

When matters had thus far proceeded, Opra Pitrachard sent again for Monsieur Constance to have him brought before him; and severely reproached him, charging him with treachery and perfidiousness against the king and government of Siam, and then caused him to be put to the ordinary and extraordinary torture, to force him to discover and declare who were his accomplices in the management of the intrigue for making the king a Christian, and subjecting the kingdom to the French power: and when he had continued him several hours in the torture, he ordered the king's adopted son to be brought to the place, and caused his head to be cut off immediately, and a string to be run through it, and then to be hung about Monsieur Constance's neck, in the manner of European cravats.

This tragedy was acted on the 28th of May; the following 29th and 30th, Monsieur Constance was again applied to the torture, in the cruellest manner that could be devised, having the young prince's head always hanging on his breast night and day. Thus they continued to torment him till the 4th of June, when he expired under the violence of the torture.

His goods, family, and all his effects were also seized every where, and his family carried into prison. His lady, after having undergone a severe examination, and several interrogatories put to her, without declaring or confessing what they expected or desired, was at last applied to the torture, which she endured several days together; after which they threw her into prison, where she was kept three months with iron chains on her hands, and fetters on her feet; at the end whereof they made her and all her family slaves, in which disgraceful quality they took off her irons, opened the prison doors, and turned her out.

Opra Pitrachard, who had determined with himself to set the crown on his own head, after he had once dispatched the king's adopted son, and Monsieur Constance out of the way, began now to consider how to get rid of the two princes, the king's brothers, that seemed to obstruct the execution of his design; and this was the expedient he made use of to bring it about. He made each of them in particular, and severally believe, that what he had acted in all this revolution, was in or-

der to the bringing and settling them on the throne; but in regard affairs were not yet in a peaceable and regular posture, there was a necessity for their retiring for some time to Thalapson, until he should use his utmost endeavour to appease them. These poor unfortunate princes suffered themselves easily to be persuaded by the magic of those cunning insinuations and plausible pretences to go thither; but they never reached it, being murdered in the way by a party that was appointed to do that execution. Then they fell upon all the most considerable persons that were their friends and intimate acquaintance, and caused them to be put to death in like manner, or imprisoned.

The next step, that Opra Pitrachard made, was to set himself against the Christians, whom he was resolved to drive out of the kingdom; and to facilitate it the more, he commanded that all the Portuguese Christians should meet together and retire into a little island near Siam, threatening to put all those to death that should attempt to make their escape out of it.

The English had the misfortune also to feel the effects of his indignation and rage, for they were first plundered of all they had, and then thrown into prison. As for the French that were at Siam and Louvo, he made no open assault upon them at first, because their numbers were too considerable to be treated as the rest were; and besides, he was willing rather to surprise those that were at Bancock and at Morgen, than openly to attack them. The most considerable persons of the French nation that were at Thalapson, were the Chevaliers de Cargis, and de Fretteville, Monsieur de Vandrille, Monsieur de Laisse, Monsieur Bresley, the engineer, and another engineer; and it was not possible for them to make their escape from Louvo as yet; but in conclusion, fearing lest in the progress of these tragical revolutions, they should meet with the same fate, that the other Christians dispersed up and down the kingdom, had found; they made an escape, and fled towards Siam, to the quarters of the French company, and when they should have the good luck to get thither, their purpose was to have seized on some ship or other to carry them to the French Garrison at Bancock, where Monsieur des Farges, general of the French

forces commanded, and to inform him what had past: but Opra Pitrachard being advertised of their flight early enough to prevent what might follow upon it, sent immediately a detached body of six or seven thousand men, armed as if they were ready to give battle. These few officers, though the bravest and most determined men of their nation, were much surprised to see so early in the morning, and within two leagues of Siam, so great a detachment of the army before and behind them, to hinder their getting into the town; and making a virtue of necessity, they put themselves into a posture of defence, resolving to sell their lives at as dear a rate as they could; but some Mandarins coming up to them, told them they were in no danger, in regard they assured them they were come, not only to do them no harm themselves, but to prevent their receiving any from others, and their business was to bring them back to Louvo, as the king had expressly commanded them. The French gentlemen were soon overcome by the power of so fine and obliging expressions, and presently surrendered themselves into their hands; for to do otherwise was not possible for them, there being no proportion betwixt the fewness of their number, and so great a body as they had to dispute with. And the truth on't is, they were treated the first day with kindness and civility enough; but it was not so the next, for they stripped them of all, and tied them to horse-tails; in which miserable condition they forced them to march, and in great ceremony brought them back to Louvo, treating them most outrageously all along as they went; in so much that Monsieur Bresley, the engineer, died soon after; and the rest had much ado to outlive the miseries and indignities they suffered. They no sooner arrived at Louvo, but they were chained two and two together, by the neck, and so thrown into prison; all their domestics were treated in like manner, as well as all the other French that staid at Louvo.

All this was contrived and executed with that diligence and secrecy, that may seem very surprising and unaccountable to those that hear it: for the French that were at Bancock and Morgen had not the least knowledge of what had been done in the two cities of Siam and Louvo, which was like to have lost them all.

Opra Pitrachard having now taken his measures, and determined to destroy the French one way or other, and since he would not venture upon the doing of it by open force, was resolved to try what cunning and surprise could do. Wherefore he sent one Manpai, who had been the year before in France, in quality of first ambassador; and since his return was honoured with the title of Barcalon, or chief minister of state, to Bancoek, to persuade Monsieur des Farges, general of the French, to come to him, and to tell him that it was the king's express pleasure that he should immediately come and confer with him about some affairs of the last importance, and make what haste he possibly could to be at Louvo.

The general that was altogether ignorant of what had been done in all this great and sudden revolution, and suspecting no fraud, believed very readily what the Barcalon had told him, and that the king had sent for him, as on other occasions he had often done before; set out from Bancoek the 7th of June, and went by water; but he had hardly gone two leagues from the place, when he perceived that some extraordinary business was in agitation, and apprehended there might be some design of putting some indignity upon him: for he could not imagine why he was surrounded with such a great number of barges and galleys, armed with stones and field-pieces, that perpetually accompanied him till he came to Siam; where he no sooner arrived, but he was immediately taken out, and put into a palanquin or close litter, and carried to Louvo, being guarded by several troops of armed men; all this still increased his astonishment, and the more, because he was not wont to be hurried nor conducted in so military a manner, when the king wanted him, or ordered him to come to him; but he had always the privilege of going with great freedom, and less attended.

When he came to Louvo, he was straight led to the king's palace, without allowing him the liberty of going first to the Jesuits' house to repose and refresh himself, as he desired, though his intention was rather to be somewhat informed, and know the posture of present affairs, which he thought were much altered. The same day of his arrival he received several visits from the Mandarins; and after supper he had one

from Opra Pitrachard, with whom he discoursed some time; and, amongst other things, the Opra told him, with an unusual air of pride and haughtiness, "That the king had caused Monsieur Constance to be put to death for many heinous crimes and faults he had been found guilty of, in the management of those employments he was entrusted with; and that the king would give him his place, knowing him to be a man of great integrity, faithfulness, and good understanding in the management of affairs, and one in whom he reposed great confidence and trust." He further told him, "that the king was engaged in a war against the Cochinchinois, and the people of Laos; that there was a necessity of sending for all the French forces to join in a body, and march against the enemy, to hinder the invasion that the kingdom was threatened with; and that he had also writ to Monsieur Bruham, governor of Morgen, to the same purpose, to hasten to Louvo, with all his troops." Monsieur des Farges saw plainly now that these proposals were nothing but a mere contrivance, and like so many snares that they had laid to catch him; which he was fully convinced of in a very little time afterwards, as well by the distinct information he received from several of his friends, that by Opra Pitrachard's express order, had leave to make him a visit, as by letters that came to him from his officers; and began now to consider with himself, what he must do to get out of the danger that his good-nature and fidelity to the king had so unluckily brought him into; and the best expedient he could think of, was to send this answer to Opra Pitrachard. "That the King of France, his master, had sent him to serve the king of Siam, and that he was now ready to obey his commands; but that he thought it highly necessary to go himself in person to Bancoek, to bring the soldiers with him, in regard that the officers that commanded in his absence, would not quit the fortress upon a bare letter." This seemed so reasonable and to carry so much probability with it, that he presently obtained leave to return to the fort, but on condition to leave his two sons that came along with him, as hostages for the performance of his promise. But before he left Louvo, he was much pressed by the Opra to write to Monsieur de Bruham; and fain would he

have been excused from complying with him in it: and told him, "that unless he sent an officer of his own to carry the letter, it would signify nothing, nor be regarded. But it was to no purpose to insist on such a condition, for it was positively denied him, and yet write he must, being under an unavoidable necessity of doing it; yet in writing he did so disguise his hand and stile, by chusing such extravagant terms and unusual expressions, as that Monsieur Bruham might know, in case the letter came to his hands, there was some further mystery in it, and that he was not to give credit to it; and, by good providence, it fell out just as he could have wished, the letter being received and understood in the sense it was designed.

Monsieur des Farges returned no sooner to *Bangkok*, but he abandoned the little fort, and drew off all the French into the great fort, not having men enough to hold out in both places. All the houses that were near to it, he caused to be pillaged and then burnt; and all the cannon that he could not carry away or use, to be nailed or broken. And because he had not time enough to demolish or raze the fort, by reason of the great number of forces that *Opra Pitrachard* sent after him, and followed him to take possession of the place, he did what was possible to ruin it all to pieces with his cannon.

Opra Pitrachard, perceiving by this that Monsieur des Farges had discovered his rebellious designs and practices, and that there were no prospect or hopes of his return with his soldiers to Siam, sent down an army of about three score thousand men, made up of Mahometans, Chinese, and Malayans, against the fort of *Bangkok*, to besiege the French in it, with orders to cut all their throats; but such was the resolution and bravery wherewithal they defended themselves, that this open investing and attacking of them, proved as unsuccessful as the artifices that were used to trepan them to come to Siam were ineffectual; for when so vast an army had endeavoured all they could, during two months close siege, by frequent attacks and storming, to force their entry into the place, and had been always beat off with great loss by the handful of French who were not in all above three hundred, he

saw himself obliged, at last, to send to the general and ask conditions of peace.

During this siege, all the French who were at Siam and *Louvo* were made close prisoners, and treated with the greatest extremity of rigour and severity, without consideration of quality or age. Nor could the Bishop of *Metellopolis*, who had lived long amongst them, and was the apostolic vicar in the greatest part of the *East-Indies*, be exempted from his share of the common calamity that fell upon his profession and countrymen; for when *Opra Pitrachard* saw he could not recover *Bangkok* out of the hands of the French by force, he caused the old bishop to be sent for, and conducted to the fort, and there to be stripped and tied to a gibbet, with a halter about his neck, and fastened at the place where the French cannon were most levelled, and did most execution, hoping that the sight of so moving a spectacle, and the consideration they had of the person of their bishop, should prevail with them to moderate the fury of their guns, intermit their firing, and hearken to a treaty of peace.

All the French jesuits and missionary priests that were anywhere in the kingdom, were seized, and carried prisoners to *Louvo*, being accused of sedition and treason against the government; all their goods, furniture, and effects, were likewise seized and confiscated.

All this could not be acted without coming to the knowledge of Monsieur de Bruham, governor of *Morgen*. Having now been fully informed from several hands of what had past both at *Louvo* and Siam, he began to consider how to extricate himself out of the great and imminent danger he was every where surrounded with; for he had but fifty-two soldiers, three captains, three lieutenants, and three ensigns in all, to guard a large fortress that was open on all sides. The best thing he could think of in that extremity, was to seize a small frigate of twenty-six guns, belonging to the king of Siam, to save himself and his men upon, when he should be driven to his last shifts: this he happily executed towards the end of June, and it was of great use to him in the conclusion of the affair: for when he had been besieged and closely attacked for seventeen days together, by an army of twelve thousand men, assault-

ing them often, and as often repulsed; and wanting water and other necessary provisions, without any possible hopes of being relieved or refreshed, he was constrained, at last, to abandon the place, and carry all his men, and what conveniently else he could, on board the frigate, and so got safe off.

On the 25th of July the Bishop of Metellopolis, being released out of the miserable and dangerous circumstances he was put into, before Bancoek, was sent into the place to obtain a commission and full power from the general, Monsieur des Forges, to negotiate a treaty of peace with such persons as Opra Pitrachard should appoint for that purpose; which was soon granted him, and next day he returned to Siam to conclude it.

A little time after, news was brought that the king of Siam was dead, without telling either the day or manner of his death; whereupon Opra Pitrachard began to prepare for his coronation; and about five days after he set out from Louvo in great state and magnificence, and came to Siam, where he had himself crowned king without any dispute or opposition, about the beginning of August 1688.

September 30. News was brought that a peace was concluded and signed betwixt the new king and the French, on the following conditions:

“That the French should surrender the fort of Bancoek.

“That all the French should have leave to depart the kingdom.

“That they should have two frigates belonging to the French Company; a ship of the French king's called the *Auriflame*, and a fourth of 74 guns, that the king of Siam was to give to Monsieur des Forges

to embark on, and transport them out of the king of Siam's dominions.”

This is the substance of what is contained in the several letters dated from Siam, October last was twelvemonth; and by the relation we have, by advice from the coast of Coromandel of the 20th of February last, we are further informed, that Monsieur des Farges was arrived on that coast with the four ships, having all the French, as well secular and military as the ecclesiasties, on board them, that were any where to be heard of or known to be in the kingdom of Siam; and that the king had published a declaration, severely prohibiting any French to stay in the kingdom, and threatening that if any one of them should be found to stay behind, they should be immediately upon discovery put to death; and all the Europeans that should harbour or conceal them, should be treated with the same rigour.

Other letters do further add, that Monsieur des Farges had, before his departure from Bancoek, delivered up into the hands of the present king of Siam, the unfortunate widow of Monsieur Constance, upon a fancy that the Jesuits had put into his head that she being a Christian, and extremely beloved by the king's son, will marry him, and contribute her endeavours to make him a Christian; with which plausible imaginations those good fathers flatter themselves, and hope once more to be re-established in that kingdom, with no less advantages of power, credit, and fortune, than they had before.

And, that when the treaty was signed betwixt the king of Siam and the French general, all the French and English that were made prisoners at Louvo, were the next day after conducted to Siam, and set at liberty.

NAUTICAL NOTICE.

Extract of a Letter from Lieut. T. Tanner, commanding the Honorable Company's cruiser Antelope.

July 28th.—Saw the Mahé or Seychelle Archipelago, and the Island Dennis. In passing close to this island, we shoaled suddenly and unexpectedly on a coral bank projecting from its North end, and which is not noticed by Horsburgh in his Directory; and as this island is very conveniently

situated for ships to sight in pursuing the southern passage to the Arabian Gulf, I have thought it my duty to subjoin a few remarks upon it for the information of future navigators.

Dennis Island.—We made in lat. $3^{\circ} 49'$ S. and lon. $53^{\circ} 44'$ E. (which is nearly the position assigned to it by Horsburgh); it is about two miles and a half or three miles in extent north and south,

with several thatched habitations on its northern side; it is very low, covered with trees, and may be seen from a ship's deck about four leagues; it is situated near the north-eastern edge of the great bank of soundings which bound the Mahé Archipelago; it is very convenient for a ship to make, in pursuing the southern passage to the Arabian Gulf, and there is no danger in steering for it in the night time, as the lead will give timely warning of your approach towards it in any direction.

Off its southern end a reef appeared to project nearly a mile, with discoloured water beyond it.

On the northern side there is a spit, with an extensive bank of coral soundings, stretching to the northward and westward, to the distance of nearly three miles from

the shore; on which there are seven, six, and five fathoms (and probably less in some places); this should of course be avoided in passing.

In approaching it from the S.E. the soundings at three and four leagues distance are from twenty-five to thirty fathoms sand, coral, and shells; and when the island bears from S.W. to South, you are then off the spit projecting from its northern extreme. Should a ship suddenly shoal under ten fathoms in passing, she should at once haul sharp round off shore to the northward, or north-eastward. From ten fathoms the soundings gradually deepen as you stand to the N.W., and you slope off the bank to forty fathoms as you lose sight of the island from the deck.

ADDRESS TO THE FRIENDS OF AFRICA.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—I enclose the copy of an Address to the Friends of Africa, and am desired to request the favour of its insertion in your valuable magazine.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,
for the Secretary,

ROBERT STOKES.

*African Institution Office,
Ftudyer Street, Whitehall,
16th April 1822.*

“Fifteen years have elapsed since Great Britain, by an Act of the Legislature, prohibited its subjects, under heavy penalties, from taking any part in that trade which has since been described, by the unanimous voice of the great powers of Europe, assembled in Congress at Vienna, as ‘a scourge which has long desolated Africa, degraded Europe, and afflicted humanity;’ and it is now classed by the British Parliament amongst the foulest crimes. Soon after the passing of that Act, a considerable number of those who had strenuously exerted themselves, through a long series of years, to expose the enormities inseparable from this horrid traffic, and to procure the co-operation of the friends of humanity in its abolition, formed themselves into a Society, under the name of The African Institution, with a view not only to promote the civilization of much-injured Africa, but

also, as essential to this object, to watch most carefully over the conduct of those who might attempt to evade the Abolition Laws.

“Great Britain had the less difficulty in effecting the abolition of this traffic, by reason of the liberty of her press, and the nature of her Government, which rendered it comparatively easy to convey the necessary information respecting the real character of this trade to all classes of society. But the case is very different in many of the nations of the Continent. In few, perhaps in none of them, do the same facilities to the diffusion of knowledge, and the forming of societies for the objects of benevolence, exist; and consequently very erroneous ideas prevail abroad on the subject of the African Slave Trade.

“The information received from time to time, by the African Institution, of the horrid crimes perpetrated in Africa and on the high seas, by miscreants who make it their business to buy and sell their fellow-creatures, and of the alarming increase of this abominable traffic under the flags of France, Spain, Portugal, and the Netherlands, is of such a nature, as to render it the duty of the Institution to give the utmost publicity to the facts which are constantly coming to their knowledge, and to call the attention of the British nation, in

a very peculiar manner, to the enormities now practised upon the persons of the helpless children of Africa; enormities never exceeded in the annals of oppression and cruelty. At the present moment vast numbers of innocent men, women, and children, are languishing in the hands of their tormentors; many are suffering a most cruel and lingering death, by suffocation in the holds of slave-ships; thousands are on their way to interminable slavery, to which they will infallibly be consigned, unless previously released by death, or rescued by the intervention of some merciful hand, from those dealers in human blood, whom the American Government has declared to be pirates, and who, instead of being protected and sheltered, ought to be branded by every civilized state, as enemies to the human race.

"The African Institution is persuaded, that in France, now most deeply implicated in this cruel traffic, as well as in the Netherlands, Portugal, and Spain, the public at large are not yet informed of the real nature and vast extent of the crimes daily and hourly perpetrated by the subjects of their respective countries, who are engaged in the African slave trade. The Directors have therefore determined, if furnished with the means, to publish in various languages the facts which are

almost daily communicated to them, in the firm conviction that, when these facts shall be generally known, the wise and the good of all nations will rise up, and, with the voice as of one man, solicit their respective Governments to abolish a traffic, marked in every stage with blood, disgraceful to every nation that does not use the greatest exertions for its utter extinction, and a standing reproach to the Christian name.

"The African Institution, therefore, invites the friends of humanity and religion to its Sixteenth Anniversary Meeting, to be holden at the Freemasons' Hall, on Friday, the 10th May next; at which meeting his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester will take the Chair. It is intended, on that occasion, to bring forward certain resolutions, which will doubtless be supported by several of those Members of Parliament who have so frequently distinguished themselves by pleading for Africa in the great council of the nation.

"By order of the Board,

"THOMAS HARRISON, Sec. A. I."

"Tickets of admission for gentlemen and ladies may be had by application at the office of the Institution, No. 3, Fludyer Street, Westminster."

Review of Books.

Rudiments of Bengali Grammar, by Graves Chamney Haughton, M.A., and Professor of Sanscrit and Bengali in the Hon. East-India Company's College. London. 1 vol. 4to.

WHATEVER may have been the original motives of Europeans for seeking to establish themselves in India, the success of the British in that quarter has not only produced benefit to the natives, as well as to the adventurers, but it has served directly to gain us an intimate acquaintance with many nations of an extraordinary character, which otherwise we could at best have but very imperfectly and superficially known.

Our intercourse, too, with the natives of India, has made it expedient, or rather necessary for us to learn the various dialects in use among them: and, though most of these dialects are principally derived from one common source, the Sanscrit; yet, like the Italian, French, Spanish, &c. of Europe, which may, in a great measure, be retraced to the Latin, they have departed too far from their original, and have acquired too many peculiarities of their own, to be understood aright by foreigners, without an investigation and study of each dialect as a distinct language.

To recommend, and to facilitate
3 O 2

to Europeans, the acquisition of the most important languages of India, much was done during the enlightened and liberal government of Mr. Hastings. A perfect knowledge of Sanscrit was then found to be attainable by our countrymen; and the two most interesting modern dialects of India, namely, the Bengali and Hindustani, began to be examined and described. Since that period, the foundation of a College at Calcutta has served much to extend our acquaintance with the languages of India: and the subsequent establishment of the East-India College in this country will, doubtless, through the able Professors appointed to instruct in the various dialects of India, be in like manner eminently conducive to the diffusion of oriental literature.

Amongst other works of merit, which have already issued from the establishment last mentioned, is the one now before us. This the author was led to compose, "as the grammar compiled and printed in Bengal by Dr. Carey was no longer to be procured in this country." Hence, we infer that, without Mr. Professor Houghton's timely and judicious attention to the matter, the Students intended for the Company's Service in Bengal would have found it impracticable to obtain in England any fit elementary work on the language of a most important people, whom they are designed to govern. It is true, that in the courts of justice of Bengal, neither the language of the people governed nor of those who govern is made use of. The Mahometans, who preceded us in the sovereignty of India, like the ancient Romans, sought to introduce their own language to the people they had subdued; and all affairs of state, as well as the processes of the courts of law, were conducted by means of the language of the conquerors. Though the sway of those invaders has now ceased in the land, yet we proceed so undeviatingly in the track they had formed—whether

wisely or not may perhaps be questioned—as to continue the use of the very means they had adopted to perpetuate their own peculiar domination; and the Persian language, used by the Moghuls, still prevails in the judicial courts of Bengal, though wholly unknown to the great mass of the natives, for whose protection the courts are instituted, and entirely foreign to those by whom the government and laws are at present administered. This seems to be an inconsistency, which may one day attract notice. If unity of language shall be thought conducive to the consolidation of empire, then it may be judged expedient to recommend our own as much as possible to the notice of the people of India, by substituting it in the first place for the Persian: and, if it shall be thought right to make the transactions of the courts of law publick, and generally known to the natives, in such case the Bengali, by reason of its near affinity to the Sanscrit, and capability of admitting technical terms, at once unaltered from that original source of Hindi speech, seems better adapted than the Hindustani, or any other modern dialect, to be the common language of the courts of justice in India.

Considering the Bengali, however, in its present use merely, it is the only tongue known to the great body of a large nation, from which we have gained more in our transactions with India than from any other people of that extensive region. The natives of Bengal are themselves as distinguished for their industry, as their land is for its richness and valuable productions. By acquiring possession of this country, the dominion of the Company obtained a sure foundation in India; and the seat of its government was wisely established in Bengal. Many of the servants of the Company cannot, therefore, fail of having frequent occasion to communicate with the natives of this important country in the dialect peculiar to it; which, con-

sequently, becomes an object well deserving the attention of those who expect to act in any line of duty there.

In its own structure the Bengálí is, perhaps, the most simple and easy of all languages yet known to Europeans. The declension of substantives is easy and regular: adjectives have no variation for number and case: in the verb, there is but one conjugation, which is itself truly regular; and, from the manner of forming the compound tenses by means of auxiliary verbs, comprehended almost at the first reading without difficulty. The syntax, too, is alike simple and easy with the inflections. The great difficulty to a learner, who is not acquainted with the Sanscrit, will be occasioned by the unlimited admission of pure Sanscrit words, both simple and compound, of many different forms: and the author of the "Rudiments" before us has very essentially improved on what had been before done to elucidate the Bengálí, by explaining in a very concise manner the method of joining together Sanscrit words—of forming compounds in that language—and of obtaining, from the root or from other words, derivatives of various meanings. Without some information on these subjects, the Bengálí Student must be frequently at a loss to discover the sense of such words as above described, however well versed he may be in the etymology and construction of the mere Bengálí language.

The use of the inseparable prepositions, too, is here elucidated in a new, but natural way. They define the tendency of that motion which the verb specifies. Language indicates the operations of nature, as they become perceptible to the human senses: and, it seems to be by motion only that any thing can be perceived. The verb may then be considered, in all cases, to denote motion: and, this definition of it will, perhaps, be found more simple and elementary than even that of "action," which the corresponding

words in Sanscrit and Arabic designate.

The forms of the various cases of nouns are clearly exhibited, and the particular applications of them explained. Under the head of adjectives, is a very useful detail of words and terminations, applied to the construction of epithets; as, like its parent the Sanscrit, this language delights in compounds. The declension of the various pronouns is, also, particularized, and the peculiar use of each shewn. Throughout the work, moreover, fit quotations are adduced, on all requisite occasions, to exemplify the rules given.

It will be observed, in the perusal of every part of this work, to be a fortunate circumstance that the composition of it fell to the lot of one well acquainted with the Sanscrit. The Bengálí admits so much unadulterated of its great original, that a knowledge of Sanscrit is indispensable to a full development of it. It will be also remarked, that sufficient is given to explain in an easy way whatever is needful for the learner to be informed of, relative to the construction of the language: yet, nothing more than what is useful and requisite. To the elegant plates of the Bengálí alphabet and compound consonants, heretofore prepared by Dr. Wilkins for the use of the East-India College, another is added: and, neither have pains been spared to insert in the work whatever the science of the author, and his experience in teaching, shewed to appertain to the subject, nor has attention been wanting to the gratification of the reader in the very impression of the book, which is remarkably well executed.

Enchiridion, or a Hand for the One-handed. By Capt. Geo. Webb Derrenzy, H. M. 82d Regt.

We think the subject of this book, although not Oriental, may, without impropriety, be noticed in this Jour-

nal. It is the work of an officer who had the misfortune to lose his right arm in the memorable battle of Victoria, and details a very systematic plan, by which the evils of such a severe calamity may be alleviated. Capt. Derenzy is not a theorist only, but a practical mechanic; for, with the greatest ingenuity, he has brought into perfection and use, all the different contrivances of which he treats in this little volume. Each article is exhibited to the reader by a well-executed woodcut, and a list of prices is subjoined, by which the whole or part may be procured, according to the convenience of the purchaser. It only remains to us to say, that Capt. Derenzy has been honoured by the approbation of the Society of Arts, in whose next volume of Transactions this series of ingenious contrivances will be fully explained. In a word, we earnestly recommend this book to the serious attention of such of our readers as are suffering under the pressure of this heavy affliction, which the author, with the most philanthropic view, has done so much to lighten.

Proceedings of the Agricultural Society, established in Sumatra, 1820. Vol. I. Bencoolen. 1821.

THE volume which is now before us is one of the earliest productions of the Bencoolen press; and, imperfect as it certainly is, in typographical neatness and correctness, its contents are truly valuable. These consist of an address by the President, Sir T. S. Raffles, on the institution of the Sumatra Agricultural Society, and a variety of reports, from gentlemen holding situations in the colony, relating generally to the encouragement of agriculture, in such branches as are best adapted to the soil and climate of the Settlement.

It will be obvious to the most cursory observer, that the proceedings of an agricultural society, established in an infant colony, in order to be effi-

cient, must necessarily embrace a wider range of subjects than would be thought desirable in a country where civilization has made greater progress. Accordingly, in this volume we are presented with reports on the population of several of the districts under the immediate government of Fort Marlborough, with observations on the origin, character, and pursuits of the various tribes and classes of which it is composed. These, in every point of view, are highly interesting; but as we have already given a specimen in the miscellaneous department of our present number, we shall pass on to other topics.

Mr. Marsden's History of Sumatra, to the excellence of which ample testimony is borne by the President of this Institution, has rendered it needless to dwell, at much length, upon the character of the soil near the seacoast. But since the publication of that work, discoveries have been made of finer districts; and experiments in various branches of culture have been tried with such success, even on the comparatively poorer tracts, that there was not only abundance of information to be communicated to the public, but there were also the most encouraging examples to stimulate the exertions of the philanthropist. The institution, therefore, of an Agricultural Society, and the occasional publication of its proceedings, were calculated to excite the attention of all classes connected with this particular colony, if not to influence the future character of the whole Indian Archipelago.

We have frequently had occasion to observe, that the Eastern Islands have been gradually retrograding in civilized life during the last two centuries; and that this lamentable fact is chiefly to be ascribed to the coercive measures adopted by their European visitors. We cannot exonerate our own countrymen from some portion of this blame. To them is to be attributed, in Sumatra in particular, that system

of forced cultivation which has long oppressed the natives, and which has been abolished only within the few last years, as being no less adverse to the best theories of political economy, than hostile to the principles of justice. The evils arising from this system are detailed in one of the reports with great clearness; and a melancholy fact, of a date not very remote, which is adduced in the same document, bears ample testimony to the justness of the statement.

As connected with the forced cultivation of pepper, we ought to notice the unsuccessful attempt made by Mr. Parr to introduce the cultivation of coffee on account of the Company. It is well known that it was extremely obnoxious to the people, and has generally been considered as one of the causes which led to his unfortunate death. The true causes of this melancholy event perhaps lie deeper than in the enforcement of a single order, and there are circumstances connected with it, so peculiarly illustrative of the character of the people, that we think a clear exposition of them at the present period, when the feelings it at first excited have in a great measure subsided, would probably be interesting and valuable.

There seems no doubt that the whole of the chiefs of the country were perfectly aware of the attempt to be made on Mr. Parr's life. Meetings were held, and oaths administered to this effect, and every inhabitant of the town was apprized of the danger. The country was in a state of revolt, and the circumstances under which the assassination took place, would have justified, and seemed to call for more decisive measures than were used.

It is worthy of remark, in this place, that the cultivation of the very plant, the forced introduction of which is supposed to have been the immediate cause of Mr. Parr's assassination, requires no longer the arm of power; coffee plantations are extending in every direction; and not coffee only, but the most valuable spices, the growth of which is calculated to render the settlement of Bencoolen a most thriving colony.

It has hitherto been supposed that there was something so peculiar in the climate of the Moluccas, as to render those islands the best garden for the

cultivation of nutmegs, and the only one for that of cloves. It is probable, however, that this opinion originated in the interested views of Dutch monopolists; for the nutmegs of Sumatra are now proved by no means inferior to those of the Moluccas, and clove plantations are thriving with the most encouraging rapidity. It is only of late years that the experiment has been tried of cultivating these spices in Sumatra, and the history of their introduction was communicated by Mr. Lumsdaine to the Secretary to Government in 1820, in a very interesting report, which is now published in the volume before us. We shall offer no apology for extracting the following paragraphs:

The geographical position of this island, its local adaptations, and the genial influence of its sky and climate on the vegetable kingdom, but, above all, the similarity of the latter to that of the Moluccas, induced a belief that the spice trees would thrive as prosperously in these districts as in their native clime. Accordingly the Deputy Governor and Council of Fort Marlborough dispatched, in 1796, a small vessel to Amboyna, for the purpose of throwing in supplies into that garrison, and returning with spice plants; owing, however, to some untoward accident on the voyage, it was found necessary to bear away for Prince of Wales's Island, where the vessel was declared not sea-worthy, and thus the object of the mission was frustrated. It was nevertheless re-attempted and accomplished in 1798, by the ship *Phoenix*, which landed 846 nutmeg, and 66 clove plants, at Fort Marlborough, the whole of the former and two thirds of the latter being in a vigorous and healthy condition. These were distributed to such of the gentlemen of the settlement and natives as engaged to take care of them, and a few were sent to the out settlements, in order to ascertain the soil most favourable to their culture. A considerable share fell to the lot of Mr. Edward Coles, by whom they were planted out at Parmatang Ballam in virgin forest land, where the most forward of the nutmeg trees blossomed and perfected its fruit towards the close of the year 1803. The cloves pined and dropped off in rapid succession. Out of the whole number, four only arrived at maturity, one of which flowered in 1803, and the most vigorous of them did not survive the eighteenth year. Numbers of these trees perished from

neglect and improper management, for, unfortunately, Mr. Jones, Commercial Resident at Amboyna, stated in his letter to this Government, under date the 5th June 1798, that the spice trees required little or no care in their cultivation.

Notwithstanding the indifferent success attending the first essay from the loss of numbers of the plants, the general result was satisfactory, and inspired a belief that these valuable exotics might by perseverance and increased attention become naturalized to the soil. An opportunity of putting this to the test of further experiment accordingly presented itself in 1808, in which year the late Mr. William Roxburgh reached the settlement, with a supply of upwards of 22,000 vigorous nutmeg plants, and between 6 and 7,000 clove plants from Amboyna, which were put under charge of the late Mr. Charles Campbell for general distribution; but the applications for plants were so urgent that they greatly overbalanced the stock imported.

The success with which these spices are now cultivated, in this rising settlement is so great, that the Dutch, as we are credibly informed, have become extremely jealous; and would scarcely hesitate to purchase at any price the cession of the colony. The following extract from another report is very encouraging.

The island of Sumatra is indebted to the Company for this benefit, and for the means it has afforded of putting a stop for ever to the imposition which has for centuries been practised on the world, by the monopoly of these articles at the Moluccas. The establishment of this cultivation, and the export it affords, have given an interest and value to the port of Bencoolen, which nothing else, perhaps, could have conferred on it. It has been left to individual capital and enterprize and neither have been wanting to place it on a respectable footing, and to secure it from failure. It now, in fact, constitutes almost the only valuable and permanent property in the place. It is principally in the hands of Europeans, but natives, Bengalees, and Chinese, participate to a considerable extent.

If we are sanguine in our expectations as to the rapid advancement of our colonies in the Indian Archipelago, in agricultural pursuits, in commercial enterprize, and in every art that may tend to improve or embellish life, we conceive that we have ample grounds for arriving at such

conclusion. We know that the system of government which formerly prevailed, to say the least, was most erroneous; and that its actual consequences are as apparent, when examined in detail as when viewed on the wider scope of gradual and universal depression. We know also that this system has lately been abandoned, and that the prospect on every side bears ample testimony that the hand of industry is now actively employed, where idleness and its concomitant vices were formerly the ruling agents. Labourers can be obtained without slavery, and the markets of India and China are open to the native traders, when those of Europe and America are inaccessible from their distance.

In addition to these advantages, the expense of maintaining our settlement in Bencoolen has lately been diminishing; and we are also happy to observe, that a friendly and conciliating conduct is now evinced on the part of our Dutch neighbours, as well as by ourselves, which gives us reason to hope that former discussions will shortly be forgotten.—In a word, population and capital seem all that are now required to render our settlements, under the government of Sir T. S. Raffles, the most flourishing colonies in the Indian Archipelago.

We conclude by soliciting the attention of our readers to the following interesting notice.

Proposed contents of Vol. II. of the Malayian Miscellanies, to be published in Bencoolen.

This volume is intended to contain an Account of the several Journeys undertaken into the Interior of Sumatra, with a particular Description of the Lake of Ranow, inland of Croce; the Country and People of Passumah, and the Ascent of Gunong Dempo; the Lake of Korinchi, and the countries near the sources of the Jambi River; the Origin and Progress of the Padries in the Northern Provinces of Sumatra; some interesting Details respecting Nias and the Poggy Islands; several Papers on Natural History; an Account of the Progress of the Native Schools; and many other Papers, which from their originality and importance cannot fail to interest.

Literary and Philosophical Intelligence.

FORMATION OF AN ASIATIC MUSEUM AT ST. PETERSBURGH.

His Excellency the President of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at Petersburg has ordered all the researches and resources of Eastern learning, that can be obtained, to be collected together, and placed in one of the rooms of the Academical Museum. He has by these means formed an Asiatic Museum, which has been enriched by imperial liberality with a new collection of Oriental MSS., and, in other branches, by presents from individuals, forming now one of the most useful and remarkable collections in the Academical Museum. It has been arranged in three newly-erected rooms, and contains :—

I. Oriental monuments and antiquities :

1. A large collection of Mohammedan coins, divided into 28 classes ; a complete catalogue of which is now in the press, and of which a particular account will shortly be given. 2. A collection of other Oriental coins, such as Chinese, Japanese, Hebrew, Sassanide, and Indian. 3. Other Oriental Antiquities, as stones (bricks), with Persepolitan inscriptions ; vessels with Arabic inscriptions.

II. A very fine collection of Arabian, Persian, and Turkish MSS., arranged according to their different departments and languages : as poems ; grammars ; mathematical, historical, philosophical, physical, and theological MSS.

III. A rich collection of Chinese, Manchurian, and Japanese MSS., likewise arranged according to languages and subjects ; to which are added Chinese sketches and drawings.

IV. A very rare collection of Mongol, Calmuck, and Tibetan MSS. ; also many Mongol prints, a detailed catalogue of which will be published, to satisfy the curiosity of the public.

V. An Oriental library, or a collection of Oriental MSS. relative to literature and information, which may furnish the learned with sufficient means to obtain a knowledge of the countries of the East.—*New Month. Mag.*

FRENCH ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The Asiatic Society of Paris held its first meeting on the 1st of April. Baron de Sacy pronounced the opening oration ; and M. Abel Remusat read the first chapter of a Chinese romance, which greatly amused the auditors.

HINDOO COLLEGE AT POONA.

We are most happy in being able to state, that the Bombay Government, in conformity with the liberal and enlightened spirit which pervades all its acts, has sanctioned the establishment of a Hindoo College at Poona.

The Dussera (6th Oct.) having been fixed on by the natives as a peculiarly fortunate day, in their estimation, for the ceremony of founding the college, the Commissioner held a public Durbar at the Visram Palace, at which all the principal inhabitants attended. The Commissioner having verbally explained to the meeting the beneficent intentions of Government, a Malratta translation of the principles on which the College was instituted and the general outline of its plan was read, and honorary dresses were then presented to the Shastries who had been selected for professors.

The plan states, that a College is instituted at Poona for the preservation and advancement of Hindoo literature, and the education of young men of the caste of Brahmans, in the several branches of science and knowledge which usually constitute the objects of study of the learned of India ; that from amongst the natives of talents and acquirements in the Deckan, ten professors had been appointed in the following branches, viz. seven Shasters,

Vyakurn (Grammar),
Alunkar (Belles Letters),
Nyaijee (Logick),
Dhurmsaster (Religion, justice),
Jyotish (Mathematics, astronomy),
Vedant (Divinity),
Vydijic (Medicine) ;

and three Wyediks, one for the Roogved, and two for the Yejoorved. Ragooba Achary Ramanaje had been appointed the Principal (Mookhyee Shastree) of the ten professors, and assistants had been added. All young men of respectability are admitted to attend the College gratis. But with the view of encouraging useful learning, Government has allowed five rupees each per month for the maintenance of one hundred scholars, ten in each branch. The plan then details the qualifications and duties of the students and professors, with the institution of periodical examinations, and honorary marks of distinction, and pecuniary rewards for those who distinguish themselves by their diligence and acquirements. Larger prizes are to be awarded to those students who evince their proficiency in the study of law, mathematics, and medicine, on account of the greater general utility of these branches. The books at present in the possession of Government are appropriated to the use of the College, and others are to be procured from Calcutta. The Visram palace is

made over by Government for the purposes of the College, and the accommodation of the professors and students. — *Bom. Cour.* Oct. 20.

Orenburgh on the 23d March 1821, and arrived there safe in fifty-five days.

ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

March 8. A letter was read from M. Gauss, respecting a very simple contrivance for a signal, in geodetical operations, which may be seen at an immense distance. This contrivance is nothing more than the common reflecting speculum of a sextant, being about two inches long, and an inch and a half broad, and mounted in such a manner that it may always reflect the solar rays to the given distant point, notwithstanding the motion of the sun. The instrument, thus mounted, he calls a *heliotrope*; and the reflected light was so powerful, that at 10 miles distant it was too bright for the telescope of the theodolite, and it was requisite to cover a part of the mirror. At 25 miles distant the light appeared like a beautiful star, even when one of the stations was enveloped in fog and rain; and at 66 miles distant, it was still sufficiently powerful as a signal. In fact, the only limit which appears to the use of this beautiful instrument, is that which arises from the curvature of the earth.

This Society has just announced the publication of the first volume of their *Memoirs*, which must be highly interesting to every lover of astronomy. With a true zeal for the science, they have resolved to present copies to all their associates, and to most of the scientific societies and academies in Europe, Asia, and America; whereby their labours will be more generally known, and duly appreciated. — *Phil. Mag.*

VOLCANO IN ONE OF THE ALEUTIAN ISLANDS.

Accounts from St. Petersburg of the 15th March, say, that the American Company has received information of the breaking out of a dreadful volcano, which opened at the beginning of March last year, in the Island of Unmak, one of the Aleutian Islands; and on its first eruption, which was very violent, covered Onalashka, and even some more distant islands, with sand, soot, and ashes.

RUSSIAN EMBASSY TO BUCHARIA.

The Russian embassy, sent in 1820 to Bucharja, after crossing in seventy-two days the Kirgese Desert (Steppe), where it suffered many hardships, especially for want of water, reached Bucharja on the 20th of December 1820. They found Bucharja to be a very fruitful and well-cultivated country, with two and a half millions of inhabitants. The trade with Russia amounts to twenty millions of rubles.

The embassy set out on its return to

MEASUREMENT OF THE MERIDIAN IN RUSSIA.

A series of operations for a new measure of the meridian in the Russian provinces of the Baltic will take place during the summer. M. Struve, professor of astronomy, and rector of the University of Dorpat, will commence his labours at the 56th degree of north latitude, on the meridian of the observatory of the University of Dorpat. The expenses will be defrayed by the University. The Emperor has given 2,000 ducats to procure the necessary instruments, and Dr. Walbeck, of the Swedish University of Abo, will act in concert with Professor Struve to render the measure more complete.

SUCCESSFUL METHOD FOLLOWED IN THE UKRAINE FOR THE CURE OF HYDROPHOBIA.

When Mr. Marochetti, an operator in the hospital at Moscow, was in the Ukraine in 1813, in one day fifteen persons applied to him for cure, having been bitten by a mad dog. Whilst he was preparing the remedies, a deputation of several old men made its appearance, to request him to allow a peasant to treat them; a man who, for some years past, enjoyed a great reputation for his cures of hydrophobia, and of whose success Mr. Marochetti had heard much. He consented to their request under these conditions: 1st, that he, Mr. Marochetti, should be present at every thing done by the peasant; 2dly, in order that he might be more fully convinced that the dog was really mad, he (Mr. M.) should select one of the patients, who should be treated according to the medical course usually held in estimation. A girl of six years old was chosen for this purpose. The peasant gave to his fourteen patients a strong "decoction" of the "*Summit*," and "*Fl. Genista lutea tinctoria*," (about 1½ lb. daily); and examined twice a day under the tongues, where, as he stated, small knots, containing the poison of the madness, must form themselves. As soon as these small knots actually appeared, and which Mr. Marochetti himself saw, they were opened and cauterized with a red-hot needle; after which the patient gargled with the decoction of "*Genista*." The result of this treatment was, that all the fourteen (of whom only two, the last bitten, did not shew these knots) were dismissed, cured at the end of six weeks, during which time they drank this decoction. But the little girl, who had been treated according to the usual methods, was seized with hydrophobic symptoms on the seventh day, and was dead in eight hours after they first took place. The persons dismissed as cured were seen three

years afterwards by Mr. Marochetti, and they were all sound and well. Five years after this circumstance (in 1818) Mr. Marochetti had a new opportunity, in Podolia, of confirming this important discovery. The treatment of twenty-six persons, who had there been bitten by a mad dog, was confided to him; nine were men, eleven women, and six children. He gave them at once a decoction of the "*Genista*," and a diligent examination of their tongues gave the following result: five men, all the women, and three children, had the small knots already mentioned; those bitten worst, on the third day, others on the fifth, seventh, and ninth; and one woman, who had been bitten but very superficially in the leg only, on the twenty-first day. The other seven also, who showed no small knots, drank the "*decoctum Genistæ*" six weeks, and all the patients were cured.

In consequence of these observations, Mr. Marochetti believes that the hydrophobic poison, after remaining a short time in the wound, fixes itself for a certain time under the tongue, at the openings of the ducts of the "glandular sub-maxiller," which are at each side of the tongue-string, and there forms those small knots, in which one may feel with a probe a fluctuating fluid, which is that hydrophobic poison. The usual time of their appearance seems to be between the third and ninth day after the bite; and if they are not opened within the first twenty-four hours after their formation, the poison is re-absorbed into the body, and the patient is lost beyond the power of cure. For this reason, Mr. Marochetti recommends that such patients should be immediately examined under the tongue, which should be continued for six weeks, during which time they should take daily 1½ lb. of the "*decoct. Genistæ*" (or four times a day the powder, one drachm *pro dosi*). If the knots do not appear in the day-time, no madness is to be apprehended; but, as soon as they show themselves, they should be opened with a lancet, and then cauterized, and the patient should gargle assiduously with the above-mentioned "*decoct.*"

We hasten to convey to our readers this important discovery (which we borrow from the Petersburg Miscellaneous Treatises, in the Realm of Medical Science for 1821), which certainly deserves the full attention of all medical practitioners; and which, if confirmed by experience, may have the most beneficial results.—*Phil. Mag.*

PROCESS OF PREPARING SALTPETRE, AND
MODE OF MANUFACTURING GUNPOWDER
IN CEYLON.

The preparing of saltpetre, and the manufacture of gunpowder, are arts which the Singalese, for many years, have con-

stantly practised. The process of preparing the salt in different parts of the country was very similar. When the salt occurred impregnating the surface of the rock, as in the cave near Memoora, the surface was chipped off with small strong axes, and the chippings by pounding were reduced to a state of powder. This powder, or the loose fine earth, which, in most of the caves, contained the saline impregnation, was well mixed with an equal quantity of wood-ash. The mixture was thrown on a filter formed of matting, and washed with cold water. The washings of the earth were collected in an earthen vessel, and evaporated at a boiling temperature, till concentrated to that degree that a drop let fall on a leaf became a soft solid. The concentrated solution was set aside, and when it had crystallized, the whole was put on a filter of mat. The mother-lye that passed through, still rich in saltpetre, was added to a fresh weak solution, to be evaporated again; and the crystals, after having been examined, and freed from any other crystals of a different form, were either immediately dried, or, if not sufficiently pure, re-dissolved and crystallized afresh. The operations just described, were generally carried on at the nitre caves. In the province of the Seven Korles, besides extracting the salt at the caves, the workmen brought a quantity of the earth to their houses, where, keeping it under a shed protected from the wind and rain, without any addition excepting a little wood-ash, they obtain from it every third year a fresh quantity of salt.

In their mode of manufacturing gunpowder, which is very generally understood, there is not the least refinement. To proportion the constituent parts, scales are used, but not weights. The proportions commonly employed are five parts of saltpetre, and one of each of the other ingredients of sulphur and charcoal. The charcoal preferred is made of the wood of the parwatta tree. The ingredients moistened with very weak lime water, and a little of the acrid juice of the wild yam, are ground together between two flat stones, or pounded in a rice mortar. After the grinding or pounding is completed, the most seminated is collected, and carried in baskets to an adjoining stream, where it is well washed; the lighter particles are got rid of by a rotary motion given to the basket in the operation; and the residue, still wet, is transferred to shallow baskets for careful examination.—*Dr. Davy's Ceylon.*

ARITHMOMETER.

A French artist, M. Thomas, of Colmar, Honorary Director of the Phoenix Company, has obtained a brevet of invention (patent) for a machine of calculation,

to be called the Arithmometer. It has been presented to the Society for the Encouragement of National Industry, and by it a person unacquainted with figures may be made to perform, with wonderful promptitude, all the rules of arithmetic. The most complicated calculations are done as readily and exactly as the most simple; sums in multiplication and division of seven or eight figures require no more time than those of two or three.

FINE ARTS.

Picture of Shah Alum (the Great Mogul) presenting the Grant of the Dewannee to Lord Clive.

The superb picture, now forming the chief ornament of the principal Committee Room in the East-India House, was presented to the Court of Directors by the Right Hon. Earl Powis, on Wednesday, the 25th day of October 1820; as more particularly appears by the following extract from the Court's Minutes upon that occasion:

"The Chairman (George Abercrombie Robinson, Esq.) acquainting the Court, that Earl Powis had been pleased to authorize him to intimate a wish, on the part of his Lordship, to present to the Court a copy by Mr. West of his original painting, representing his father (the late Lord Clive) receiving the grant of the Dewannee from the Mogul:

"RESOLVED, That the Chairman be requested to convey to Lord Powis the Court's acknowledgments for his obliging offer, and to assure his Lordship that the Court will have great pleasure in accepting a picture, which represents one of the most important events in the administration of his distinguished ancestor, and in the history of the East-India Company."

It appears from the annals of the time, that Robert Lord Clive, the father of the present Earl Powis, returned to India, as President and Governor of Fort William, at the latter end of the year 1764, and took his seat at the Council Board on the 3d of May in the year 1765; and that, on the 25th June in the same year, he commenced his journey to the Upper Provinces, to pay his respects to the Emperor Shah Alum (commonly called the Great Mogul), and to negotiate for grants of certain privileges to the Company from that monarch, in return for the very expensive and acknowledged services rendered his Majesty, in rescuing and defending his person from the power of his enemies, and in securing to him, under the Company's guarantee and protection, the full possession of the province of Cora, and a portion of that of Allahabad, being a cession to his Majesty, as a royal demesne for the support of his royal dignity.

His Lordship arrived at the city of Allahabad, where the Emperor then held his court, about the beginning of August 1765, and by the 19th of that month he had succeeded in obtaining from his Majesty, under his sign manual, the under-mentioned documents, called *Firmauns*, granting or confirming to the Company, in perpetuity, the several advantages therein particularized.

1. A *Firmaun* for the Dewannee of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, dated 12th August 1765; the ceremony of presenting which by the Emperor to Lord Clive is the subject of the picture.

2. A *Firmaun* confirming to the Company the reversion of Lord Clive's *Jagheer*, agreeable to the Nabob's *Sunnud* before obtained, dated 12th August 1765.

3. A *Firmaun* confirming to the Company the possession of Burdwan, Midnapoor, Chittagong, and the Zemindarry of the twenty-four Pergunnahs in Bengal, dated 12th August 1765.

4. A *Firmaun* confirming the Company's possessions in the Carnatic.

5. A *Firmaun* confirming to the Company their possession of the five northern sircars in the Deccan.

His Lordship also, during his stay at Allahabad, entered into a treaty of peace with Sujah Dowlah, dated 16th August 1765, which was sealed and approved by the Emperor. By one article of this treaty Sujah Dowlah agrees to pay fifty lacks of rupees to the Company, in consideration of the great expense incurred in carrying on the war. This peace was proclaimed in Calcutta the 9th September 1765; on which day his Lordship, having resumed his seat at the Board, laid before his Council an extract from the proceedings of a Select Committee held on the 7th September, upon his return to the Presidency, accompanying the copy of the treaty of peace concluded by him and General Carnac on the part of the Company, and by the Nabob, with Sujah Dowlah, and ratified by the Emperor, together with the translation of the grant of the Dewannee, and of an agreement subscribed by the Nabob in consequence; also translations of the *Sunnuds* from the Emperor, confirming to the Company their former possessions, and securing to them the reversion in perpetuity of his Lordship's *Jagheer*.

Lord Clive, in his letter to the Court of Directors, dated the 30th of September 1765, writes thus:

"The Dewannee is the superintendency of all the lands, and the collection of all the revenues of the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa. The assistance which the Great Mogul had received from our arms and treasury, made him readily bestow the grant upon the Company, and it is done in the most

"effectual manner you can desire. The allowance for the support of the Nabob's dignity and power, and the tribute to his Majesty, must be regularly paid; the remainder belongs to the Company."

STATUE OF ISIS IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

Among the beautiful specimens of Egyptian sculpture, which at once annihilates every argument of Winkelman's, and other learned antiquaries, who would condemn its principles as meagre, hard, and unfaithful to nature, may be cited the most exquisite fragment of a female statue, probably of Isis, now lying in the vestibule of the British Museum. This figure is perfect from the waist, and measures about five feet. It is formed of one block of white marble, and is executed with a softness and symmetrical beauty that vie with any statues of antiquity.

The face appears to be the goddess Isis, and while it presents the Nubian cast of features, it is so delicately formed, that it breathes a most peculiar and winning softness of expression. The cheeks are high and prominent, but finely rounded and full; the eyes so sharply sculptured, that they seem finished but yesterday. The mouth is all but breathing; the lips having the marked breadth of expression, so perfectly the Egyptian style, with the small but highly important edge that marks their curve in speaking, which might appear on the eve of taking place, from the masterly delineation of the mouth. This fine head was crowned by an asp diadem, with the usual folds or lappets falling down on the chest, as appears in all the figures of Isis, with the Nubian features represented on the sycamore sarcophagi which enclose the mummies. She has also the collar (the Rabid of the initiation), which is most delicately sculptured. Indeed, the impressions which the contemplation of this figure excite, are those of wonder and astonishment, that a form of such beauty could have been the workmanship of an Egyptian artist. It has excellencies that will not fade by a comparison with any Grecian or Roman form that adorns the Museum, and the Egyptian goddess possesses the charm of attracting and rivetting the imagination, and filling up a *beau idéal* of character equally with any of the *chef-d'œuvres* of the collection, and which arises from the extraordinary individuality which its expressive contour, and inviting smile, peculiarly associate with it; as is also the case with the celebrated Memnon's head, and all the higher class of Egyptian sculpture. Those, therefore, who contemplate these features and form, will acquire far higher notions of the excellence of Egyptian art than hitherto has been ascribed to it.

The classic writers of Greece and of Rome have always declared Egypt to be the fountain and source of knowledge. These countries have borrowed the rules of art, and transported their obelisks to adorn their colonnades and forums; and Rome and the whole world, unto our own æra, have done full justice to the vast conceptions, the colossal and gigantic proportions of their temples, their statues, and their obelisks; and above all, to the indestructible material they selected with such boldness and hardihood for their extraordinary labours, which defies all competition of modern skill, being of the basalts and oriental granite, hard and impenetrable to the edge of all modern tools. To these genuine principles of grandeur and sublimity, developed in their vastness and eternal duration, this pleasing and delicately-formed statue, as well as many of the busts and precious relics collected for the last ten years from this ancient land, now lay claim also to the majestic and the beautiful. They differ, indeed, in many striking essentials from the celebrated statues of Greece and of Rome, but they combine in themselves such excellencies, as to render a disquisition into their first principles of composition very desirable; and, placed as they now are in the vestibule even of the Elgin marbles, the works of Phidias, in the face almost of those forms of matchless excellence, it would be highly pleasing to trace how, in such a fearful collision, they still maintain their attraction, and by what charm they thus fascinate their beholder to linger around their austere and smiling forms, which appear breathing forth through lips all but animated, the astonishing and mystic secrets of their venerable forms.—*Gent. Mag. Jan. 1822.*

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Asiatic Intelligence.

BRITISH INDIA.

MILITARY GENERAL ORDER.

NAGPORE SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, Sept. 19, 1821.

With reference to Government General Orders, under the date the 11th August 1821, directing the relief of the troops of the Madras Presidency, now at Nagpore, by a division of Bengal troops, his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to issue the instructions hereafter detailed, regarding the movement of the troops to carry the above relief into effect, and to compose the Nagpore Subsidiary Force under the command of Col. J. W. Adams, C.B., which is to be formed of the following strength, viz.

- 1 Troop of Native Horse Artillery.
- 1 Regiment of Light Cavalry.
- 2 Companies of European Artillery.
- 1 Regiment of European Infantry.
- 4 Battalions of Native Infantry, and
- 1 Company of Pioneers.

On the arrival at Hussingabad of the 8th regt. of Lt. Cav., the whole of the troops at that station, Artillery, &c. &c., and establishment of every description attached, with exception to the company of Golundauze, are to be put in motion for Nagpore, under the personal command of Col. Adams, who will give such directions as he shall deem most expedient regarding the order of movement.

The 1st bat. 26th regt. Nat. Inf., now under orders for Hussingabad, is to continue its rout to Nagpore, under such instructions as Lieut. Col. Lamb may be furnished with by Col. Adams, to whom he will regularly report progress after the commencement of his march from Delhi.

Four companies from the battalion at Gurrawarrah or Nursingpore, are in future to be stationed at Hussingabad, and to be detached there for that purpose from the former post, at such period as Col. Adams may deem proper.

The head-quarters of the company of Golundauze now at Hussingabad, are to be withdrawn to Saugur whenever Col. Adams may be able to dispense with its services; leaving however the necessary details for the duties of Asseerghur, Baitool, and Gurrawarrah.

His Majesty's 24th Foot, being the regt. of European Inf. fixed on by the Gov. Gen. in Council to be stationed at Nag-

pore, will hold itself in readiness to march from Cawnpore in progress to its destination on or about the 15th Nov. next, agreeably to a route which will be furnished to the Commanding-Officer from the Qr. Mast. Gen.'s department.

The 6th company 1st bat. of Artillery is to march from Cawnpore to Allahabad on the 15th Oct. next, and relieve the 7th company 2d bat., which latter, on being relieved, will march to Nagpore.

The 2d company 3d bat., and the 9th company 4th bat. of Artillery, will march from Dum-Dum on the 1st of Nov. next, under the command of the Senior Officer, by the new road towards Dinapore and Allahabad.

On the arrival of the detachment at the former station, the 9th company 4th bat. will relieve the 11th company of the same bat, which latter, on being relieved, will join the head-quarters of the 4th bat. at Cawnpore.

On the arrival of the 2d company 3d bat. at Allahabad, the company 1st bat. will return to Cawnpore.

The Gun Lascar Companies, attached to the above companies of Artillery, are to move with them.

COURTS MARTIAL.

General Orders by the Commander-in-Chief.—Head Quarters, Calcutta, 25th Aug. 1821.

At a European General Court Martial, of which Lieut. Col. Macleod, C.B., of the artillery regt., was President, assembled at Cawnpore on Tuesday the 22d of May 1821, Mr. Geo. Daly, Apothecary, doing duty in the hospital of His Majesty's 8th Lt. Drags., was arraigned on the under-mentioned charge, viz.:

"For being drunk in the hospital on the night of the 22d July 1821, and bleeding a patient while in that state, about the hour of half-past nine, P.M."

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision:

Finding and Sentence.—"The Court having maturely weighed the whole of the evidence before them, together with what the prisoner has urged in his defence, are of opinion that he is guilty of the crime laid to his charge, which being in breach of the articles of war, they do sentence him, the said George Daly, Apothecary, to be placed at the bottom of the list of Assist-

ant Apothecaries." Approved and Confirmed.

(Signed) HASTINGS.

W. G. PATRICKSON,

Offg. Dep. Adj. Genl. of the Army.

General Orders by the Commander-in-Chief.—Head Quarters, Calcutta, 25th Aug. 1821.

At a Native General Court Martial assembled at Hussingabad on the 23d July 1821, Benick Sirdar, bearer in the service of Brev. Maj. Biggs, of the Horse Artillery Brigade, was arraigned on the under-mentioned charges, viz.:

1st. "For having, on the evening of the 17th instant, wantonly, and without the smallest provocation, thrown some water over me on his being reproved on account of its being dirty—making use at the same time of highly improper language.

2d. "For having violently assaulted and struck me on the face on the evening of the 17th instant, when I told him he should be confined in the Guard for his riotous conduct.

"(Signed) J.A. Biggs, Brev. Maj., Horse Brigade."

"Hussingabad, 19th July 1821."

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision:

Finding and Sentence.—"The Court having duly weighed the evidence for the prosecution, together with what the prisoner has urged in his defence, is of opinion, that he, Benick, is guilty of both the charges preferred against him, and sentences him to receive five hundred lashes (500) in the usual manner, at such time and place as His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief may deem proper." Approved and confirmed. (Signed) HASTINGS.

The punishment awarded is to be inflicted on the prisoner in such proportion and at such time as the Officer commanding the Nerbuddah field force may think fit.

W. G. PATRICKSON,

Offg. Dept. Adj. Genl. of the Army.

General Order, by the Commander-in-Chief.—Head Quarters, Calcutta, 27th Aug. 1821.

At a General Court Martial held at Kaira, on Monday, the 25th day of June, in the Year of our Lord 1821, private David Flannery of His Majesty's 17th Dragoons, was arraigned upon the under-mentioned charges, viz.:

"For violent and insubordinate conduct in the barracks of the regt., on the 19th May 1821, in the following instances, viz.:

1st. "In having resisted a Guard ordered to take him prisoner, and in having attacked the said Guard with a drawn sword.

2d. "In having forcibly made his escape from the escort who were conducting him a prisoner to the Guard Room, and in having, when the Guard again attempted to seize him, furiously assaulted Serjeant Gallahar, being then in the execution of his office."

Upon which Charge the Court came to the following decision:

Opinion.—"The Court having most maturely considered the first instance of the charge, viz. "in having resisted a guard ordered to take him prisoner, and in having attacked the said guard with a drawn sword," with the evidence adduced in support thereof, together with the defence, and the evidence on the part of the prisoner, private David Flannery, are of opinion, that he is Guilty of the same.

The Court having further considered the second instance of the charge, viz. "in having forcibly made his escape from the escort who were conducting him a prisoner to the Guard Room, and in having, when the Guard again attempted to seize him, furiously assaulted Serjeant Gallahar, being then in the execution of his office;" with the evidence thereon, and also what has been alleged in the defence on the said second instance of the charge, are of opinion, that the prisoner, private David Flannery, is guilty of the same, with the exception of the term "forcibly."

Sentence.—"The Court having found the prisoner guilty, as above stated, which being violent and insubordinate conduct, and in breach of the Articles of War, they do therefore sentence him, private David Flannery, to be placed in solitary confinement for the space of twelve calendar months (12) at such place as His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief may please to direct.

Confirmed.

(Signed) CHAS. COLVILLE, Lieut. genl.

Remarks by the Commander-in-Chief.

1st. The Court upon this trial fell into a material error in entering upon evidence as to the former desertion of one of the witnesses for the prosecution, with the intention, at the instance of the prisoner, of rejecting his testimony, had it been proved.

2d. The crime of desertion had its distinct punishments allotted to it, and is not deemed to involve that species of perjury to which the law attaches the lasting infamy of making the person, found guilty of it, incompetent to give his evidence in a Court of Justice.

3d. Major-General Cook will receive instructions through the Adjutant-General respecting the place of confinement of the prisoner.

The foregoing order is to be entered in the general order book, and read at the head of every regiment in His Majesty's service in India.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander-in-Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A.G.

CALCUTTA.

MILITARY GENERAL ORDER.

DROMEDARY CORPS.—BADDELEY'S
FRONTIER HORSE.

Fort William, Aug. 13, 1821.

The Dromedary Corps is directed to be disbanded on the 1st October next.

The Most Noble the Governor-General in Council is pleased to grant to the local officers attached to this corps a donation of one year's pay and allowances, at the rate of 200 rups. per mensem to a Lieut., and 150 rups. to a Cornet.

The native officers and men are also authorized to draw a donation of one month's pay, to enable them to return to their homes and families.

The local officers will consider themselves discharged the service from the 1st October next, the date on which the corps will be disbanded.

The grenade howitzers, arms, and stores in use with the Dromedary Corps are directed to be sent into the Delhi Magazine; the camels to be delivered over to the Commissariat, and the European Artillery detail placed at the disposal of His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief.

The discharged native officers and men will, on application to the Resident at Delhi, be indulged with grants of land in the Waste Bhattee country, the same as was sanctioned to similar ranks in the disbanded Rampoorah Local Cavalry.

As the position occupied by the two corps of Irregular Cavalry, called "Skinner's Horse," will hereafter be generally distant from each other, which renders it inconvenient to the public service that they should be continued under the same Commandant, His Lordship in Council directs that the 2d corps shall, from the 1st October, be placed under the command of Capt. Baddeley, of the 24th regt. N.I., being from that date designated "Baddeley's Frontier Horse."

W. CASEMENT, Lieut. Col.

Sec. to Gov. Mil. Dept.

COURT MARTIAL

ON CAPT. W. VINCENT, NATIVE INFANTRY.

General Orders, by the Commander-in-Chief.—Head Quarters, Calcutta, 13th Aug. 1821.

At a European General Court Martial, assembled at Fort William, on Friday the 6th day of July 1821, of which Major-General Thomas Hardwicke, Artillery Regt., is President, Captain W. Vincent, of the 2d bat. 20th regt. N.I., was arraigned on the undermentioned charges, viz.

Asiatic Journ.—No. 77.

1st. "For conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, at Fort Marlborough, on the Island of Sumatra, on or about the 10th of April 1820, tampered with Dowkul Puttak, havildar, Gunderup Sing, Bussunt Sing, Jalim Sing, and Shaick Mookem, sepoys of the Fort Marlborough Local Corps, with the view of inducing them to withhold part of their evidence on the trial of Sabadar Shaick Noor Mahomed.

2d. "For having, on the same occasion, held to Dowkul Puttak, havildar Gunderup Sing, Bussunt Sing, Jalim Sing, and Shaick Mookem, sepoys of the Fort Marlborough Local Corps, language and arguments tending to create discontent; and endeavouring to impress on them that the service of the Fort Marlborough Local Battalion was disgraceful to them as Bengal Sepoys; the whole of such conduct, or any part thereof, being totally subversive of military discipline, and in breach of the Articles of War."

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision:—

Sentence.—"The Court having maturely considered the evidence before them, are of opinion, with regard to the first charge, that Capt. Vincent is not guilty; and the Court do acquit him.

With regard to the second charge, the Court are of opinion that Capt. Vincent is guilty; and the Court do therefore adjudge him to lose a portion of his rank, by being placed in the list of Captains in the Army between Captain Thomas Dundas and Captain Thomas Travers, and having the date of his future rank as Captain in the Army and in his regiment, dated the 2d of June 1816."

Approved. (Signed) HASTINGS.

Remarks by His Exc. the Most Noble the Commander-in-Chief:

The Commander-in-Chief concurs in the decision of the Court the more readily because he is satisfied that certain objectionable points in Capt. Vincent's defence were regarded as aggravating the original transgression. Contemplating, however, the length of time during which Capt. Vincent has been in arrest, though it arose partly from his summoning from distant quarters witnesses who appear to have been little capable of extenuating his conduct, His Exc. is pleased to remit the penalty: since the publicity of the sentence, with the Commander-in-Chief's declaration of its being in itself justly measured and applied, must be deemed a serious punishment.

Capt. Vincent is released from arrest, and directed to join the detachment of his corps at Barrackpore.

JAS. NICOL, Adj. gen. of the Army.

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CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Judicial Department.

Oct. 5. Mr. W. Woollen, to be Additional Register of the Zillah Court at Jessore.

Nov. 9. Mr. J. Venn, an assistant in the Office of the Register to the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut.

Mr. Robert Barlow, Register of the Zillah Court of Hooghly.

Mr. J. F. M. Reid, Register of ditto of Nuddeah.

Mr. H. S. Oldfield, Register of ditto of Agrah.

Territorial Department.

Sept. 28. Mr. R. Mangles, Assistant to the Secretary to the Board of Commissioners in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Alteration of Rank.

Aug. 18. Lieut. Col. Wm. Agnew, of Infantry, to rank from 20th Feb. 1821, in succession to Adams, promoted.

Major James Robertson, 11th regt. N. I., ditto, ditto.

Capt. J. W. Jones, ditto, ditto, ditto.

Lieut. Col. J. Cock, of Infantry, from 20th March 1821, in succession to Campbell, deceased.

Major William Baker, 21st regt. N. I., ditto, ditto.

Capt. John Cornwall O'Dell, ditto, ditto.

Lieut. Wm. H. Halford, ditto, ditto, ditto.

Lieut. Col. John Gibbs, of Infantry, from 5th May 1821, in succession to A. Maxwell, invalidated.

Major Arthur Manners, 16th regt. N. I., ditto, ditto.

Capt. Lewis R. Stacy, ditto, ditto, ditto.

Lieut. W. Hickey, ditto, ditto, ditto.

Lieut. Col. William Ledie, of Infantry, from 25th May 1821, in succession to G. H. Fagan, deceased.

Major R. J. Dawes, 19th regt. N. I., ditto, ditto, ditto.

Capt. William Ledlie, ditto, ditto, ditto.

Lieut. Geo. Burney, ditto, ditto, ditto.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta Journal.

The Calcutta Journal of the 21st Nov. contains an account of a legal proceeding of some interest. It will perhaps be recollected that, some time since, a correspondence took place between Mr. Buckingham, the Editor of the *Calcutta Journal*, and the Government Secretary at Calcutta, in which notice was given that Mr. Buckingham's license to reside in India would

be annulled, if articles which the Government should judge to have violated "the laws of moral candour and essential justice" appeared in his paper. Subsequently to this, however, a bill of indictment was preferred against Mr. Buckingham for libel, and found by the Grand Jury of Calcutta. Besides the *Calcutta Journal*, there are two other papers at Calcutta, the *John Bull* and the *Hurkaru*,* and while Mr. Buckingham's cause remained to be tried, much discussion took place in these papers on the matter of the alleged libel, the two other papers being violent opponents of Mr. Buckingham's. In the course of this controversy, several letters appeared in the *Calcutta Journal*, which the Government construed into attempts to impede the administration of justice; and Mr. Spankie, the Advocate-General, applied to the Supreme Court for a rule to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against Mr. Buckingham for these several publications. The rule to show cause was granted on the 8th, and cause was shown against the rule on the 16th of November. The alleged libellous matter, which was contained in publications of considerable length, was chiefly concentrated in the following passages:—

"It is rumoured, that after a stormy debate, which lasted till a late hour yesterday afternoon, a small majority of the Grand Jury were prevailed upon, not without great difficulty and strenuous efforts, to return a true bill on the matter of the united Secretaries *versus* Buckingham.

"The difficulty experienced in this preliminary stage, it is to be hoped, is only the precursor to the greater difficulties that await the Holy League in the further progress of their operations."

There was also a call for "the names of the Grand Jury," and a remark that the prosecution was a confession, on the part of the prosecutors, that they needed whitewashing, with some other observations of the same kind. Mr. Fergusson, the Advocate-General, and other Counsel, addressed the Court at great length; after which, the Hon. Sir E. H. East, Chief Justice, and Sir A. Buller, were of opinion, that a criminal information should be granted; and it was granted accordingly. Sir F. Macnaghten, the other Judge on the Bench, is said to have declared his opinion, "that the Court did not possess the power to grant criminal informations at all."—*London Paper*.

[We have received the numbers of the Calcutta Journal which contain the law-report above alluded to; but the speeches of Sir Anthony Buller and of the Advocate General are there given in so small a compass, and those of the Counsel for the

* There are likewise several others.—*Ed.*

Defendant so *very fully*, that we deem it expedient to wait for further information before we offer any additional statement to the perusal of our readers.]

CALCUTTA SCHOOL BOOK SOCIETY.

Proceedings of the Fourth Annual General Meeting.

On Tuesday the 25th Sept. 1821, was held at the Town Hall in Calcutta, the Fourth Annual General Meeting of the subscribers and friends of the School-Book Society.

Although the violence of the weather unfortunately prevented many of the friends of the institution from being present on this occasion, the meeting was very respectably attended.

W. B. Bayley, Esq. being called to the chair, on the motion of the Hon. the Chief Justice, read the report of the Committee's proceedings, since the last General Meeting of September 1820.

After noticing the depressed state of the funds at the period of the last Annual Meeting, and the consequent embarrassment experienced in the vigorous prosecution of the objects of the institution, the report proceeded to explain the measures adopted by the Committee, with a view to procure for the institution the pecuniary aid and support of the Supreme Government.

The correspondence on this subject, the whole of which was read as a part of the report, was extremely interesting; and the friends of the institution will be highly gratified by the perusal of the following extracts of the letter announcing the resolutions of Government on the subject of the Committee's application.

Extracts.

"It is impossible for a Government, which has the welfare of its subjects at heart, to behold without cordial gratification and applause, the exertions of so respectable a body of individuals, applied to the honourable object of ameliorating the condition of their fellow creatures, by the dissemination of knowledge and moral improvement.

"These feelings too are, on the present occasion, entirely unalloyed by any objections as to the instruments and means by which the benevolent purpose of the School-Book Society are prosecuted. It appears that Europeans, Mussulmans and Hindoos, are combined in the noble cause of diffusing light and information throughout this land of ignorance; and the principles on which the plans of the Society are conducted, are as unequivocally declared, as they are wisely and unexceptionably framed.

"The institutions for the promotion of education in the mother-country have had, from their commencement, the countenance

of the most illustrious patronage, and have been invariably supported by all ranks in the United Kingdom. It well became, therefore, the projectors of your association to hold up this eminent example for imitation in these provinces.

"Entertaining these sentiments, the Governor-General in Council can have no hesitation in giving your application his most favourable consideration; and supporting your Society, by the bounty and protection of Government, while its concerns are so judiciously administered, and the present avowed and prudent principles of the institution are maintained without variation.

"The Hon. the Court of Directors have already evinced their disposition to aid the extension of the benefits of education among the natives, by sanctioning a pecuniary donation for the support of the Schools originally established by the late Mr. May, at Chinsurah; and his Exc. in Council therefore cannot entertain any doubt that the Hon. Court will approve a liberal contribution on the part of this Government to a Society, through whose agency the source, of improvement, which the Hon. Court has countenanced, have been so wisely augmented.

"Influenced by these considerations, his Exc. in Council is of opinion, that the Society, of which you are the representatives, has peculiar claims on the liberality of Government. The pursuits in which you are engaged, tend to fulfil an object of national solicitude; and, by extricating the Society from its pecuniary difficulties, the Government, to a certain degree, accomplishes its own views and wishes, for the happiness of the people subjected to its rule.

"His Exc. in Council accordingly commands me to inform you, that the Sub-Treasurer will be authorized to place at the disposal of the Treasurer of your Society the sum of seven thousand rupees, and to pay to his order monthly the sum of five hundred rupees, commencing from the 1st instant. The above donation and allowance, however, must be subject to the confirmation of the Hon. the Court of Directors.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. LUSHINGTON,
Sec. to Govt.
Council-Chamber, May 4, 1821."

It is very justly observed by the Committee, in referring to the above communication, that the value of the pecuniary aid, thus liberally granted, is greatly augmented by the favourable sentiments which Government has recorded of the character and utility of the institution; it may indeed be reasonably hoped that the expression of those sentiments will tend to secure additional support to the institution from the community at large, and will completely

remove some unfounded notions which have been supposed to prevail in regard to the principles and objects of the Society.

Amongst other points of miscellaneous information contained in the report, the recent establishment of a School-Book Society at Penang, the successful progress of similar institutions at Madras and Bombay, and the endowment by Government of a Hindu College at this Presidency, for the encouragement of the study of Shanskreet, and, through the medium of that language, of general literature, were particularly alluded to.

Mr. H. Wilson has consented to superintend the publication of the Six first Books of Euclid in the Shanskreet language on account of the School-Book Society; and the republication of extensive editions of many of the Society's most useful elementary works, which are now out of print, has been recently determined on.

The state of the Society's finances, as shewn in the Treasurer's accounts, exhibited a balance of about 3,000 rupees against the institution on the date of the meeting; and the continued support and zealous exertions of all those, who are friendly to the education of the natives, are urgently required, to meet the increasing demands of the Institution, and to enable it to secure those extensive benefits, which, with adequate means, it is so well calculated to diffuse amongst the inhabitants of these populous provinces.

After the report had been read, Sir E. H. East addressed the meeting to the following effect :—

"It is quite unnecessary to expatiate, before the gentlemen present, upon the great value and importance of the report which has just been read, and which could not fail to convey the most lively satisfaction to all of us who take an interest in the moral and intellectual improvement of the people of this vast empire. That the funds of this Society should not have kept pace with its benevolent intentions, is not at all surprising; and very easily and satisfactorily accounted for, by the rapid and growing extension of its field of action. But it must give genuine pleasure to every man, who has the same object at heart which has been advocated by the Society, to learn that the Governor-General in Council, duly appreciating its pure intentions, its laudable objects, its honest efforts, and its wise and prudent means—all tending to the useful instruction and progressive happiness of the native subjects, of every class and description, has generously and wisely, as became a paternal Government like that under which we have the happiness to live, extended his pecuniary assistance to our funds; affording thereby a noble example to the whole country, and an encouragement to every individual in it who has the good of his country at heart. I am per-

sued, Sir, that there would be no want of encouragement to the Society, from numbers of Mussulman and Hindoo gentlemen and other respectable natives throughout the provinces, in addition to those who are associated with the British members for one common purpose in Calcutta, if the objects and works of the Society, as detailed in the report you have this day read, were but more generally known and understood. Every man of good sense would immediately appreciate the inestimable blessings of sound moral education, and valuable instruction in the useful arts of life, so well adapted to make good men and good subjects. Permit me, then, to urge and press upon you to adopt some convenient mode of making known your report to the provinces throughout India. Bring the business of this Society, composed as it is of British, Mussulman, and Hindoo gentlemen, home to the knowledge and household concern of all; and you cannot fail to secure the approbation of the most worthy and distinguished among them, and of receiving their support. In conclusion, I beg leave to move that the report be approved and confirmed."

Sir E. H. East then moved that the report be adopted, and printed under the direction of the Committee. The motion was seconded by H. Mackenzie, Esq., and unanimously agreed to.

On the motion of C. Lushington, Esq. seconded by Mr. Morrison, it was unanimously resolved, that the thanks of the meeting be given to the President and Vice Presidents, and to the European and native Members of the Committee for their past exertions; and that they be requested to continue their services during the ensuing year.

The Chairman then rose, and after expressing his regret that the severe indisposition of Mr. Montagn, the secretary, Lieutenant Bryce, the collector, and the Rev. Mr. Yates, secretary to the Sub-Committee in the Shanskreet and Bengalee department, had prevented their attendance on this occasion; adverted to the valuable services which they had rendered to the Institution, and concluded by moving that the especial thanks of the Meeting be offered to those gentlemen, to James Calder, Esq. the treasurer, and to the native officers of the institution.

This motion was seconded by Dr. Carey, and unanimously agreed to. Mr. Larkins then rose, and after some preliminary observations with regard to the important aid which the Society had received from numerous individuals, native and European, as well at the Presidency as in the interior of the country, moved, "that the Meeting do offer their grateful acknowledgments to all those friends of the institution, who have so ably and so successfully exerted themselves to promote the views

and objects of the Calcutta School-Book Society.

This motion was seconded by Captain Beatson and unanimously agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. Bayley, seconded by the Rev. Mr. Thomson, W. B. Martin, Esq. was unanimously elected one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society, in the room of C. T. Metcalfe, Esq., who had left the Presidency.

The usual acknowledgments were then voted to the Chairman, and the meeting broke up.—*Cal. Jour.*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENTS ON THE RIVER HOUGHLY.

We regret to state that letters from Kedgerree, which came up yesterday afternoon, contain the unwelcome and melancholy details of the loss of a pleasure boat on the river, and of the lives of almost all the persons who had the misfortune to be on board her.

The boat, named the *Claudine*, belonging to Messrs. Henry Mathew and Co., and one of the finest boats on the river, was lent to Doctor Morrison, for the purpose of going down to meet some of his family, expected from England in the ship *William Miles*, and he was accompanied on the excursion by Mr. or Captain Lindsay.

They arrived safely at Kedgerree, when, from the fineness of the weather, they were induced to continue their trip farther down, and accordingly proceeded onward. On the morning of the 10th, it blew very hard from the S.S.E. and they bore up to follow an Arab ship standing into the river, in order to speak her. The boat was low forward, and a fast sailer: and from the gentlemen insisting on carrying a heavy press of sail, she went bows under, filled, and instantly sunk. Out of twenty-six persons who were on board, including the two gentlemen and twenty-four natives, only two persons were saved:—the Serang of the boat, a most careful and experienced man, and a bearer, who reached the shore. This dreadful accident happened below the lower mooring buoy of Kedgerree, at about a quarter flood, and in the morning, though the Serang did not reach the shore at Kedgerree till five o'clock in the evening.

The instant that this fatal accident was made known, the English gentlemen at Kedgerree applied to the Assistant Harbour Master, who, with two other gentlemen, immediately went off in the row boat, to see if any persons could be found floating. but unfortunately it was too late. The Serang says, that he saw the two English gentlemen who were on board, clinging to a hen coop after the boat had sunk; and some faint hopes are entertained that they may possibly have had

strength enough to reach the shore to the S. W. of Kedgerree.

On the morning of the 11th, at about 10, 30 A. M., the wreck of a brig passed up in sight of Kedgerree. The masts were gone, and nothing but her bowsprits remained above the hull. She appeared to have a boat hanging on her starboard quarter, but no person could be perceived on board her.

The truth of this unfortunate accident is beyond doubt, as we have before us at this moment three several letters, detailing the particulars as we have given them. We should rejoice to hear the faint hope of their being yet saved, confirmed.—*Cal. Jour., Oct. 13.*

We have waited with much anxiety for further advices from Kedgerree, in the hope that some intelligence might have arrived of the positive safety of the unfortunate individuals, whose melancholy fate it was our painful task to relate;—but though rumours of various kinds have been abroad, we fear they rest on too slender a foundation to furnish much ground for hope, though to the friends of the parties they ought perhaps to forbid absolute despair. A note that we have seen, mentions that a sepoy had come up from Kedgerree on Sunday, and stated that Captain Lindsay (of the Engineers) was drowned, but that Doctor Morrison (of Tirhoot) was saved, having reached the shore on a cask or tub; but no further particulars were known to him. Yesterday's dawk brought letters from thence of a later date, however, than the period of this man's leaving it; and a paragraph from one of these, the only one that alludes to this unfortunate accident, does not certainly offer much ground for hope, though it renders it possible that both may be safe. Up to the date of this, which was written on Sunday, nothing more was known, and we give the paragraph in the writer's own words.—

“ Since my last to you we have had the hardest gale I ever witnessed at Kedgerree, and no doubt you have heard of the unfortunate occurrence of the loss of the *Clorinde* pinnace, belonging to Mr. Mathew. Two Europeans were lost in her, Capt. Lindsay and Dr. Morrison. I had a friend of the latter staying with me, to whom he sent, desiring to ask if his vessel was fit to proceed on to Saugur (this was before the gale.) We sent word back, as the weather was precarious, that though there was no immediate danger, we thought he had better remain at Kedgerree, which advice they unfortunately did not follow. Until to-day, I thought all hands but the Mangee had perished; but two poor wretches found their way here this morning, stating themselves to have been driven ashore on a spar as far down on the coast as Barcool; from this

I am inclined to hope others may have been equally fortunate. The Mangee, when he arrived here, declared every soul had gone down."

Another unfortunate accident happened on the river, on Sunday morning, by which three natives lost their lives. A dingay belonging to Mr. Richardson, containing eight persons, six men, an old woman, and a boy, was attempting to cross; but the tide running very strong, they were carried athwart hawse one of the vessels lying above Smith's Ghaut, by which the dingay was upset. Three of the men, the woman, and the boy, were picked up by a dingay sent off from the *Macaulay* brig, by a gentleman who happened to be looking out, and accidentally observed them floating down with the stream.—*Ibid.* Oct. 16.

MISSION TO SIAM.

The new ship *John Adam*, which left Calcutta yesterday, is proceeding, as we learn, with a special mission to Siam and other parts of the East, from which we hope great and mutual benefits may ultimately result. The following are the party embarked in the *John Adam*:

John Crawford, Esq., Agent of the Governor General in charge of the Mission. Mrs. Crawford, who accompanies her husband on the voyage, and her infant child; Captain Dangerfield, of the Bombay Army, Assistant to the Governor General's Agent; Mr. Finlayson, Surgeon and Naturalist; and Lieutenant Rutherford, commanding the escort.

The Agent of the Governor General is deputed, we understand, to the Court of Siam and Cochin-China, as his Lordship's Envoy, with the view of extending or opening a commerce with countries known to possess a vast population, advanced civilization, and natural advantages of the highest kind. From the experienced talents and extensive information of the gentleman so judiciously chosen for this mission, who is known by reputation at least to all the readers of his valuable work on the Indian Archipelago, and the reports of the evidence given before the committee of the House of Lords, on the extension of the Eastern trade, it may be fairly presumed that all the advantages capable of being derived from enquiry and negotiation will be obtained. Two gentlemen of eminent scientific attainments accompany this mission, the objects of which are, we learn, wholly unconnected with political views. We augur, therefore, most favourably of its issue, and wish it every possible success.—*Cal. Journ.* Nov. 22.

MOHORUM FESTIVAL.

Our letters from Allahabad mention, that, notwithstanding the clashing of the

native festivals during the present season, the Mohorum had passed over there quietly. At first there was an appearance of riot between the parties of Hindoos and Musselmans, but the shew of two field-pieces in the town, where they were stationed some days, kept all quiet. The Musselmans, in order to testify that they had no wish to create disturbances, declined carrying their tajeas at all; and it is even whispered that they acknowledge the custom to be contrary to the Koran, and for that reason they are resolved not again to practise it. How far this is true time will determine.—*John Bull*, Oct. 22.

WEATHER, DISEASE, CROPS, &c.

Allahabad, Oct. 12, 1821.—“The weather is now delightfully cool, the thermometer generally ranging from 78 to 84. The Bojah harvest promises a very fine crop, but owing to the dews and falls of rain, a considerable quantity of the plant is affected with the diseases named by the natives Kindool and Bangzela. Specimens of both affections have been transmitted to the Agricultural Society.”—*John Bull*.

Chunar, Oct. 10, 1821.—“A species of fever has lately been gaining ground at this station and Benares. It made its first appearance on the 1st or 2d of this month among the natives, a number of whom, and one European, have fallen victims to its rage; another European has been affected with the same disorder, and is not expected to recover. One European died on the 9th of the cholera, which is the only case of the kind that has proved fatal for these some months past.

“Grain of every kind is plentiful in our bazars, but the prices of sugars increase; we can now only procure two and three quarters and three seers per rupee of the finer sort, whereas, in former years, at this time, four and four and a-half seers were the regular rates.

“Of the rising crop the ryots anticipate a plentiful harvest, favourable showers having fallen since the 1st of the month, at intervals of two and three days.

“The bodies of ten Europeans were seen floating past Benares on the 4th, which from their swollen state had apparently been some time in the water.

“Two boats, in which were seven serjeants and two Europeans, from the European Regiment, in progress to the Upper Stations, to join native corps, were swamped a little below Benares, but fortunately no lives were lost, the whole party getting safe on shore.”

Balasore.—In a communication, which we have just received from our correspondent at Balasore, we are furnished with the following account of the weather in that quarter, and its effects up to the 13th Oct.

“The Equinox here was rather severe;

we had no gale, but the rains and heavy torrents descending from the Neelghur and Mohr Bunge Hills laid the country for a space of forty-five miles around entirely under water. Many hundreds of native habitations have been swept away, and a great number of cattle have perished. All intercourse was intercepted, and at one time we had nine dawks due. Luckily the water receded in due course of time, otherwise the rice fields would have been all destroyed. The poor natives were, as might be expected, in a state of the utmost alarm.

"On the 11th current, at two A.M., we were visited by a most tremendous gale, the wind commencing at N.W., veering gradually round to S.E., and at last shifting to N.E. My habitation, in which I was passing the night, came down with a terrible crash, and I had only just time to get out from under the tumbling wreck; but in such a night to walk three quarters of a mile, without shoes and without clothing, was by no means an excursion of pleasure, although it was sufficiently novel. At length, after much struggling, I reached my house in town: but here old Boreas had also made great havoc, the rain forcing its way into the interior in torrents. My situation was not now very enviable, but at last the long looked for daylight arrived, and it was strange enough to mark the appearance of the houses around.

"Those who are fond of visiting the scenes of ancient ruins, could, without going to Rome or Egypt, have found here in our town a large field for contemplation, which I am almost sure would have satisfied the most curious. But to give you an idea of the dreadful weather we have had, I need only state that the new Jagernaut Road, which is raised in many places as high as twenty feet above the adjacent level, was under water, bridges and all, for a space of forty-five miles to my certain knowledge; and I know a gentleman who came dawk in a boat over the road from the Soobonareka river to Bala-sore, to the great amusement of us all. This important road, on which so much care and money had been expended, is now impassable in a great many places. An officer, who left this yesterday for Calcutta, had only proceeded a distance of four miles, when he was obliged to come back again. A large pukka bridge has vanished altogether; and venerable trees of a patriarchal age have been forced to bend their proud and towering heads down to a level with the soil from which they originally rose."—*Cal. Paper, Oct. 22.*

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.

From England. Mrs. Lumsden; Miss F. Browne; Miss A. Browne; Lieut. T. Lumsden. H. C. Artillery; Lieut. John

Davies, 28th Native Infantry; Mr. G. Browne, Writer; Messrs. James Hannay, Charles Dawkins, James Green, Henry Fowle, George H. Dyke, James Plowden, and Robert Codrington, Cadets; Messrs. George Simons, and Richard Burnard, Assist. Surg.; Messrs. Alfred Borradaile, and Francis Clarke, Cadets; Mr. John Arbuthnot, free merchant; Messrs. Charles O'Hara, and James Stein Macvitie, Cadets; Mr. J. R. Oliver, free merchant; Mr. William Butler, free mariner; Mr. John Hay; Mrs. Clark; Misses Julia and Lucy Clark; Capt. B. Blake; Messrs. J. Cromelin and W. M'George, Cadets; Mr. James Shanks; Major Gall; Messrs. S. Durham and J. Macdowell, surgeons; Capt. N. Bucke; Capt. W. Wilson; Messrs. P. Lamb, J. Connolly, J. Brightman, and W. Freeth; Mr. W. Mitchelson, Assist. Surg.; Messrs. W. H. Benson, A. L. Campbell, C. B. Elliott, G. Kennaway, W. Tritton, N. H. Monkhouse, J. T. Lane; R. F. Moore; F. Thomas, F. Proby, and B. Wilkinson.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

Nov. 1. Ship Princess Charlotte of Wales, Biden, from London.

6. and 7. Ships Albion, Weller; Florentia, Remington; Bridget, Leslie; Fame, Eastgate; and Andromeda, Stewart, from England.

9. Ships Royal George, Ellesby, and Ajax, Clark, from London.

12. Ship Alberton, Gilpin, from London.

13. Ships Fairlie, White, from London; John Taylor, Atkinson, from Liverpool; and Sarah, Norton, from Bombay.

16. Ships Rose, M'Taggart, and Barossa, Hurchinson, from England.

18. Ship Hippolyta, from Hull.

19. Hon. C.'s ships Marquis Wellington and Thomas Grenville.

22. Ship Kingston, from London.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 7. At Seetapore, Oude, the Lady of Captain H. Wrottesly, 2d bat. 28th regt., of a daughter.

11. Mrs. L. Rebeiro, of a daughter.

14. At Ghazee pore, the wife of Mr. J. I. Dennet, Stud Department, of a daughter.

18. The Lady of John Hubbard, Esq. Indigo Planter, Jessore, of a daughter.

19. The Lady of George Mackillop, Esq. of a son.

Nov. 5. At Delhi, the Lady of Henry Middleton, Esq. Civil Service, of a son.

11. At Allahabad, the Lady of Lieut. C. Griffiths, of the 18th N.I., of a son.

12. On board the H. C. S. Rose, at sea, the Lady of Lieut. T. Lumsden, of the Artillery Horse Brigade, of a son.

15. At Chunar, the Lady of G. Playfair, Esq., garrison surgeon, of a daughter.

16. At the Great Gaol, Mrs. John Higginson of a son.

— Mrs. W. Warden, of a son.

17. The Lady of P. Y. Lindsay, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a son.

— Mrs. C. Doucett, of a daughter.

22. In Fort William, the Lady of D. Mouat, Esq. M.D., of a daughter.

— At the house of her father, G. L. W. Kenderdine, Esq., Mrs. A. M. D' Rozario, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 1. At Cawnpore, by the Rev. Mr. Williams, Lieut. J. Tritter, Majesty's 11th Light Dragoons, to Miss Frances Maxwell, daughter of the late John Maxwell, Esq. of Cawnpore.

12. At St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. D. Corrie, Mr. J. A. Goldsmith, to Miss A. C. Smith.

15. At St. John's Cathedral, D. S. Napier, Esq. to Anne, daughter of the late John Dixon, Esq. of Knightswood, Dumbartonshire.

— At St. John's Cathedral, Capt Thos. Taylor, of the Country Service, to Mrs. Catherine Holms.

16. At Cuttack, at the house of T. Pakenham, Esq., William Dent, Esq. of the Civil Service, on this Establishment, to Miss E. F. Beaver.

17. At St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. D. Corrie, Thomas Gowan Vibart, Esq. of the Hon. Company's Civil Service, to Jane Russel Macnaghten, fifth daughter of the Hon. Sir Francis Macnaghten, Puisne Justice of the Supreme Court of Fort William.

— At St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. D. Corrie, Alfred Betts, Esq., Indigo Planter, to Miss Sophia Reisch.

DEATHS.

In the 19th year of his age, Lieut. and Adj. John Clerk, of the 4th Bengal Light Cavalry. This highly promising and much lamented Officer nobly fell in a gallant and successful attack on the Forces of the refractory Rajah, Maharoo Kishore Sing, at Mongroule, on the 1st of Oct. 1821.

Sept. 27. At Mhow, Lieut. Allan Cameron, late commanding the 1st Troop of the Horse Brigade.

29. At Baitool, Ensign John Garden, of the 1st bat. 30th N. I.

Oct. 3. At Cawnpore, Mary Catherine, aged two years, third daughter of S. Marshall, Esq., after a severe illness and much suffering.

4. At Patna, Evan, the infant son of F. Nepean, Esq., of the Civil Service, aged four years.

5. At Hussingabad, Major A. Manners, of the 16th regt N. I.

6. At Salarunpoor, Lieut. A. Carmichael, of the 5th regt. of N. I. late doing duty with the Sirmoor Corps.

9. At Chandernagore, T. Macnamara, Esq., many years resident at Madras.

13. At Ghazeepore, Mr. Mc Ivor, writer to the Hon. Mr. Melville, Magistrate of this Station.

— At Moorshedabad, Set Obhoychund, the only son of Maharajah Surroopchund, of that place.

16. At Ghazeepore, Ensign John Foley, doing duty with H. C. Europ. regt.

18. The infant daughter of Mr. L. Rebeiro, aged eight days.

19. At Asseerghur, after an illness of three days, Flora Anne, the infant daughter of Lieut. Davidson, aged two years.

20. At Kurnaul, Lieut. George Allen, of the 7th regt. L. C.

21. At Deyra, of water in the head, Maria Georgiana Nugent, nearly six years of age, the second daughter of Capt. William Gowan, Barrackmaster of the Meerut Division.

21. Brev.-Major Peter O'Shaugnessy, of H. M. 45th Ceylon regt., aged forty-three years.

22. At Bansbaria, J. Kelly, Esq., Surgeon, an old and much respected inhabitant of Calcutta.

23. At Pertabghur, in Malwah, Henry Bell Hamilton, aged eleven months, the infant son of Capt. C. W. Hamilton, commanding Rampoorah Local Bat.

— At Zeemineah, near Ghazeepore, Mrs. Mc'Carthy, in her 65th year.

24. Mrs. Mary Dundun, the wife of Mr. Richard Dundun, of the Hon. C.'s Marine, aged fifty-six.

25. At Nonpariel, Thomas Frederick, third son of the Venerable Archdeacon Barnes, D.D., aged eleven months.

— At Royaporam, Eliza Frances, the eldest daughter of the late Lieut Henry Stephen Mathews, of the 19th regt. N. I., aged six years.

26. At Bow-Bazar, Louisa, daughter of Mr. A. G. Balfour, aged two years.

29. At Lucknow, Capt. Lewis Grant, 2d bat. 7th regt. N. I., of the cholera morbus.

30. Of the spasmodic cholera, Mrs. Johanna Mc Daniel, aged fifty years.

Nov. 1. Jane Caroline Edwards, wife of Mr. R. J. Edwards, Veterinary Surgeon, Dhurumtollah.

3. At Benares, Robert Bathurst, Esq., of the Civil Service.

4. At Sook-Saugor, in his Bowleah on the river, of the Dropsy, C. H. G. Prinzing, Esq., of the Danish Service, aged fifty-two.

— At Dum-Dum, Elizabeth, fourth daughter of Major George Pollock, of the regt. of Artillery, aged ten months.

— At the Camp of the 1st bat. 11th regt. N. I., at Rewah, Ensign Herbert

Compton, of the 2d bat. 16th regt. Native Infantry.

5. At Bhaugulpore, Mr. A. F. D'Roza, aged fifty-seven.

8. Mr. Charles Fernandez, junior, aged twenty-one years.

9. Mr. John Wakfield, formerly a Branch Pilot in the Hon. Company's Marine, aged seventy-five.

Lately. At Balasore, on his route to Calcutta, John Stritch, Esq., M.D., Madras Medical Establishment.

— Of the cholera morbus, after an illness of four hours, Richard Dowdeswell, the youngest child of Lieut. J. B. Seely, of the Bombay Military Establish. and Nypore Brigade, aged two years.

— Suddenly, in the morning, at Chowringhee, of an apoplectic attack, Major James Henry Brooke, of the Bengal Horse Artillery, aged thirty-nine. A braver soldier, a more honorable, generous, high-minded, yet gentle and humane man, never lived. He was beloved by his brother Officers, and if possible more so by the soldiers under his command, and he was distinguished not less for talent and professional acquirements, than for the success with which he had studied several branches of physical science little cultivated in India. Major Brooke was a native of Ireland, and the eldest surviving son of the late Col. Brooke, of this Army, well known in India history as Governor of St. Helena, for many years, and as having been the chief instrument in defeating Hyder Ally, at Molwoggie, in 1768. Major Brooke inherited his father's spirit and activity, and was himself severely wounded in the Mysore war of 1800. He will long be remembered with feelings of pride and regret by the Bengal Artillery, of which corps he was a distinguished ornament, while his private virtues will endear his memory to all who had the happiness to share his friendship, and who now deeply feel his loss.

Lately. On board the Resource, at sea, Ensign Charles Macgrath, Gorruckpoor Light Infantry Bat.

MADRAS.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

SYSTEM OF POLICE IN THE MADRAS PROVINCES.

A. D. 1821. Regulation IV.

A Regulation for giving greater efficiency to the system of Police established in the Provinces subordinate to the Presidency of Fort St. George. Passed by the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, on the 15th June 1821.

I. Whereas it is expedient that Amceens of Police should have authority beyond
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the limits of the towns to which they are appointed. And whereas it is also expedient that the preliminary powers of investigation for the discovery of offences, and the apprehension of offenders, which are now vested only in Tahsildars, or other head officers of district police should be delegated to competent subordinate officers in different parts of each Talook. And whereas the transmission of parties and witnesses, in all cases of petty theft and other petty offences, from the place where the offence is charged to have been committed to a distance therefrom, in order to their being brought before the Magistrate, is a cause of great inconvenience, loss, and injury to the persons so sent; and there is reason to believe that, in consequence of the dread of such inconveniences, the knowledge of offences committed is frequently concealed and suppressed, and the offenders escape punishment; and it is therefore expedient that the powers of the heads of district and village police should be extended. And whereas the recording of evidence in cases of petty offences and petty thefts is a duty of great labour and time without an equivalent benefit; and the too frequent administration of oaths where the matter under inquiry is of little moment, has a tendency to weaken the sanctity of oaths, and to encourage perjury. The Hon. the Governor in Council has enacted the following rules, to be in force from the date of their promulgation:

II. First.—In modification of the provisions of section 40, Regulation II., of 1816, it is hereby declared competent to magistrates to extend, at their discretion, the local limits of the jurisdiction of Amceens of Police to any distance they may see fit beyond the towns to which such Amceens have been or may be appointed.

Second.—Amceens of Police, and generally all subordinate officers of police of every description, shall be subject to the authority of the Tahsildars of their several districts; and shall perform all such revenue duties as may be assigned to them by the collectors, or the Tahsildars under whom they serve.

III. First.—Magistrates shall select such number of competent subordinate officers belonging to their district establishments as may appear to them necessary to perform, in different parts of each Talook, the Police duties assigned to Tahsildars, and other head officers of Police, by sections 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 36, and 37 of Regulation XI. of 1816: and all acts done in conformity with the provisions of the enactments here referred to by the persons so selected shall be valid.

Second.—The subordinate officers referred to in the foregoing clause shall forward to the heads of police of their re-

spective districts all examinations, depositions, and confessions that may be taken by them, together with the prisoners and witnesses in every case which they may investigate, in order that the said heads of police may transmit them to the magistrate or the criminal judge, in conformity with the existing regulations.

Third.—The persons who may be selected under the provisions of this section shall not have authority to inflict punishment of any kind, nor to hear or determine complaints for petty offences, and they shall be subject to the authority of the Tahsildars of their respective districts.

IV. First.—Heads of District Police are hereby empowered to hear and determine cases of petty theft, not attended with aggravating circumstances, nor committed by persons of notoriously bad character; and on conviction of the accused, when the value of the property stolen shall not exceed five Madras rupees, to inflict punishment, not exceeding six strokes with a rattan.

Second.—Whenever a head of district police, investigating under the authority vested in him by this section, shall be of opinion that the punishment which he is empowered to inflict is not adequate to the offence committed, he shall report the case to the Magistrate for his final orders: and the Magistrate shall, at his discretion, either issue his orders in writing to the head of police, to inflict such punishment as the Magistrate may deem sufficient, or he shall order the head of district police to forward the parties and witnesses to him for further investigation.

Third.—Provided always, that if, at the expiration of thirty days from the date and day of dispatch of any reference from a head of district police to a Magistrate, under the provisions of the foregoing clause, no answer or orders of the Magistrate shall have been received by the head of district police, then the head of district police shall release the offenders, and the confinement which they have so had shall be considered a sufficient punishment for the said offence, and they shall not be liable to be again tried for the same.

Fourth.—Heads of district police shall report to the Magistrates, in the mode prescribed by clause second, section 33, Regulation XI. of 1816, all punishments which they may inflict under the provisions of clause first of this section.

V. First.—The power granted to the Tahsildars or other heads of district police by section 33, Regulation XI. of 1816, of fining persons duly convicted before them of offences of a trivial nature, is hereby extended to the imposition of a fine not exceeding three Madras rupees.

Second.—In cases of injury to any complainant, when the fine may have been levied, it shall be lawful for the head of

district police to award the whole or any portion of such fine to the party aggrieved, by way of satisfaction for such injury as he may deem equitable, the remainder of such fine, if any, to be carried to the account of Government.

Third.—Head officers of district police shall make immediate report to the Magistrates of all cases in which they shall exercise the power of fining under this section.

VI. First. The powers granted to heads of villages, under clause first, section 10, Regulation XI. of 1816, to punish trivial offences, are hereby extended, under the rules and limitations therein specified, to the punishment of petty thefts, not attended with aggravating circumstances, nor committed by persons of notoriously bad character, and where the value of the property stolen does not exceed one Madras rupee.

Second.—Heads of villages shall report to the head police officer of the district all cases in which they shall have exercised the power of punishment granted to them by clause first of this section.

VII. First.—Section 37, Regulation IX. of 1816 is hereby rescinded.

Second.—Magistrates shall not be required to take down in writing, or to record, the examinations they may take in the investigation of complaints preferred before them under sections 32 and 33 of Regulation IX. of 1816.

VIII. Magistrates shall not be required to include in the calendar prescribed in the latter part of section 40, Regulation IX. of 1816, returns of any punishments adjudged by them under the provisions of section 32 of that Regulation, nor of such punishments, not exceeding ten days' imprisonment, or six strokes with a rattan, as they may adjudge under section 33 of the before-quoted Regulation.

IX. Magistrates and their assistants shall be at liberty, in the examination of complaints for petty offences, and of complaints for petty thefts, to exercise their discretion, whether to administer oaths to the prosecutors and witnesses, or to examine persons without their being sworn.

X. The same exemption from the necessity of recording depositions is hereby granted to Tahsildars and other head police officers of districts, in the examination of cases on which it is competent to them to pass decision.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

BREVET RANK.

The undermentioned Officers, Cadets of the season 1806, who are Subalterns of fifteen years' standing, are promoted to the rank of Brevet Captain from the dates specified.

27th March, 1821.

Lieut. T. Carmichael, 14th regt. N.I.

Lieut. Alex. Cowan, 17th ditto.

Lieut. W. B. Macdonald, 1st regt. N.I.
 Lieut. A. Haultain, 1st ditto.
 Lieut. S. W. Steele, 12th ditto.
 Lieut. T. Jackson, 25th ditto.
 Lieut. H. G. S. Croasdaile, 10th ditto.
 Lieut. Peter Conner, 25th ditto.
 Lieut. Jas. Webster, 21st ditto.
 Lieut. T. Crichton, 20th ditto.
 Lieut. John Cameron, 12th ditto.
 Lieut. Jas. Mathews, 19th ditto.
 Lieut. J. R. Godfrey, 1st ditto.
 Lieut. G. W. Dore, 1st ditto.
 Lieut. Edw. Fiott, 7th ditto.
 Lieut. Thos. Walker, 4th ditto.
 Lieut. W. Borthwick, 11th ditto.
 Lieut. W. C. Hasker, 16th ditto.

28th March, 1821.

Lieut. C. F. Smith, 8th regt. N.I.
 Lieut. Arch. Inglis, 24th ditto.
 Lieut. Robert Young, 23d ditto.
 Lieut. C. Poulton, 5th ditto.

24th May, 1821.

Lieut. John Ross, 13th regt. N.I.
 Lieut. R. Inverarity, 3d ditto.
 Lieut. W. H. Rowley, 9th ditto.
 Lieut. Jas. Crockatt, 25th ditto.
 Lieut. R. S. Wilson, 11th ditto.
 Lieut. G. Hutchinson, 12th ditto.
 Lieut. John Gwynne, 13th ditto.
 Lieut. J. A. Condell, 16th ditto.
 Lieut. Wm. Babington, 6th regt. L.C.
 Lieut. B. McMaster, 6th regt. N.I.
 Lieut. R. Swyer, 2d ditto.
 Lieut. R. Calvert, 21st ditto.
 Lieut. T. B. Jones, 22d ditto.
 Lieut. H. White, 7th ditto.
 Lieut. T. J. Hammond, 11th ditto.
 Lieut. H. Dowden, 19th ditto.
 Lieut. W. Thompson, 1st ditto.
 Lieut. G. Muriel, 8th ditto.
 Lieut. M. C. Chase, 1st regt. L.C.
 Lieut. John Logan, 6th ditto.

28th Aug. 1821.

Lieut. J. Cursham, Mad. Eur. regt.
 Lieut. T. Casey, 14th regt. N.I.
 Lieut. H. Wallis, 4th ditto.
 Lieut. C. Sinnock, 5th ditto.
 Lieut. R. Marklove, 9th ditto.
 Lieut. J. Nash, 21st ditto.
 Lieut. W. Binny, 7th ditto.
 Lieut. T. Greenhill, 4th regt. L.C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Criminal Sessions.

Sentence on Surgeon James Patterson, for Forgery.

The Sessions of Oyer and Terminer finished on Friday (Oct. 26). Perhaps no former Criminal Session held at this Presidency was ever distinguished by a more remarkable trial than the one by which the Court was occupied on Monday and Tuesday last. We refer to the case of the King on the prosecution of Colonel Josiah Marshall, *versus* James Patterson, a

Surgeon in the Honourable Company's service on this establishment, in which he stands very high on the list, and who was tried for a forgery of a very peculiar and uncommon nature, dangerous to the safety of property, and, fortunately for its security, of rare occurrence. The false making consisted of having, by means of the application of a chemical process, expunged from a paper the writing that had preceded or stood above the signature of the late Lieut. Colonel S. Macdonall, and substituting in its place a form of promissory note in favour of the prisoner for 8,749 pagodas, 7 fanams, and cash 50, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent., which the real signature was thus made to appear to authenticate.

The Chief Justice summed up the evidence with his usual acuteness, by which he cleared away all the difficulties that could possibly arise in coming to a just conclusion. His lordship was followed by Mr. Justice Grey, who also delivered a most pertinent and impressive charge to the Jury. The Jury retired from the box, but they were not absent more than three minutes when they returned with a verdict of Guilty. The prisoner, who had conducted himself with great patience and apparent confidence during the trial, seemed overwhelmed with grief when the verdict was recorded.

On Friday the unfortunate prisoner was put to the bar; he appeared deeply humiliated, and his distress was so great that he was scarcely able to support himself in the dock. He offered no address to the Court. The painful duty of passing sentence upon him was performed in a very impressive manner by the Chief Justice, Sir E. Stanley. We are fortunately able to give a pretty correct report of the substance of the address of the learned Judge, which we are sure will be read with attention and interest by both British and native subjects. His Lordship expressed himself nearly in the following words :

"James Patterson: I can truly say, and with the most unaffected sincerity, that since I have sat in this place, I have never performed so painful a duty as that which I am now called upon to discharge.

"British gentlemen and subjects in this country, and particularly those in the service of the Company, have in general heretofore maintained a pre-eminence and superiority of character, which has elevated them above the common class of mankind here, and inspired the natives of this country with a respect and veneration for their persons, and for the country from whence they emanated; and therefore it is peculiarly distressing to see a British subject, bred to a respectable profession, and admitted to an honourable service, whose education, it might be supposed, would have re-

strained him from mean and vulgar offences, standing at the bar, convicted by a Jury of his countrymen, and about to receive the judgment of the law for the crime of forgery; one of the most dangerous to society in the catalogue of human offences, and for a species of forgery, too, the most difficult to be detected, against which human prudence and caution are hardly sufficient to guard, and which tends to destroy all confidence between man and man, all safety of correspondence, and the credit and circulation of paper currency, which is so necessary to be maintained inviolate in a commercial country: a crime, indeed, of which, if you had been found guilty in any part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, your life would most certainly have paid the forfeit of your offence.

"You have been convicted, after a long and patient trial, during the course of which you had every advantage of counsel and every benefit that the nicety, caution, and vigilance of the Criminal Law could extend to you, or to any person on his trial for a similar offence. Your accusers were brought face to face before you; they were cross-examined by your counsel, and several witnesses were produced in your defence; though, I am sorry to observe, not one was examined to your general character; and we have the satisfaction to reflect, that not a tittle of questionable, or even doubtful evidence, was admitted against you upon your trial; but notwithstanding all these advantages, a well connected chain of circumstances (the only evidence which a crime so secretly conducted, and so artfully planned, in general admits of), together with the circumstances of improbability appearing upon the face of the written documents themselves, and the evidence of your endeavour to suborn witnesses to swear that the notes were genuine, and delivered to you by the late Colonel Sutherland Macdougall, fortified by the corroborating circumstance of the written instructions for the witnesses in your own hand-writing, and other papers and circumstances, which convinced an intelligent and humane Jury of your guilt, and induced them to convict you without the smallest hesitation. Indeed, a fairer trial I may say no man ever had, and you have nothing to complain of but your own infatuation, and insatiable avarice, that tempted you to deviate from the paths of rectitude, and to endeavour to acquire wealth by such dishonest and dishonorable means.

"The Court, upon the fullest consideration, sees no ground to impeach the justice of that verdict; and we cannot but feel the great and injurious effects that must result from the bad example and influence which such a crime, committed by a British subject, and by a person of your

understanding, education, and profession, must have upon the low and uninformed classes of the Natives, who are already too much addicted to the crimes of forgery and subornation of perjury. If such crimes are committed by persons of your description, what must be expected from the uncontrolled passions—the unimproved intellects, and the habitual vices of the low multitude? If, indeed, the natives should see or conceive that the sword of justice passes lightly over the heads of the higher classes, and falls with weight and severity only on their own, I fear it would very much lessen their respect for our laws, and the impartiality of a British tribunal. It is necessary and proper, therefore, in this and in all cases, to convince them that a British Court of Justice, in the administration of the laws, makes no distinction of persons; but that high and low, rich and poor, British and Native, are equally under its protecting care, and equally punished by its vindictive justice.

"Prisoner, I do not wish to wound your feelings, by dwelling any longer on the enormity and dangerous tendency of your offence; and I trust it is not necessary for me to describe it in colours more hideous than have already presented themselves to your own conscience; but I am sorry to say, that the usual palliation and incentive which sometimes has tempted men to commit the crime of forgery, to relieve them from necessity, or the sudden pressure of distress, did not exist in your case, as you were in a service in which the Company give liberal allowances to their servants; and you were a member of a profession, the profits of which might have yielded you a comfortable and respectable independence. It is, too, I think, an additional circumstance of aggravation, that this crime was committed by some chemical process by a person in the medical line, whose profession furnishes (to one viciously inclined) such easy modes and materials for doing mischief.

"But although the sentence of the law, as it exists in this country, does not affect your life; you must pass some years of it in exile. In that exile I hope you will conduct yourself more correctly, and acquire a better character than I am afraid you maintained here; and I trust that you will one day feel it to be merciful to you, not only that we have not sentenced you to long imprisonment in this place, and to those infamous and other punishments which are ordained by the Common Law for the crime of forgery; but that we have availed ourselves of the power conferred on the Court by the Act of the 53d George the Third, c. 155, sec. 115, to send you forth from this society, where you must have borne a perpetual brand, and read your condemnation in the eyes and countenance of every man who ever heard of

your crime; and that you will have reason to be thankful that you are to become a member of that new and singular community, where alone you may hope to pass some years of usefulness and tranquillity; and where, by changing your habits and course of life, you may by possibility acquire a new character, and thereby even perhaps look to some degree of future esteem. At all events, I hope it will produce in your case the only object of all human punishment, reformation, and example; that others will be deterred from committing similar offences, and that all will be convinced of the truth of that golden rule, "that honesty is the best policy."

"The sentence of the Court is that, you James Patterson, for the crime aforesaid, be transported to New South Wales during the term of fourteen years."—*Mad. Cour. Oct. 30, 1821.*

Supreme Court.

On Friday the 2d of November, the Court sat to hear the remainder of a cause of great importance and interest in the commercial world, which had stood over from the last Term. As the decision pronounced in this case will probably affect the mode of dealing that has obtained in India between merchants and captains of ships, and other carriers of goods, we think it essentially necessary that the opinions of the Court on this branch of commercial law should be generally known: we will therefore endeavour to give a brief note of it.

The case to which we refer was an action of trover and conversion, brought by the plaintiff to recover the value of a certain cargo of wine and other articles consigned to Messrs. Bourhillon (Frères), at Coringa, in trust and for the use of the plaintiff, by Messrs. Sanders and Weicke, at the Isle of France, in the year 1817, which goods were fraudulently sold by the captain of the vessel on his own account, at Madras, to the defendants.

A great body of evidence was given in on both sides; and Counsel, Mr. Byrne for the plaintiff, and Mr. Staveley for the defendant, were heard at considerable length.

The decision of the Court was, that the bill of lading of the cargo, signed by the captain of the ship *Helen*, on which the cargo was shipped, for the use and at the risk of the plaintiff, the consignee, and one part of which was duly transmitted to the plaintiff, vested the absolute property of the cargo in the plaintiff the consignee, or his assigns (subject to the consignor's right of stopping the goods *in transitu* in the event of the insolvency of the consignee before the actual delivery), and that the captain or master of the ship who put into Madras had no right to sell the cargo or any part of it to the defendants, who purchased

upon the credit of the captain, without taking the precaution of requiring to see the bill of lading, the invoice, or other papers, by which it would have appeared that the property belonged to the plaintiff, and was shipped and consigned for his use and at his risk to be delivered at the port of Coringa; and that the captain, under those circumstances, was nothing more than a mere carrier for freight, and had no colour of title to sell or pledge any part of the cargo; and that the defendants, who claimed under him, had no lien on the cargo for the advances made to him, the captain not having been factor, agent, or broker, either for the consignor or consignee. —*Cal. Jour. Nov. 21.*

RATES OF EXCHANGE, AND PRICE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Wednesday, Oct. 24, 1821.

On England:—

At 30 days' sight, 1s. 10d. per Mad. rup.

At 90 days' sight, 1s. 10½d. per do.

6 months' sight, 1s. 11d. per do.

On Bengal:—

At 30 days' sight, 93 to 95 sicca rupees, per 100 Madras rupees.

Company's Paper:—

Remittable 15½ per cent. prem.

New Loan, 10½ do do.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 23. At Secunderabad, the lady of Maj. Wahab, 17th N.I., of a son.

Oct. 3. At Quilon, in Travancore, the Lady of Capt. G.M. Stuart, commanding 2d Extra Battalion, of a son.

7. At Oopall, six miles from Secunderabad, the lady of Lieut. Bogle, 1st bat. pioneers, of a son.

9. At Vizagapatam, the lady of Lieut. Cecil, of a still-born son.

13. At Trichinopoly, the lady of the late Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Dore, of the 2d bat. 1st regt. N.I., of a daughter.

14. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Geo. Phillips, Esq., of the Civil Service, of a daughter.

19. At Chittoor, the lady of Capt. White, Qr. Mast. Brig. centre division, of a son.

20. At Negapatam, the lady of A. F. Bruce, Esq., of the Civil Service, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 16. At Arcot, Henry Martin Blair, Esq., of the Civil Service, to Georgiana, third daughter of the late Thos. Jeffreys, Esq., of Penkelly Castle, Montgomery.

18. At St. George's Church, James Minchin, Esq., of the Supreme Court at Madras, to Susan, eldest daughter of Peter Cherry, Esq., first Judge of the Provincial Court at Chittore, and Acting Judge in the Sudder Adawlut.

Nov. 5. At St. George's Church, F. A. Robson, Esq., of the Civil Service, to Mrs. Wilson.

DEATHS.

Oct. 9. At Vizagapatam, the lady of Lieut. Cecil, aged 19 years.

13. In the roads of Aleppi, on the Malabar Coast, on board the Sarah (Capt. Woodhead), Capt. F. Savage, H.M.'s 89th regt., aged 34 years; an officer most deservedly and sincerely regretted by his brother officers, as well from their estimation of his private worth, as his character as a soldier; he has left three orphan children to bewail his lamented death. His body was brought on shore and interred with every possible respect the place could admit of, and was attended to the grave by Capt. Gordon, and the whole of the respectable inhabitants of Aleppi, as well as by Capt. Woodhead, the officers, and passengers of the Sarah: the whole of whom seemed solicitous to evince their respect for the high character of the deceased.

19. At Cuddalore, Mrs. Chas. Fraser, widow of the late Col. Chas. Fraser, of the Company's Service.

30. John George, son of Mr. P. Anderson, aged 14 months, after a lingering illness.

— At St. Thomé, the Rev. Peter Druilard. This revered person, who was always ready and zealous to the calls of all classes of people in the administration of his sacred office, fell a victim to the spasmodic cholera, deservedly and sincerely regretted by those who bore a part in his friendship.

BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

Bombay Castle, Aug. 20, 1821. The Hon. the Governor in Council permits the Roman Catholic Priests officiating at the interment of European Soldiers of that religion to draw the same fees as are granted to Protestant Clergymen on similar occasions.

Bombay Castle, Aug. 25, 1821.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to declare the whole of the Island of Colaba, excluding Old Woman's Island, to be a military cantonment, and subject to the Regulations of 1793, which are to be strictly enforced.

Bombay Castle, Oct. 12, 1821. The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the grant of horse allowance to all Extra Aides-de-Camp at this Presidency.

Bombay Castle, Oct. 15, 1821.—The Hon. the Governor in Council has thought it proper to prohibit all communications, on official subjects, between Officers stationed in foreign territories and the natives.

In the case of an officer receiving information of such importance as may require to be made known, he should simply communicate it to the chief political authority at the station, and leave the course of procedure to its decision.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Judicial Department.

Oct. 8. Mr. David Greenhill, to be First Register at Ahmedabad.

Mr. Geo. Lettsome Elliott, to be Register at Kaira.

Mr. John Vibart, to be Acting First Register at Surat.

Revenue Department.

Oct. 12. Mr. Henry Fred. Dent, to be Acting Second Assistant to the Collector at Poona.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

STAFF AND OTHER GENERAL APPOINTMENTS.

July 2. Capt. P. Fearon, to be Secretary and Accountant to the Military Board, in succession to Capt. Bellasis, resigned.

Aug. 28. Lieut. Wm. Lardner, 11th regt. N.I., is appointed to command the detachment stationed at Porobunder.

29. Lieut. Mathison, 3d regt. N.I., is placed at the disposal of His Exc. the most Noble the Gov. General in Council, for service with the Nizam's troops.

Sept. 20. Ensign Frankland, H. M.'s 24th regt. of foot, and extra Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief, is appointed Aide-de-Camp to his Exc. from the 1st of this month, in the room of Lieut.-Col. Blair, resigned.

29. Cornet O. A. Woodhouse, 3d regt. L. C., is appointed Quart. Mast. of Brig. to the Field Force in Kattywar under Lieut.-Col. Barclay, from the 1st Oct.

Oct. 12. His Exc. the Most Noble the Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Capt. Dangerfield, of the 1st bat. 8th regt. N. I., of this Establishment, who on the 12th of March last had a furlough to Calcutta, Assistant to a Mission proceeding to the Eastward.

CAVALRY.

Nov. 2. Cadet Mr. Rich. Clay is admitted and appointed an acting Cornet.

EUROPEAN REGIMENT.

Sept. 27. Ensign Wm. Wade, to be Lieut., vice Forbes deceased; date of rank 25th July, 1821.

NATIVE INFANTRY.

1st Regt. Nov. 1. Lieut. J. W. Falconer, to be Capt. of a Company; and

Ensign Alex. Hand to be Lieut., vice Daubeny, deceased, 29th Oct. 1821.

3d Regt. Sept. 26. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) W. Spiller to be Capt., and Ensign Windham Maunsell to be Lieut., in succession to Stewart, deceased; date of rank, 22d Sept. 1821.

4th Regt. Nov. 1. Ensign James Beatlie Glennie to be Lieut., vice Scott, deceased; date of rank 21st Oct. 1821.

6th Regt. Nov. 6. Lieut. S. Hennel, is appointed Interp. in Hindoostanee, and Quart Mast, to the 1st bat.; date of appointment, 23d Oct. 1821.

12th Regt. Sept. 26. Lieut. Glascott, 2d bat., is appointed to act as Adj. to that bat. from the 20th July last, in the room of Lieut. White, employed in the Commissariat Department at Kishme.

27. Ensign Alex. Woodburn to be Lieut., vice Le Blanc, deceased; 21st July 1821.

Oct. 12. Lieut. T. Briggs, 3d bat., is appointed to act as Quart. Mast. to that bat., from 1st May 1821.

1st Extra Bat. Sept. 13. Capt. T. Daubeny, 1st or grenadier regt., is appointed to command the 1st extra bat., vice Betts, deceased.

Cadets admitted and promoted.

Aug. 25. Cadets B. Crispin, Alex. Ore, J. Harvey, C. De B. Prescott, J. Thompson, and N. P. Sweedland, to be Ensigns from 21st inst.

Nov. 2. Cadets J. Davies, G. L. Jacob, Alfred Bradford, J. S. F. Rebenack, Alex. Burnes, J. M. Shortt, J. H. Hungerford, and W. P. Phipps, to be Ensigns from 31st ult.

ARTILLERY.

Cadets admitted and promoted.

Aug. 25. Cadets Jas. W. Fraser, F. J. Pontardent, and W. Brett, to be Lieuts.

Nov. 2. Cadets J. W. Lewis and T. Ritherdon, to be 2d Lieuts.

PIONEERS.

Oct. 1. Lieut. C. F. Hart is appointed Adj. to the bat. of Pioneers in the room of Lieut. W. Noton, resigned; date of appoint. 1st Oct. 1821.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Aug. 24. The rank of the undermentioned Assistant Surgeons appointed by the Hon. Court having been received, the Hon. the Governor in Council directs that commissions be assigned to them severally from the date of their departure from Europe.

T. Sconlar; date of rank, 23d Aug. 1820.

Alex. Tawze, ditto, 6th Dec.

James Inglis, M. D., ditto, 2d Jan. 1821.

James Pringle, ditto do.

George Henry Davis, ditto 4th do.

J. Fortnom, date of rank, 4th Jan. 1821.

James Pringle Riach, ditto do.

David Shaw, M. D., ditto 20th Feb.

James Anderson, ditto 21st do.

Sept. 3. Assist. Surg. Bell of the Bagdad Residency, and now at Bombay, is appointed to act as Superintendent of vaccination at the Presidency, during the absence of Dr. Taylor, on sick certificate.

13. Mr. Henderson is appointed Assist. Surg. to the Residency at Bhooj; and Mr. Rind to succeed Mr. Henderson at Amednuggur.

27. Assist. Surg. George Smytton to be Surgeon, vice Marshall, deceased. Date of rank, 27th Aug. 1821.

Assist. Surg. Kane is appointed to succeed Mr. Smytton as Deputy Medical Storekeeper with the Poona division of the army.

Oct. 12. Mr. Harrison is appointed to succeed Mr. Kane as Assistant Garrison Surgeon at the Presidency.

Mr. Tod to be Assist. Surg. to the Residency at Bushire, vice Dow.

Mr. Green to be Assist. Surg. to the Residency of Bussorah, vice Tod.

Nov. 2. Assist. Surgs. Messrs. James Burnes, Archibald Graham, Wm. Erskine, Patrick Macdonell, M. D., are admitted on the establishment from the 31st ult.

Nov. 6. The Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to nominate Assist. Surg. Finley to the charge of the medical duties of the Residency of Mocha, vice Berra, resigned.

Mr. Finlay will officiate as Assist. Surg. of the Antelope cruiser on her passage to Mocha, when Sub. Assist. Surg. Ferguson will take charge of that appointment.

Assist. Surg. Wm. Taylor, M. D., is appointed to succeed Assist. Surg. Stuart, as Deputy Medical Storekeeper to the Baroda Subsidiary Force; date of appointment, 1st Nov. 1821.

RESIGNATIONS.

Aug. 27. Ensign Herbert Mayo, 6th regt. N. I., is allowed to resign his commission in the Hon. Company's service, and to return to Europe.

Sept. 24. Ensign W. S. Moncrieffe, H. C. regt. of European Infantry, is allowed to resign his commission in the Company's service, and to return to England.

MARINE APPOINTMENTS.

Sept. 27. 2d Lieut. R. Reynolds to be 1st Lieut.; Senior Midshipman J. C. Hawkins to be 2d Lieut., vice Lieut. Robson, deceased. Date of rank, 15th Aug. 1821.

FURLOUGHS.

Aug. 24. Assist. Surg. A. Gibson, M. D., Civil Surgeon at Sattarah, to proceed to

the Cape of Good Hope, and eventually to England for the recovery of his health.

Lieut. J. S. Webb, of Artillery, and Assist. Surg. J. Taylor, M.D., to sea on sick certificate, the former for six months, and the latter for nine months.

Sept. 13. Mr. V. Kemball, Surgeon of the Native General Hospital and Marine Surgeon, to proceed to Malwan, on sick certificate, for one month, or six weeks.

24. Capt. T. Schuler, of Artillery, to Malabar, for five months.

26. Assist. Surg. Dow, of the Bushire Residency, to proceed to Europe overland on furlough, for three years, on urgent private affairs.

27. Lieut. F. R. Gordon, 1st bat. 6th regt. N.I., to England, on sick certificate, for three years.

Oct. 2. Lieut. Col. J. S. Jardine, 1st bat. 10th regt. N.I., to Europe, on sick certificate, for three years.

5. Lieut. William Jacob, of Artillery, to England, on sick certificate, for three years.

13. Capt. John Hall, H.C. Marine, to Europe, on sick certificate.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Bombay Sessions, Oct. 16, 1821.

The Grand Jury came into Court and made the following presentment.

My Lord: The Grand Jury having ascertained, in the course of the inquiries which your Lordship directed them to make respecting the administration of the police, that on or about the 16th of September last a police peon had, in the exercise of his duty, been wounded in such a manner, as to cause his death the same day, and that no inquest whatever had been held respecting the manner in which this accident had occurred, think it incumbent upon them to bring this circumstance to the notice of your Lordship, in order that such regulations may be adopted as your Lordship may deem proper, for preventing the occurrence of so culpable an omission in the police department in future.

They have taken into consideration the suggestions thrown out by your Lordship regarding the internal police of districts inhabited by various classes of natives at the Presidency; and are of opinion that the system noticed can never be carried into effect so as to render it efficient, in consequence of the apathy and unwillingness invariably evinced by them on occasions where the measures proposed may in any degree, however remote, interfere with their private prejudices. The Grand Jury are consequently disposed to believe, that such measures of internal regulation must, to be effectual, proceed from the natives themselves.

In consequence of the recommendation of your Hon. Court, a deputation of the Grand Jury has visited the jail, and inspected the different buildings appertaining thereto; they have not observed that the more essential alterations, as suggested by former Grand Juries, have as yet been made, but have reason to know that the estimates for carrying into effect the same, have been framed, and that they are under consideration by the Committee which has been appointed by Government for that purpose: the Grand Jury would, however, recommend that the jail be white-washed at least twice in the year, as the walls of many of the cells and passages are in a very dirty condition, and which would greatly conduce to the health of the prisoners.

The deputation, previously to quitting the gaol, received several complaints from poor prisoners confined for small debts, as being destitute of all kind of support, no provision being made for them by law, until after the expiration of six months; and they bring the same to the notice of your Lordship, in the hope that some means may be devised for their future sustenance.

The Grand Jury are sorry to be again under the necessity of representing to your Lordship, that there are many gentlemen liable to serve on the Grand Jury, who appear to have been omitted in the list of persons summoned, and also that several who have been summoned have omitted to attend, thereby subjecting a limited number to constant election as Jurymen; the Grand Jury therefore beg leave to be allowed to hand up to the Court a list of such gentlemen as they deem eligible for the duties of that office, trusting that their representations will meet with the consideration of your Lordship and the Court.

The Grand Jury, before they separate, deem it an act of justice to notice to the Hon Court the active and meritorious conduct displayed on a late occasion by the Junior Magistrate of Police, in the release of a woman confined in chains, who, but for the prompt relief personally afforded by Mr. Grey, would in all probability have perished in a dungeon; and they therefore offer him through the medium of the Court this tribute of their approbation.

A petition having been presented to the Grand Jury by the head Purvoo in the Sheriff's department, for a pension, they take the liberty of handing it up to the Court with its enclosures, for your Lordship's favorable consideration.

I have the honor to be, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most
obedient humble servant,

(Signed) B. DOVERON, Foreman.

Grand Jury Room, Oct. 16, 1821.

The Recorder thanked the Grand Jury for their attention, and said that their representations should be attended to. That a bill had been found against the person accused of the false imprisoning alluded to by them. But as it was stated that the woman was since dead, the law officers of the Crown would inquire whether any more serious charge would be to be preferred, in which case the attendance of the Grand Jury would be again called for.—*Bom. Cour.*, (Oct. 20.

JAMSETJEE BOMANJEE.

We publish an interesting letter from the late builder Jamsetjee Bomanjee, of which we have obtained a copy, conveying to the Government his expressions of gratitude, for its ready compliance with an anxious appeal which he had preferred for its protection, a few hours before his dissolution. Jamsetjee Bomanjee had for some time back been in expectation of receiving from the Court of Directors an official communication of a grant of land which he had solicited, as a reward for his long and faithful services. On his death-bed his moments were embittered by the non-receipt of the Court's determination, and by the consequent apprehension of leaving his family in distress. He was pressed by his relatives to address the Government to beseech its anticipation of the Court's liberality. He followed the advice, with a full confidence in the justice of a benign administration, and survived to receive the gratifying proof that his confidence had not been misplaced; he just lived to be informed, that his wishes had been complied with, and to dictate the following effusions of a grateful heart, towards a Government which had thus beneficently extended a boon, of the greater value as it was conferred with so ready a munificence.

"To Francis Warden, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay :

"Honoured Sir: The promptness with which his Exc. our noble Governor and the Members of the Council have complied with my last wishes, and the celerity with which you have condescendingly forwarded to me, through my brother Hormarjee, the welcome communication, have calmed my dying moments, and smoothed my descent into my tomb.

"My dissolution Sir, is now quivering upon my dying lips, yet it would be refusing myself an unpurchasable consolation, were I not to indulge myself in acknowledging, even with my last breath, the gratitude I owe to that upright and intelligent character, the present worthy Superintendent. His valuable advice has, in numerous instances, been of the most important use to me, while I have often experienced the most heartfelt gratification

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by the readiness with which he has uniformly concurred in my humble opinions.

"My breath is going, Sir, and you and the service have my dying blessing. My life has been devoted to the service, and all I now pray for, is, that I will be remembered by the Hon. the Government Board to the Hon. the Court of Directors. May the all-directing Providence prosper you all. God prosper you. Adieu, adieu, adieu !

"JAMSETJEE BOMANJEE."

Bombay, 30th Aug. 1821.—3 P. M.

[*Bom. Cour.*]

MAJ. GEN. SIR JOHN MALCOLM.

We beg leave to call the attention of our readers to the following speech delivered by Mr. Warden, a Member of the Council, on proposing the health of Maj. Gen. Sir John Malcolm, at a fête given by the Officers, Civil and Military, of the Presidency, on occasion of the departure of that distinguished Officer to Europe. To so complete and appropriate an eulogium any addition of our's would be superfluous, if not impertinent.

"Gentlemen: I now proceed to the most arduous part of my duty. I am, I assure you, not insensible to the difficulties of the task I have undertaken. Having, however, been requested, in consequence of my long intimacy with our distinguished guest, to preside at this meeting, I accepted of the honour, under a persuasion that I should experience your kindness and indulgence; and confident that, if I should fail, the character of Sir J. Malcolm was sufficiently established in the estimation of you all, and was of itself sufficiently powerful to influence and to draw forth the expressions of the warmest feelings of your hearts, on an occasion so interesting as the present, without the aid of my humble talents. In the prosecution, however, of that duty (continued Mr. Warden), it cannot be expected of me, on this occasion, that I should enter into an elaborate detail of the military life of Sir John Malcolm, from the date of his landing at Fort St. George, a boy of fifteen, through the intermediate links of that splendid chain of services, which have ultimately been crowned with the highest military honour that could be conferred on him by his Sovereign, the investiture of which we had recently the gratification of witnessing at this Presidency: it will be the province of the future biographer to enter into that detail. Neither can it be expected of me on this occasion, Gentlemen, that I should trespass on your time, by entering into an elaborate review of the political life of Sir John Malcolm during the same lengthened and eventful period. Let me, however, carry your attention from the mouth of the Indus to the shores

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of the Persian Gulph, to the variety of independent tribes that divide those shores, to the province of Oman, to Turkish Arabia, to Persia, to the banks of the Caspian; let me beg of you not only to bear in mind that vast tract of territory, but to contemplate also the immensity and diversity of its population, its dissimilarity in character, religion, languages, and customs; the intricacy of its polity, the deep-rootedness and barbarity of its prejudices, keeping in view that geographical delineation, and recalling to your recollection those events of which it has been the theatre, from the commencement of Lord Wellesley's administration down to this moment: the conquests that have been achieved, the alliances that have been negotiated, the good order and good government that have been established throughout India; recalling also to your remembrance those distinguished individuals, who have been employed in the consolidation of the British interests throughout that vast tract of territory; and you will find that the agency of Sir J. Malcolm has, in in a greater or less degree, pervaded the whole beyond that of any other individual. Imagine for a moment that the name of Malcolm is not only known throughout the greater part of that extensive range of country, but that it has taken deep root in the affections of a great majority of the population I have attempted to describe, and you will form some conception of the extraordinary genius, the talents, and the address of that active, indefatigable, and patriotic servant of the public. If, however, I were to be called upon to select, out of services so various and so important, the quarter where Sir J. Malcolm has been the most usefully employed, I would point to a sphere where, though he has as yet been the least ostensible, his agency has been the most beneficent; I would point to Central India, where the labours, the functions, and the responsibility of a fourth Government of India have devolved upon him—to Central India, "but recently reclaimed from a state of savage anarchy, and every species of rapine and devastation; where Sir J. Malcolm has been enabled to surmount difficulties of no ordinary stamp, and to lay the foundations of repose and prosperity in that extensive province." Certainly, Gentlemen, "there never was a change in the political condition of a country which has produced such an aggregate of increased happiness to its inhabitants, as that which has been effected in Central India within the last three years." And by what means has Central India been reclaimed from a state of savage anarchy? Not by the sword—not by the active employment of our troops!—"for since the termination of the war in 1818, up to the date of Sir John Malcolm's quitting his station, with

the single exception of suppressing a few Bheel plunderers, the peace of Central India has been restored and maintained (to use his own emphatic language) *without a musket having been fired.*" I have no hesitation, Gentlemen, in saying, that these difficulties have been surmounted, and these blessings diffused, chiefly by the weight and influence of Sir J. Malcolm's personal character, by the widely established reputation of his kindness and beneficence among the natives of India, by the effects of that happy combination of qualities, "which enable him to inspire" not only "all those who act under him with his own energy and zeal," but every native, from the most respectable Chieftain to the most desperate freebooter, with an entire reliance in the integrity and benevolence of his views, by the effects of that singular combination of virtues, which can attract and fix the respect and affection of the most illustrious of his own countrymen—of a Wellington—and conciliate at the same time the attachment and confidence of a Bheel or a Pindarree robber; can reclaim the inveteracy of his habits by the force of exhortation—by the candour and ingenuousness of his disposition, and by the encouraging familiarity of his intercourse; a combination of qualities of irresistible efficacy over a mixed population like India, and peculiarly fitted to reclaim its central division from a state of savage anarchy. Such, Gentlemen, are the prominent features of a character, portrayed, it must be confessed, but by an indifferent and unskilful artist, to whose virtues we are now assembled to offer the homage of our respect and esteem. It is a tribute which Sir John Malcolm, would have received, under similar circumstances, from the society of either of the Presidencies of India—unquestionably with greater justice to the subject, and with a happier and more able illustration of his splendid services and distinguished merits; but this I will venture to assert, that in no part of India, and in no part of the world, could the tribute have been offered with a greater sincerity of attachment, and admiration of his private and public virtues. With these observations, Gentlemen, I consign Sir J. Malcolm to you, confident that you will do him greater justice than I have been enabled to do. I have simply to propose to you "The health of Sir John Malcolm."

Mr. Warden was repeatedly interrupted in the course of his speech by the warmest marks of approbation. At its close the health of Sir J. Malcolm was drank with the most rapturous enthusiasm, which continued for some minutes. After it had subsided, and the "grenadier's march" had been concluded, Sir J. Malcolm rose and returned thanks.—*London Paper.*

CAPTURE OF A SLAVE SHIP.

A dhow that came in the other day from Zanguebar has brought a report of a slave ship having been seized by some of our cruisers; particulars are not mentioned, except that this droger was a very fast sailer, and had often eluded the vigilance of our men of war.—*Bom. Cour.* Oct. 13.

THE LATE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF GOA.

His Exc. the Portuguese Gov. General, the Condé de Rio Pardo, arrived here on Tuesday evening last, from Goa. His Exc. landed the next morning, and was received with the honour due to his rank, and under an appropriate salute.—*Bom. Cour.* Oct. 27.

THE NAWAUB OF SURAT.

Advices from Surat mention the death of His Exc. Meer Nusseir ul Deen Khan Koolub ul Dowlut Bahadur, Nawaub of Surat, about two in the morning of the 23d Sept. His Exc. had been for some time in a declining state of health. He was about 71 years old, and has left the Begum with a son, Meer Ufzul ul Deen Khan, surviving him.—*Bom. Cour.* Oct. 6.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Departures.

Oct. 23. Ship Vansittart, Dalrymple, to China.—*Passengers:* Col. and Mrs. Osborne, and three children; Miss Carter; Lieut. S. Gordon; and Mr. D. Smith.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 14. At Jeypoor, the lady of Capt. Josiah Stewart, of a daughter.

22. The lady of Lieut. Col. Aitchison, Military Auditor General, of a daughter.

Oct. 10. The lady of Lieut. Tate, of the Engineer Corps, of a daughter.

12. At Mr. Anderson's House, the lady of Mr. Wm. Arcott Pierre, Chief Officer of the ship Samdany, of a son.

15. The lady of Thos. Flower, Esq., Civil Service, of a daughter.

17. The lady of Maj. Hough, D.M. A.G., of a daughter.

— At the Presidency, the lady of C. Kane, Esq., of a son.

— At Poonah, the lady of John Grenfell Moyle, Esq., of a son.

18. The lady of Capt. A. G. Waddington, of the Country Service, of a son.

26. In the Fort, the lady of Richard Woodhouse, Esq., of a son.

Nov. 3. At Kaira, the lady of Maj. P. De Lamotte, of the 3d L.C., of a daughter.

6. At Bhewndy, the lady of Lieut. R. S. Sutherland, 1st bat. 7th regt., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 18. Capt. J. Lawrey, of the Bombay Artillery, to Julia, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Pifford, of H.M.'s 67th regt.

25. At St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev. N. Wade, Senior Chaplain, David Malcolm, Esq., to Mary Anne, third daughter of the late Rich. Welland, Esq., of Lymingstone in Devonshire, and niece to the Hon. Sir Wm. David Evans, Recorder of Bombay.

Nov. 12. At St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev. Henry Davies, Ensign Robert Stewart Ridge, of H.M.'s 47th regt., to Joanna Ellen, second daughter of J. W. Brown, Esq., Solicitor.

DEATHS.

Oct. 3. Catherine Maria, daughter of Capt. Robinson, European regt., aged one year.

4. At Surat Bar, on his way to Bombay, Lieut. Geo. Latham Blacker, H.M.'s 65th regt., aged 24 years. His amiable disposition and kind affectionate heart, had endeared him to his brother officers, who will long lament his loss. His remains were conveyed to Surat, and buried with military honours.

13. At the house of Alex. Bell, Esq., Member of Council, Thomas Morris Keate, Esq. Judge and Magistrate of Surat, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with great patience and resignation. In the death of this gentleman the Honourable Company has lost an able and upright servant, and his relatives and connexions a warm-hearted and sincere friend.

14. Mr. Charles Wm. Pashly, aged 27 years, free mariner, and assistant in the house of Baxter and Co.

18. At Colabah, Mr. George Brannam, senior pilot of Bombay harbour, a worthy man and a skilful pilot; he has left a wife and two young children to deplore his loss.

19. At Seroor, Louisa Mary, the infant daughter of Capt. T. Stevenson, commanding 1st troop H. A., aged 10 months.

30. At Surat, the Rev. James Skinner, aged 36 years.

31. At Seroor, Juliet Græme, the daughter of Capt. T. Stevenson, H. A., aged two years and nearly three months.

Nov. 5. At the house of Commodore Beaty, P. C. Baird, Esq., M.D., of the Medical Establishment of this Presidency.

11. Doctor John Mackesey, Surgeon of H.M.'s 65th regt. Doctor Mackesey had served many years in various parts of the world, particularly in the Mediterranean, Egypt, the West-Indies, and North America, and principally in the 62d regt. He was an officer of very superior attainments in his profession; and although already possessed of a vast fund of information and experience when he arrived in this country, only six months ago, he never lost any opportunity of adding to his stock of knowledge, but pursued his avocations and his studies with all the ardour of a person devotedly attached to his profession and the

service. To the service at large the death of such a person must be considered a public loss. To his regiment and his commanding officer the loss must be extreme. The soldiers will long remember his unceasing care, and kind treatment of them when sick; and his brother officers will long cherish in their remembrance the recollection of his many amiable qualities as an officer, and his virtues as a man. He died of an abscess in the liver, of which he had been ill about six weeks.

PORTUGUESE INDIA.

REVOLUTION AT GOA,

Sept. 16, 1821.

For some time past the inhabitants of the Portuguese territory have been much agitated by the various and contradictory accounts from the Brazils and Portugal of the changes in their Constitution; at length, intelligence from authentic sources having been received, of what was passing in other quarters of the world, and the Decree of the 24th of February last, by King Don John the VIth having become public, the inhabitants and troops selected five of the principal inhabitants at Goa to form a Provisional Government. The Count de Rio Pardo was applied to: but having no authority to confirm the Constitution, he resigned his Government on the 16th September, finding the general voice in favour of the new Constitution, and retired from his palace at Pangim, to his country residence at Cabo; where he now resides, we hear, with a guard of honor, furnished by the new Government, and enjoying full liberty;* with the respect and esteem of those who formerly were subject to his government, which appears to have been exercised with mildness and justice by that amiable nobleman. Thus, without bloodshed, has a complete change in the government of the Portuguese possessions in the East taken place. The Members of the New Government are—*President*, Field Marshal Godinho.—*Member*, General Correa, Chancellor Gomes, Judge Magalhorns, Judge Seiton.—Perfect tranquillity reigned at Goa on the 17th instant, and every thing was going on as usual there.—*Bom. Gaz.*

The following are translations of documents received relative to the Revolution at Goa:—

"In the year of our Lord Jesus Christ one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, on the sixteenth of September, at the palace of the government in Pangim, present the Councillor Manoel Joze Gomes Loureiro, the Field Marshal,† Manoel Go-

dinho de Mira, the Field Marshal Joaquim Manoel Correa da Silva e Gama, the Desembargador Gonsalo de Magalhaens Teixeira Pinto, and the Desembargadors Manoel Duarte Leitaõ: it was stated by the latter, that the will of the people and of the troops of this Government to adhere without the least delay to the Constitution of Portugal having been made manifest, and these sentiments having become more apparent, since the assent which His Majesty gave to the Constitution, by the Decree of the 24th of February of the present year, had been promulgated through so many channels; at daybreak on the said 16th, the troops of the different corps that were stationed at the islands of Goa were drawn up in the square of the government palace in Pangim, and there proclaiming the Portuguese Constitution, they deputed the Field Marshal Manoel Godinho de Mira, the Field Marshal Joaquim Manoel Correa da Silva e Gama, the Desembargador Joaõ Maria de Abreo, the chief physician of the State Antonio Jose de Lima Leitaõ, the Desembargador Manoel Duarte Leitaõ, and many other officers of the different corps, to declare to His Excellency the Viceroy and Captain General, the Count of Rio Pardo, these sentiments, and the cessation of his government; which being done, and having intimated to him that it was necessary for him to proceed to Cabo, in order to avoid any disturbance, or even the appearance of any disrespect, which in such cases is so very possible, and which by every means they meant to prevent, the said Count of Rio Pardo assented, and proceeded to Cabo with a competent guard of honour. This being done, the troops proclaimed unanimously the said Field Marshal Manoel Godinho de Mira, the Field Marshal Joaquim Manoel Correa da Silva e Gama, the Councillor Manoel Joze Gomes Loureiro, the Desembargador Gonsalo de Magalhaens Teixeira Pinto, and the Desembargador Manoel Duarte Leitaõ, to form the Provisional Junta of the Government of India; and having convoked the Members who were not present at the Council, the Councillor Manoel Joze Gomes Loureiro, and the Desembargador Gonsalo de Magalhaens Teixeira Pinto, these declared their adhesion and sincere wishes to acquit themselves of the trust which the people reposed in them. And that it may so appear, this act was made by me, Ignacio Sebastiao de Silva, chief officer of the Secretary of State. Manoel Duarte ordered it to be written.

(Signed)

Manoel Jose Gomes Loureiro,
Manoel Godinho de Mira,
Joaquim Manoel Correa da Silva e
Gama,
Gonsalo de Magalhaens Teixeira Pinto,
Manoel Duarte Leitaõ."

* He has since proceeded to Bombay, vide p. 499.—*Ed.*

† Marshal de Compo, a rank corresponding with Major-General, we believe.

Soldiers of the Portuguese Army in India : Our beloved King, Don John the Sixth, assenting to the wishes of the nation and of your brothers in arms in the old and new world, deigned by his decree of the 24th February of the present year to approve of the Constitution of Portugal throughout all the dominions of the Portuguese crown. From that day forward, the Portuguese, in whatever obscure corner of the earth they may reside, are no longer vassals of an absolute monarchy, but the citizens of a constitutional monarchy, and of a representative and free government. This royal order, the most exuberant proof that a King could give to his people that he loved them, and that, at the expense of his dearest rights and prerogatives, he laboured for their good and prosperity, this sacred decree, known here for many days, and made public through many channels, had not been yet carried into effect, nor was such measure intended. It seemed as if those golden expressions of our beloved King were carried up by the winds like the sands of the desert. It became necessary to break the chains, and you were the instrument. Till now you were soldiers of the Conde de Rio Pardo: now you are soldiers of the Portuguese nation in India. Till now you were the support of despotism, now you are that of liberty. How great a difference between one and the other state!

Soldiers : Your pay and accoutrements shall be furnished as quickly as possible. Rely on the Constitutional Government which has been elected, and be obedient to your chiefs and superiors. Without subordination there is no discipline; the greatest bravery and courage are useless, where the military force turns so fatally on itself. Follow the example of your brethren in Portugal, where not one drop of blood was shed. Nothing is changed except a tyrannical and absolute government for a constitutional and free one; and, consequently, your situation from the most deplorable to the most happy. Long live the Portuguese nation! long live the Cortes! long live the Constitution, long live the King Don John the Sixth, and the royal House of Braganza.

Inhabitants of Portuguese India : Tyranny is at an end in Goa. In the course of 316 years ninety-five Governors, all despotic, and the greater part ignorant and fanatic, have nearly annihilated the political existence of our establishments, formerly the most flourishing in Asia, and have reduced them to decay and misery, apparent to all the world. A new epoch now dawns, and the splendour of electric fire which has for many months enlivened our fellow citizens of Europe and America, now illumines the Conkan. Don John the Sixth, the most amiable of monarchs, without the ruin, oppression, or blood of his peo-

ple (the ordinary scourges of political revolt), by a decree of the 24th February of the present year, has yielded to the national wishes, and approved the Constitution of Portugal throughout all the possessions and dominions of the Lusitanian empire. The satisfaction which every one feels who is not a disgrace to human nature, the happiness which results from so beneficial an order, ought not to be retarded an instant. Our wishes, however, sufficiently manifest and apparent, were not complied with by the old Government. The chains with which despotism kept down liberty became every day heavier. It was necessary to break them, and erect a constitutional government, the palladium of a free people, which might provisionally rule and govern us, until new orders could reach us from the National States. You yourselves chose it; you yourselves elected its members.

Inhabitants of Portuguese India : From henceforward there will not exist in the office of the Secretary of State those iron coffers, in which were hid the tricks and snares of governors. To none in future shall be denied the knowledge and reason of the result of their petitions and pretensions. Copies of all orders and dispatches shall be put in possession of all who wish to know them. None of you shall go to sicken or expire in the infernal dungeons of Mormugao; the packets of the maritime post shall no longer go loaded with venomous and calumnious intrigues, against those who endeavour to live quietly under the shade of the laws. The public revenues shall not in future be dissipated by pride and indecent caprices, in useless wars and unfortunate projects, conceived and executed without calculation, without advice, and without motives; projects from which no good, but enormous evils have resulted. The military situations and offices which are at the disposal of Government shall be no longer conferred on unworthy profaners of the honour of their own and other families; there shall be no privileges of rank or church government: merit and virtue shall be the only road to office.

Inhabitants of India : In the depressed state in which this country is, great and sudden ameliorations are impossible. It costs more to mend a state which is going to ruin, than to rebuild one: it will not be a trifle to replace what has fallen off. I hope, however, to see all the good which is possible, effected, and you yourselves may add such projects of reform as you conceive conducive to it. To this end, however, it is necessary to have confidence in the government, and to execute the existing laws, and the orders which the circumstances of the country and of the present time require. Without these, there is no government nor civil society. All

is disorder and anarchy, a hundred times worse than despotism.

Inhabitants of Goa: We swear to be faithful to the King, to the Constitution, to the National Cortes. Long live the Portuguese Nation! Long live the King Don John the VIth and the royal dynasty of the House of Braganza!

Manifesto.

"Some time had elapsed, since from the accounts received of the declaration of the will of the Portuguese nation, the convocation of the Cortes, and of their union, wishes of adhering to the liberal system of Government adopted in Portugal had been manifested at this capital, and three or four months ago the change of government, that had its effect on the 16th Sept. would have taken place here, were it not for certain obstacles, amongst others, chiefly the invincible reluctance of His Excellency the Conde de Rio Pardo, Ex-Governor of Goa to any thing like liberty and a constitutional government, and his inflexible obstinacy and mania of despotism. However the torrent of opinion carried all away, when on the morning of the 16th Sept. the four companies of grenadiers that were stationed at Pangim, the greater part of the regt. of artillery, one bat. of rifle corps, and a detachment of the legion of Ponda, having assembled near the Government House, proclaimed the constitution, and the liberty of the Portuguese, and deputed, in order to convey their sentiments to His Excellency the Conde de Rio Pardo, the Field Marshals Manoel Godinho de Mira, Joaquim Manoel Correa da Silva e Gama, the Judges Manoel Duarte Leitao, Joao Maria de Abreu, and the superintending surgeon Antonio Jose de Lima Leitao, who were then there, together with the following officers: Joaquim Pereira Marinho, Francisco Antonio Pimenta, Agostinho José Lopes, Dinoizio de Mello Sm Paio, and others who had principally concurred to so glorious an achievement. Among these deputies, Manoel Duarte Leitao was chosen to address the Ex-Governor Conde de Rio Pardo, and he executed the commission, declaring to his Excellency, with moderation and proper respect, the will of the people and army, their adherence to the public cause of the nation, and consequently the cession of his government, and the necessity of his retiring to Cabo, where he should have a guard of honour, corresponding to his dignity, and compatible with public safety. This was accordingly done, and then, in order to form the Junta of the Provisional Government till the arrival of competent orders, the undermentioned Gentlemen were by unanimous votes of the army and people, elected, viz. the Councillor Manoel Jose Gomes Loureiro, the Field Mar-

shals Godinho de Mira, Joaquim Manoel Correa da Silva e Gama, the Judges Gonçalo de Magalhaens Teixeira Pinto and Manoel Duarte Leitao. Those who were formerly the Senate of Goa, the Archbishop, and all the authorities, both Civil and Ecclesiastical, swore to the Portuguese Constitution, the Cortes, and to the King, D. Joao the VIth, and in the same morning the Archbishop Primate, and all the authorities having also sworn, the Portuguese liberty in the provinces was proclaimed and acknowledged, as also by the corps there stationed. It was declared that the Ex-Governor was at liberty, and that the present circumstances alone, and his own safety, demanded his being kept for the present in the district of Cabo; for indeed the odium and the public hatred against his person are very manifest. The members of the Provisional Junta are working with the greatest energy possible: but the injuries are so very serious, that a celestial power would be required to put in order the ruins in which despotism has involved this establishment.—*Goa, September 19, 1821.*"—*Bom. Cour.*

BIRMAN EMPIRE.

According to recent advices from Rangoon, the great preparations made by the Birman monarch for war with Siam had been arrested by royal mandate, and the numerous armies assembled on the frontier of the kingdoms, estimated at 150,000 men, had been recalled and sent to their respective homes. The precise reason for this unexpected measure is not stated; indeed no reason appears to have been assigned by those employed to carry it into execution for their conduct. It was conjectured, however, that his Majesty of Ava had been induced to order the return of his troops, rather from the difficulties that might be found in supplying them properly with provisions, after rice had become both dear and scarce, than from any want of confidence in their ability to accomplish the objects for which they had been assembled. An ambassador from the coast of Cochin-China lately reached Martaban, for the purpose of disembarking there and proceeding to the court of Ava. A difficulty was found at first on the part of the Peguers in understanding the language of this illustrious stranger, but the minister of Rangoon dispatched a corps of interpreters to the place where he had touched, who were qualified to interpret in eight different languages, so that it was not apprehended he would be long unable to make his wishes particularly known. According to the last accounts he was proceeding to Ava in company with the general, commanding in chief the army assembled at Martaban, but it had not been ascer-

retained what particular object he had in view, although it was naturally supposed that his mission had arisen from something connected with the hostile appearances and reparations so evidently conspicuous, and actively pushed on, both in Siam and Ava. —*John Bull in the East, Nov. 1821.*

On the 23d of July last, we made our readers acquainted with the outrage committed on the ship *William Petrie*, by the Siamese authorities, at Junkseylon, and the subsequent arrival of the ship at Rangoon, where she was detained for a further period of time by the Local Authorities, who suspected some connivance on the part of Captain Murray with the Siamese in the preceding transaction. We are now enabled to state that the *William Petrie*, after having been loaded for Madras, was detained on the above account in the Rangoon river by the Local Government for the space of thirty-six days, during which time frequent applications were made by the owner of the ship to the minister, to allow her either to depart or to pronounce any adverse decision against her: but a deaf ear was turned to all such appeals. At last the minister stated that he would release the ship, upon proper security being given for the appearance of her commander, when he should be called upon to answer to the further examinations of the Government; and subsequently this disagreeable species of embargo was taken off, on the owner making a present of about 200 rupees-worth of Arnie muslins to the Rawoon. Thus bribery and corruption do not appear to be confined to the old Governments of Europe, although the douceur in such a case in more refined countries might have been heavier than was exacted by the second in authority at Rangoon. Be that as it may, this "lord of the waters," for such the Rawoon is understood to be in his official character, thought he had a right to levy this species of tribute from a stranger, over whose transactions it was possible to throw suspicion; but we are happy to say that his Majesty the King thought otherwise, for as soon as a statement of the circumstances connected with the affair which occasioned the detention of the vessel, and drawn up by her owner with the assistance of the Shabbundar, who behaved very handsomely on the occasion, had reached the "Golden Ears," a man of rank was dispatched from the Court to repair to Rangoon, and see the affair rectified by the liberation of the commander, and the full and public repayment to the owner of all the expenses that had been incurred in consequence of the detention of the vessel.

This affair, combined with others which have been already brought to the notice of the Indian public, tends to show that the present King of Ava acts in a far more enlightened manner than any of his predecessors,

in every thing that relates to the interests, wants, or rights of foreigners trading to his dominions; and there can be no doubt that if he were to visit Rangoon, and establish his residence there for a time, his discrimination would soon point out to him the vexatious regulations that narrow views of commercial policy have established there, to the detriment of the country, and his sense of justice, as well as of sound policy, would lead him to abolish them entirely, and to introduce a far better order of things. —*Ibid.*

MALACCA.

Private letters from Malacca, received by the Hindu, state that the H. C. ship *General Kyd*, after quitting Penang, and entering the Straits of Malacca, unfortunately grounded on the 16th of September, and all endeavours that were for some time employed to get her off proved fruitless. The lead was going at the time that she struck, and the east immediately before the occurrence of the accident was seventeen fathoms. At low water, however, while she remained aground, she had only nine feet water on one side. Having struck before day light on Monday morning, she did not get off until the following Sunday, after her guns had been thrown overboard, with some part of the cargo. Had she not been a country-built ship, she would in the opinion of all on board have gone to pieces during the very first night.

Soon after the *Kyd* had got on shore, the purser was dispatched in a small boat to Malacca for assistance; but before any aid could be obtained in that way, a brig hove in sight, bound to Penang, on board of which the passengers embarked on Thursday, and they were conveyed safely to Malacca, where the attentions of the worthy Governor were very conspicuously displayed in providing for their accommodation.

On the morning of the 26th, the *General Kyd* came to anchor at Malacca, and the passengers were to embark again on the following evening, when she was to sail immediately in prosecution of her voyage to China. —*John Bull in the East.*

CHINA.

MARKET.

Late letters from China, after particularizing the favorable circumstances of the market there for Opium,* of which our readers have been for some time acquainted, give, we are sorry to say, a very different account of the condition and prospects of other articles from this country. The oldest merchants there, it is stated, both natives and foreigners, declare that they have never seen so great a depression

* This is somewhat at variance with late edicts. —*Ed.*

in the price of imports of every description, except Opium. Cotton never was so low. There are now upwards of 80,000 bales on hand, absolutely locked up in the warehouses of the Hong Merchants and Brokers, most of whom must suffer severe losses. The middling quality, such as usually comes from Bengal, cannot be pawned at 7 tales, or sold at any price. The cargo of the *Maitland*, for which 11. 7. was refused in March last, was offered to *Houqua* at 9, but he declined purchasing at any price. In this state of things with every prospect of a large crop of native Cotton, there is expected on the Company's account

From England.....	Bales 25,000
Bombay	50,000
Bengal	15,000
Madras	6,000
	<hr/>
	96,000

independent of what must come on for private account. Under all these unfavourable circumstances, it is apprehended that the price of middling Cotton will be, before long, as low as 6 or 7 Tales, and how much lower it may fall it is impossible to say.—*Cal. Paper*, Oct. 31.

SHIPPING.

The General *Kyd*, arrived previous to the 30th of November from London and Bengal, was on shore some days in the Straits of Malacca, but got off with trifling loss of spars, &c., and without any apparent damage. The first officer (Mr. Maxwell) was drowned.—*Lond. Paper*.

VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.

Hobart Town, Sept. 1821.—“After a fair run of 113 days from the Isle of Wight, in all its beauty, we reached the River Derwent of this fine Antarctic island. The first appearance of our adopted country was highly inviting: green trees in the middle of winter, growing to the salt sea brink, and overhanging the edge of tremendous cliffs. The apparent fertility of the soil, and the sight of the smoke of the rude cottages of the settlers, were most cheering, after sixteen weeks of the blank horizon of the ocean.

“Hobart Town is a large village; the weather too cold for the shelter of a tent.

“We find bread, very good, 3d. per lb.; mutton, not fat, but good, at 5d., and thought dear.

“The average price of sheep, 15s., that is, three Spanish dollars, or a paper note for 15s.; a milch cow, £10.; an ox, £8.; butter, milk, eggs, and poultry, very dear: few horses in the colony, and ordinary and ill-conditioned, selling at £50. to £70. each.

“The currency here is carried on by notes of hand, on I. O. U.'s, payable at

slight, issued by — and —, and —, and by my butcher and baker, by any one, in short as far as he has credit: our dollars are the only *lumber* we have with us. The Spanish dollar is current at five English shillings, or four of them for a Bank of England £1 note; but I cannot obtain one farthing of “*agio*” on my precious *metal* money, in the purchase of any article, over one of these promissory *paper* notes. Every one prefers this circulating medium to the cumbersome currency of dollars.

“Imported goods are generally paid for by Government bills and dollars; but few dollars are in circulation, and they are not much regarded. Much is transacted by barter; as sheep for sugar, rum, or tobacco; those who gamble pay the stakes next morning in sheep or corn.

“Every settler has the privilege of furnishing to the Government store a rated proportion of corn or sheep (wheat at 10s. a bushel), according to his flock, or the quantity of land he has in cultivation.

“I am told, that for six months of the year, there are no mornings, few days, and no evenings, on which a fire can be dispensed with; and that in the interior, the island is subject to frost in the middle of summer, which cuts off the tender crops, and renders it difficult to cultivate *potatoes*. I have as yet found the climate of Hobart Town unpleasantly cold, and the weather as variable as in England. No snow has fallen in the town, and the frost slight; but the Table Mountain near it has been constantly covered with snow.

“Agricultural produce and cattle have advanced greatly in price in the last three years, and have taken a start since I landed; and all is paid for at the *par* of 5s. for the dollar.

“Land is worth, on an average, from 5s. to 7s. an acre; in good situations (building ground not considered) 20s. to 30s. One respectable settler has 400 acres, for which he asks £800, and 30 miles from Hobart Town. Land carriage is almost impracticable, the hills being steep, and rising generally from the base of each other, leaving only a narrow channel between them.

“A word of Governor Sorell. I cannot pretend to judge of his general administration; but as I am able to judge, from the sentiments and principles which in conversation he has expressed, and as far as I have yet observed of the state and order of this infant colony, he is deserving of the highest praise. He is limited in his means of making improvements, which he seems to feel; but if it may be allowed to judge of a man, in his very peculiar station of command, from the short observation I have yet made of him, there is no limit to his desire to do good, and no limit to his exertions to effect it.”—*Lond. Paper*.

POLYNESIA.

(From the Sydney Gazette, July 17, 1821.)

The Supply (whaler) has been on the coast of Peru. On the way hither she called at the Friendly Islands, at one of which she touched; it is called by the natives Eaooa, but by us Middleberg. From Capt. Thornton we obtain the following particulars:

On the morning of the 21st of February last a boat was dispatched on shore from the ship, under command of the chief officer, with five effective hands, and three sick men, in order to procure articles of refreshment for the crew, and to land the invalids. Upon landing, the men were immediately surrounded, and the boat carried inland about half-a-mile, which action was observable from the ship. In a short time after this transaction, from ten to fifteen canoes, with four or five natives in each, came off to the vessel with a quantity of provisions, and bartering between the crew and the natives of course commenced. All was calm, and trade seemed to be going on well; when, on a sudden, the natives in the canoes flew up the vessel with amazing dexterity, joined a few others on the deck, and endeavoured to take the ship. The crew, who were not altogether well prepared, but still had sufficient apprehension not to be wholly defenceless, at the same instant seized crow bars, handspikes, and whatever other weapons presented themselves, and in a few minutes, providentially cleared the ship of their treacherous friends. This happy object was not accomplished, however, without the loss of lives on both sides; the second officer, Mr. Crombie, received a blow on the head, from the effects of which he survived only nine hours; a seaman, of the name of John Humphrey, was dragged out of the mizen chains into the sea, and there butchered; and a third who was the carpenter's mate, Samuel Johnson, was killed between the shore and the ship in a canoe, into which he had voluntarily gone before the attempt was made. He had been intreated by his commander to leave the canoe and come on board, but he chose to disobey the injunction, and in consequence lost his life for his temerity. Several of the natives were killed; and to shew that the whole was preconcerted, and understood by those on shore, the instant the rush was made on the vessel, the chief officer's party were secured and bound to trees, which, from the nearness of the vessel to the shore, was clearly perceivable; however, fortunately not succeeding in their dreadful intentions, the lives of the shore party were saved. The next morning Capt. Thornton endeavoured to recover those on shore; which object was so far accomplished, as to gain the release of his chief

officer and five men, the natives granting them liberty upon the receipt of a musket, and a proportionate quantity of ammunition for each. The other three they were determined on retaining; and Captain Thornton was reluctantly compelled to leave his three men to the protection of Providence, and proceed on a cruise.

After the lapse of about a month, the vessel undergoing considerable alteration in sails and painting, Capt. Thornton paid a second visit to Middlebergh, but this attempt was also fruitless; and once more he put to sea without the fulfilment of his object. The *Supply*, upon this cruise, fell in with the *Sringapatam* and *Kent*, whalers, and, in company with them, made another attempt to effect the enlargement from the worst of bondages of the three sailors, if still alive. The third time proved successful as far as related to two of them; the third declaring he would not leave the island; and when the boats went on shore to release them, he flew into the woods. His liberated associates said, that he had come to the determination of spending the remainder of his days on the island, from the circumstance of his sight becoming dim, and the certainty of living in the midst of luxuriant plenty. Middleberg or Eaooa, is in latitude 21° 20'; and longitude 174° 50' W: is only eight miles distant from Tongataboo, in a south-easterly direction; and is governed by an elderly man of the name of Afoca, whose title is regal, and the inhabitants he rules are about six hundred in number. The island is extremely picturesque; and abounds with provisions, such as yams, shaddocks, a kind of guava, pigs, fowls, and cocoa-nuts. After a reconciliation had taken place, the vessels lay off this island some time, and Captain T. was enabled to observe, that amity and friendship existed among the natives themselves: but, so far from their possessing any friendship or affection for foreigners, he considers that treachery is too much the characteristic trait of these islanders. Captain T. also says that plunder appears to be their principal aim, as the desire of killing, or glutting themselves in human gore, appears not to form a part of their character in these days, whatever it may have been heretofore.

Capt. Thornton also has been kind enough to favour us with something of a description of the island of Tongataboo, whose King rules the other islands with imperial sway. Middleberg is a dependency of Tongataboo; the latter is supposed to contain about 2,000 inhabitants. The former is abounding with every gift that Nature can possibly bestow for the benefit and sustenance of her creatures, and has the appearance of a lovely and well laid out garden; yet it bears no comparison with that of Tongataboo,

which Capt. Thornton assures us is lovely to behold. The shores are lined with cocoa-nut trees, and the whole island exhibits a portraiture of cultivation of the most marked kind. Nothing seems to be wanting in these regions to effect the completion of the happiness of our sable fellow mortals, but that religion which is flying apace to their shores; and, ere long, will doubtless be introduced and established within their borders. Notwithstanding all their treachery, it is very evident these people are not averse to the introduction of strangers among them to reside, or why would this European prefer ending his days in their converse, to that of returning to his native country and kindred? We, unhesitatingly, pronounce them as capable of present civilization; and capable also (says the exulting Missionary) of being saved.

Between Tongatzhoo and the island of Anamooka there is a very dangerous reef of sunken rocks, which extends as far as the eye can reach, and upon which the *Supply* was near running. Capt. Thornton could not find it laid down in any chart or map in his possession. Its situation is latitude $20^{\circ} 25' S.$, and longitude $175^{\circ} 4' W.$

Capt. Thornton adds further to our stock of interesting intelligence, by informing us that he fell in with an island, of considerable extent, in latitude $10^{\circ} 4' S.$, and longitude $150^{\circ} 16' W.$ At first view it resembles a cluster of small islands, and is particularly low. Its length Capt. Thornton ascertained to be fifteen miles, and its breadth about five.

PERSIA.

EPIDEMIC CHOLERA.

The accounts from Persia exhibit a distressing picture of the effects of the epidemic cholera. Mr. Jukes arrived at Kazeroon on the 17th September, on his march from Bushire to Shirauz. The disease had indeed almost entirely ceased at every place through which he had then passed; but it was raging with great violence in Shirauz, and had spread dismay and consternation amongst the inhabitants of that city. The family of the Prince was amongst the first to feel its dreadful effects. On the 16th, one of his wives, with several Georgian females, fell victims to the disease, and in less than 24 hours his mother, one of his children, and several others of less note, were numbered with the dead. The greatest possible alarm was necessarily excited, and this was increased by the Prince and his remaining family quitting the city on the 17th. All authority seemed to cease; the bazars were shut, and all who could command the means fled the city. From the most authentic accounts that could be collected, it appears that nearly 1,800 deaths occurred within the first nine days. The latest accounts state that the disease was on the decline at Shirauz, that the Prince intended to set out for the city early in October, and the people were slowly and fearfully returning home. It was reported that the disease had reached Ispahan, and it was feared that this fatal disorder was still progressive through Persia.—*Bom. Cour. Nov. 10.*

African Intelligence.

MOSAMBIQUE.

REVOLUTION IN THE COLONY.

Letters from Mosambique, of the 7th September, announce the extension of revolution to that place. On the arrival of the new Governor, Manuel de Silva, from the Brazils, on the 29th of August, he was not received; but at the end of three days he was allowed to land as a private person. Two nights after he landed, however, some inferior officers waited on him, having previously secured the Commandant of the Fort and the officers on duty, and insisted that he should govern them; he was compelled to accede to this, and proceeded into the Fort, accompanied by his Aid-de-Camps. The next morning, at daylight, a salute of 21 guns was fired, which was the first notice to the town of what had happened during the night.

On the assembling of the troops, they insisted that the former Colonel, and the Lieutenant-Colonels, and several other

officers should be removed from the command; upon hearing of which they resigned and tore their uniforms off. For several days the place was in an alarming state of mutiny; there was no command over the soldiers, who were running about drunk, robbing and plundering the shops, and stripping the people of their clothes in the streets.

Many of the inhabitants flew with their property to Moosreel and Cabucerra, or on board the ships in the harbour.

Yesterday, however (the 6th of September), the principal inhabitants met at the Senate-house, when a provisional government was formed, consisting of the following persons:

Lieut. General Joao Manuel de Silva, President;

Brigadier Joao Vincente, 2d Member.

Bishop of Mosambique, 3d ditto.

Juiz de Fora, 4th ditto.

Balthazir de Souza and Brito, 5th ditto.

Antonio Alves de Mande, 6th ditto.

Antonio Laurence, 7th ditto.

The command of the battalion of Caçadores had devolved on an Ensign, as many of the officers are yet missing; and it is greatly feared that another disturbance will take place before long.—*Bom. Cour.* Oct. 20.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Cape Town gazettes to the 12th Jan., supply the following intelligence:—

“The last mail from Bathurst has brought an account of the successful entry of the coasting schooner *Elizabeth*, Francis Lisboa master, into the Kowie river, on the 9th November.

“This vessel arrived off the Kowie’s mouth on the previous evening, anchored in the roadstead, and sailed in at high water the following day without any difficulty. Thus is the important point of the practicability of the navigation of Kowie finally ascertained; and the settlers, after all the difficulties and privations to which two seasons of unprecedented calamity and distress have exposed them, have now the prospect before them of all the advantages to be derived from a water communication into the heart of the locations. The bason formed by the Kowie is capacious, and perfectly safe. Vessels may discharge their cargoes on the river’s bank from their decks. The village about to be built on this desirable spot will be about nine miles from Bathurst, and about twenty-five from Graham’s Town: From Port Elizabeth to Graham’s Town, or Bathurst, the distance

is not less than 110 miles. Such an extent of land carriage might have paralysed the best exertions of the new colonists.

“The *Elizabeth* schooner belongs to Lieut. Peder, R.N., who has established a whale fishery at St. Helena Bay, on the west coast, and she was chartered by that gentleman to the Kowie.”

SIERRA LEONE.

Sierra Leone Gazettes to the middle of January bring the following:—Governor Grant had opened an intercourse with the King of Toulatra, by which the British will probably derive lucrative trade and African discovery. This kingdom is only a few days’ journey from the Niger. The following deaths have taken place on the Gold Coast:—Elmina, the Dutch governor; Acera, Governor-general of the Danish settlement; and Governor Gordoh, of the English settlement. A deputation had arrived at Sierra Leone from Alamy Abdal Kader, king of the Toulaha, at the head of which was a prince, and a Mahometan priest and his wife. This singular man came all the way from Egypt to the Mandigo nation, with important information of the geography of Oriental Africa: he had passed through Tombuctoo, and was of opinion that the Niger and the Nile were the same river. The French and Portuguese vessels carry on an active trade.—*Lond. Paper.*

Supplement to Asiatic Intelligence.

Owing to the late arrival of further intelligence from India, we are obliged to publish the chief of it in a Supplementary form.

CALCUTTA.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court, Nov. 1, 1821.

Presentment of the Grand Jury for the Fourth Sessions of 1821.

“The Grand Jury having disposed of all the Bills submitted for their decision, and there being no further business before them, present themselves to your Lordships to solicit their discharge; but before being dismissed they beg to lay before your Lordships the result of their having considered the various topics to which their attention was invited by the learned Judge from whom they received their charge.

“In turning their attention to the subjects alluded to, the Jury have done so

more in compliance with the express wishes of that learned Judge, than from any confidence in their own qualifications to offer an opinion on measures calculated to remedy the evils complained of; and in troubling your Lordships with the result of their inquiries, the Jury cannot but lament that this inadequacy has been much augmented by the heavy business of the Session, as also by the pressure of their private avocations, which have left them little time to meet the inquiry they have attempted to conduct, with that grave consideration and study which the importance of the subject demanded.

“As the point first in importance, the Jury have instituted an inquiry into the circumstances attendant on the late robberies in Chowringhee; and from a perusal of the documents with which the kindness of the magistrates has supplied them, as well as from the communications of such individuals of the Jury as were among the sufferers, a strong ground has been afforded for the presumption that most of these robberies, if not actually perpetrated

by the domestic servants of the houses plundered, were committed under a direct connivance on their part.

"If the Jury are correct in the opinion they have formed, it is obvious that this species of depredation presents the most formidable obstacles to detection: obstacles which the most vigilant and active system of police could hardly be able to overcome; for, if the activity of the master fail in attaching the guilt to the proper party, it is to be feared that but little hope of success is to be entertained, from the interference of the magistrate. As, however, the object of the thief would be defeated, were there no places in existence where his ill-acquired property could with facility be disposed of, and as the inquiries of the Jury do not lead them to the belief, that perpetrators of burglary in India have been actuated by sanguinary, or indeed other motives than those of mere plunder, they would feel inclined to place a full reliance on measures more of prevention than of punishment, or measures which should be calculated to annihilate those receptacles for stolen or dishonestly acquired property, which it is to be feared are but too abundant in Calcutta; and, under this view of the case, as such places appear to be within the knowledge, though at present without the controul of the magistrates, the Jury, with submission, would beg to recommend that a summary power be vested in the Magistracy to enter upon and put down all notorious receptacles for stolen property; all petty auction rooms, gambling, and other houses of ill fame, to which persons of bad or suspicious character may be in the habit of resorting.

"In extension of the subject, as it is to be apprehended that much facility for the conveying away stolen property is afforded by the numerous unregistered and unlicensed drivers of hackeries and kyrauchies, boatmen, palanquin bearers, and common coolies, who earn their daily subsistence by plying for hire in Calcutta, the Jury would further recommend that the magistrates be empowered to license all persons of the above description, and that they be required to register themselves at the police, as well as to number their carts, kyrauchies, boats, and palanquins, in a conspicuous manner; the coolies being required to bear badges: and it were further to be desired that some controlling power were vested in the Magistracy on certain shops and trades in Calcutta, requiring all of such description or character as might appear most likely to facilitate the concealment of stolen property, amongst which description the Jury would class hawkers, pedlars, pawnbrokers, &c. to take out licences for the prosecution of their business.

The Jury are aware that much objection may be taken to the expediency or pro-

priety of the measures thus recommended; but they have the satisfaction of knowing, that in our native land, where the real liberty of the subject is to the full as much regarded as it is sought to be here, most of the restrictive regulations thus recommended have long been in full and successful operation.

"With respect to the point most strongly brought home to their attention by the learned Judge who gave them their charge, the Jury cannot but be sensible of the extreme caution with which a proposition, involving or tending to compromise the personal liberty of the subject, ought to be approached; and here they have again to lament their incompetency to pronounce on such matter; but they have their encouragement in the belief expressed by the learned Judge, that their suggestions, however crude and hastily thrown together, will be productive of public benefit. Adverting to the municipal regulations of the Metropolis of England, which appear to empower the Magistracy there to take up and detain all suspicious characters unable to give a satisfactory account of themselves, the Jury cannot discover that any very serious inconvenience is likely to arise from the vesting a tantamount authority in the Police Establishment in the Metropolis of India, provided that convenient offices were at the same time established in the four wards of the city, to be considered as dependencies of the head Police Office in the Loll Bazar, and furnished with the most constant attendance, day and night, of trustworthy and responsible Europeans, well acquainted with the native language and customs; before whom all persons partaking of the character alluded to by the learned Judge, and apprehended under the circumstances mentioned by him, should be instantly brought for examination, and either instantly discharged or handed over to the sitting Magistrate, to be further dealt with as the cases might appear to require. If it were further provided, that all instances of improper or frivolous apprehension or detention, whether on the part of the Native Chokeydar or the European, should be visited with immediate and signal punishment, the Jury are not without hopes that much practical benefit and increased security for property would result from the introduction of the regulations thus adverted to.

"The Jury at the same time consider it incumbent on them to remark, that from the abundant opportunities afforded to the commissions of petty theft and robbery, occasioned by the loose and inadequate manner in which premises and property are secured in the city, it is not at all to be wondered at that the records of the Supreme Court, and of the Police Office, present such numerous instances of delin-

quency; but it is their firm belief, that in few countries would property similarly exposed suffer less depredation. Considering, therefore, that the measures thus recommended may possibly prove introductory of a greater evil, by the liability of abuse to which they may seem to be exposed, as much from ignorance as from any culpably interested motives on the part of the native Chokeydars, the expediency of the adoption of such new measures must necessarily form a fit subject for the consideration of the Executive Authorities: who, in giving effect thereto, will provide for the due observance of that vigilance and propriety of conduct on the part of the Police Establishment already alluded to. The Jury, however, candidly confess that their want of time and leisure perfectly to inquire into the matters treated of, must deprive their opinion of much of that title to attention, which a closer and less interrupted study of the subject would demand for it.

"The Jury have hitherto only considered the robberies committed lately in Chowringhee, and alluded to in the learned Judge's charge; but they feel it to be their duty, now to notice another extensive system of depredation, which in the individual knowledge of some of the Jurors has long existed: from the prevalence of which the mercantile community have been heavy sufferers, and against the recurrence of which no adequate protection appears hitherto to have been provided. Allusion is here made to the numerous thefts which have been from time to time committed on the valuable property while in transit to the ships loading in different parts of the river; thefts of serious amount, which, it is to be feared, from the impunity that has in most cases attended their commission, will greatly increase.

"The Jury, however, are not prepared with a recommendation as to any particular system of police calculated to prevent this serious evil; but they entertain a perfect conviction, that the subject only requires to be brought fully before the notice of the Executive Authorities, to meet with that attention which it appears to require. The Jury content themselves with these observations, that the population of Calcutta has, within the last eighteen or twenty years, undergone material increase, while the Police Establishment has not been augmented, though they have understood it to be the opinion of the magistrates, that much of the crime committed in the metropolis is attributable to the Police Establishment of Calcutta not being on a scale sufficiently extended to meet the increased and increasing population; and this opinion of the Magistrates appears to be corroborated by the fact, that the total Police Establishment of three of the principal cities in the Mofussil appear to be

about five times more numerous than that of Calcutta, while the aggregate of houses to be guarded scarcely exceeds those of the metropolis by one-third.

"A statement of this kind appears to carry its own comment, and its own remedy with itself; and the Jury have little doubt but that the wisdom and vigilant care of the Executive will devise measures for that increase of the Police Establishment, both on shore and afloat, which the increased population, and a view to the complete security of the property of the city, appear to require. The Jury are of opinion, that if night patrols were established, under the charge of European constables, who should be instructed to visit the different chokeydary stations, an increased confidence and security would be afforded to property of all descriptions.

"The Jury cannot take leave of this subject on which they are addressing your Lordships without expressing the belief they entertain, that an efficient Police, in the native branch of it, cannot be looked for, until encouragement be given to persons of good character and conduct to enter on its duties. The present rates of pay given to Jemmadars and Chokeydars do not appear to be adequate. The latter only receive four rupees per month, a rate of wages manifestly inadequate to their maintenance, and even considerably below what they would have in many other professions, of not more labour and less responsibility. It would seem, therefore, that the present system does not afford sufficient inducement for qualified persons to engage themselves; and it is to be feared that the Chokeydars now employed must in many instances be incompetent to their duties, or that they derive an income from sources, at once at variance with their duty, and destructive as well of the ends of justice, as of the character of an efficient police.

"At the close of their labours, the Grand Jury have to apologize for having so long trespassed on your Lordships' attention. The points which they have attempted to discuss are of the first importance to the security of the city, and they have been thus insensibly betrayed into greater length than they intended. They have endeavoured to do the subject all the justice in their power; if they have failed in their object, they have this consolation, that any measures originating with the Government, and confirmed by the wisdom and experience of your Lordships, cannot but be productive of signal public benefit, by highly improving the morals of the people, greatly narrowing the commission of crime, and thereby materially lessening the labour of those, who, like themselves, may hereafter be called upon to discharge the responsible duties of Jurors.

"For and on behalf of Grand Jury by their Foreman, JAMES MACKILLOR."

[Calcutta John Bull.

Supreme Court, Nov. 5, 1821.

Legality of Betting on the Price of the Company's Salt.

A law point of great novelty was this day discussed at considerable length, and decided by the Court, after hearing many learned and ingenious arguments on both sides of the question. We are not acquainted with the exact history of the case; but we understand it originated in a wager respecting what would be the average price of a certain kind of Salt called *Panga*, at the Hon. Company's sale then next ensuing. The party betting downward, lost; as the price exceeded his estimate by above thirty rupees a hundred maunds, and he was sued for payment; and the winner, in order to establish his claim, called for the production of the auction-book, as evidence of the average price of the sale. He thus obtained a decree in his favour; but an objection was started against the decision, on the ground that the bet was illegal.

The Advocate-General was Counsel for the prosecutor in the original action, and proceeded to argue in favour of the legality of his claim to the amount of the wager. Although it was held to be illegal to make bets respecting the public revenue, he doubted very much if the sales of Salt could be considered as falling under this rule. It might be questioned if the Company have not the monopoly of Salt, in their character of Merchants rather than as Sovereigns of the country. It was by no means necessary to consider them as possessing it in the latter capacity; for they might have had the monopoly of Salt 100 years before they possessed the Sovereignty of India. He therefore very much questioned whether the profits arising from this source should be strictly considered as public revenue.

Sir F. Macnaghten thought it made no difference whether it was revenue or private property, since people had no right to bet on the amount of a man's income.

Mr. Fergusson observed, if such a bet were legal, persons might take bets on the probable amount of his learned brother, the Advocate General's professional income, which would cause him to expose his private affairs to the world.

The Advocate General said, if any body were to make such a bet, he would not produce the account of it; that would be all. But resuming his argument, bets on a person's income (on Counsellor Fergusson's for instance) were impertinent; because they brought the person's name in question, excited curiosity and speculation respecting his private affairs, and might

cause troublesome inquiries, on which account they were discouraged. Thus, if a person were to see Mr. Hemming riding down the course, and should take a bet that this was not Mr. Hemming's carriage, it might give rise to various speculations and conjectures, calling in question whether he might not have stolen it, or come otherwise dishonestly by it. This to be sure was a very remote and forced, but yet it was not an impossible, construction. He proceeded to argue that to make bets about public affairs was very different, and not liable to the same objection as those that went to pry into people's private concerns. There was a case reported by Old Sayer, which occurred in the time of the Commonwealth, which proved the clearness of the law in favour of such bets; for nothing but this could have obtained a decision so contrary to the political prejudices of the time. The bet was, that Charles Stuart would be restored within a certain period; and although this bet had a direct tendency to make the person a bad subject, giving him an interest in subverting the existing Government, yet the Judges, even during the Commonwealth, a proof of the law being fixed and imperative, decided that it was a lawful bet. The objection to bets on the gross amount of a tax was, that it exposed the affairs of the Government to publicity, by which our situation and resources might be discovered to the enemy. Yet this objection was more plausible than real; as the amount of the taxes must be every year laid before Parliament according to law, by which it is published to all the world; the premature disclosure of it may, however, be inconvenient. The present case was liable to none of these objections; the bet referred to a commodity to be sold at a public sale; the number of maunds to be sold were advertised, and no concealment whatever was desired or meant. The auction books were indeed adduced in evidence in this case, because the best and most convenient mode of proving the rate of the sale; but it could have been proved without them, by persons present, who might have taken down notes of the price of every lot as sold. They had recourse to the books because most convenient; and these books were not of the nature of a secret, but open to all the world. To consult them was not diving into the secrets of cabinets, or of the public revenue; and therefore if the bet were lawful *quâ* a bet, it was not illegal as being contrary to public policy. Besides, this bet really could not raise a question regarding the gross amount of the public revenue, or the whole profits derived from the sale of Salt; because this was not the whole, but only a small proportion of that commodity, the Salt called *Panga*. There were 250 thousand maunds of Salt altogether that

year, and only forty thousand sold at this sale. This bet could not have any injurious effect on the public revenue, by depressing the price of Salt, because the one party had the same interest in raising the price as the other had in depressing it; so that they completely neutralized each other. As a proof that no injury was actually done to the revenue by it, the price of Salt that year was about thirty rupees higher than it had been the year preceding: this must no doubt have been owing to some cause over which neither of the parties had any controul. This bet therefore not injuring the public revenue, nor causing any improper disclosure, was in no respect objectionable. The cases cited against him, the Hop case or the Canterbury case, the case of Sherly and Sankie, were both contrary to public policy, as calling in question the public duties, and might be injurious. But betting on the price of Salt had evidently no bad tendency; for to bet regarding the sale of goods at an auction would be beneficial to the sale, by making it more a matter of curiosity and public interest, thereby attracting the attention of purchasers. An opinion had obtained that all betting was bad, as a species of gambling; for which reason it had been discountenanced, and decisions pronounced against some bets for particular reasons, but not on any general or very solid grounds. Every wager therefore was to be deemed good and lawful, unless it had been distinctly declared illegal.

Mr. Compton followed on the same side, enforcing and illustrating the arguments of the Advocate General. The substantial ground of objection to bets about public revenue, was that the Officers of Government who ought to be employed in collecting it, ought not to be abstracted from their duty by being called upon at every Sessions, to go from place to place, to give the evidence necessary for the decision of such bets. This would be not only an inconvenience to them, but a great public loss. The evidence of the Revenue Officers would always be called for, as the best that could be had, and a case in which the production of the revenue books was called for: but the Court decided against it. No such evil or inconvenience, he contended, could arise from betting on the average price of a public sale. The sovereign character of the Hon. Company and their mercantile character, were unfortunately too much blended together; so that in many particulars it was difficult to draw a line of distinction between them. It ought not, however, to be lost sight of, that they were essentially distinct. If a bet was illegal because it concerned a sale of property belonging to the Company, and sold by the Officers of Government, then it

would be illegal to bet on the price of the Company's horses, punjums, or long cloth, as well as about the sale of salt. He did not defend the propriety of the practice of betting, while he maintained its legality. It might be a foolish or an immoral practice; it might be improper that their Lordships should be obliged to sit there, and consume their valuable time in hearing and determining frivolous questions of that nature, when they might be more usefully occupied in deciding other more important cases that demanded their attention. But the question before them was, whether or not the bet was legal, which he maintained it to be.

Mr. Fergusson, in rising to oppose his Learned Friends, who had spoken on the other side, entered upon the case with a thorough conviction of the truth of the principles he should lay down. An attempt had been made to distinguish between the Company as Sovereigns and as Merchants; but it would not be of any avail. By the Bengal regulations for 1793, all salt made in Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, not for the behoof of the Government, was rendered liable to confiscation, which would have been a very extraordinary regulation for Merchants to have made. Salt was an object of revenue, and a very important object too, since about a crore and a half of rupees was derived from it; and therefore betting on the sales of this commodity, directly affected the revenue of the country. By this means, persons might discover whether the affairs of the Company were flourishing, stationary, or going back, by the disclosure of the state of the revenue. Nor was it so unusual a mode of raising the funds necessary to defray the charges of Government. Mahomed Ali, the Pasha of Egypt, had no taxes, but raised a revenue in a similar manner. The objection to producing the tax books at home, applied equally to the books containing the account of the Company's sales here; and therefore there was the same objection to betting on the price of salt, as on the amount of duties on hops; because in either case the production of the books would be called for as being the best evidence. The Learned Gentleman then referred to the opinions of the Judges on several cases, as supporting his view of the question. The case of the waggon, mentioned by Mr. Justice Buller, was a very fair case, and proved that no person had a right to make a bet that might be productive of inconvenience to a third party. In the case of the rump and dozen, it was found that two persons might lay a wager respecting their own ages, but had no right to do so regarding the age of a third person. Lord Mansfield had declared that bets are illegal, if productive of any inconvenience to the

public; and Mr. Justice Buller, in the *Waggon case* (3d Term Reports, 1699), had expressed his opinion, that if a wager concerned the interest of the public, or affected the character of another, it was illegal. It was therefore plain that no person had any right to speculate on the public revenue. It had indeed been said, that this bet was productive of no injury, because the parties betting had different interests; and the interest of the one to depress the price of salt, would be neutralized by the other party, whose interest it was to raise it. But the Bull (or person who bets upward) may deal only in ten pounds of salt a year, and the Bear (or person who bets downward) in ten thousand: where would be the neutralization then?

The Hon. Chief Justice would have liked the Learned Counsel to view the case in this way: what would be the effect, if instead of a bet on the price of salt, it were a real transaction: as if a contract were to be entered into by parties to sell a certain quantity of salt at the average price of the Company's ensuing sale?

Mr. Fergusson was not prepared to argue that question; but he was inclined to think it would, in certain cases, be illegal. A person who has an interest arising from a real transaction, may indeed insure a man's life, but it is illegal to wager about a man's life. To conclude, this was an idle bet, in which the parties themselves had no real interest, and it affected the interests of the public, for both which reasons it was illegal.

Mr. Hogg followed on the same side, and began by observing, that in all the decisions and opinions that had been cited, the Judges in pronouncing them must have been guided by one general principle. A Court of Law would go into much evidence, when it was necessary for the purposes of justices, which it would not go into for any idle and frivolous object. In questions of succession in civil justice, and in cases of rape in criminal justice, the Court was often obliged to submit to investigations in the highest degree indelicate, which no one can suppose they would allow themselves to be dragged into for the decision of a bet. A principle, then, was laid down, that wagers are not to be allowed which tend to provoke indecent discussions, or which may influence the revenue; because of the immoral tendency of the former, and because the latter is an improper matter of debate for a Court of Justice. Mr. Justice Abbot said, that a bet might be illegal which provoked an impertinent discussion of matters of policy. Any thing relating to the public, especially to the public revenue, was for this reason illegal; but not, as it had been pretended, because of its inconvenience, but because it introduced an improper

object of discussion. In the case cited of *Sherry v. Sarkie*, a preliminary motion had been granted by the party who confessed to bet, and the Court declined to be ill-used. It was not, therefore, on account of the inconvenience or difficulty of obtaining evidence, for here there was none, but on the principle that the bet had a tendency to introduce an impertinent discussion, that they pronounced a decision. And the Court will not proceed in the case, but it is opposed by the necessity of doing so for the purpose of evidence; but it is a general principle, and not a rule, that it is illegal to bet on the price of salt, or on the price of any other commodity, or on the price of any other thing, which involves the interest and revenue of the public, in such a way as to require evidence.

Sir Francis Mordaunt, in the case of a gentleman entering the East India Company, and when in the Bay of Bengal, on his way to India, betting on the price of the last sale of salt. Here there could be no improper influence on the price, as on that general principle the bet would be illegal. He thought the case (which had been cited) of persons betting on the event of an election, not in point; because it was objectionable, as having a direct tendency to produce corruption. As to two persons betting with each other, one betting in favour of a particular candidate, and the other against him, by which it was supposed their opposite interests would neutralize each other, it would really be like the Judges on the bench betting with each other how that case would be decided.

Mr. Hogg proceeded to state, that Lord Mansfield had expressed his opinion that persons had no right, by betting, to bring the affairs of third parties before the public; and it was evident that the wager in the *waggon case* respecting it, whether or not it had been sold before a certain day, could not be illegal, because injurious to the parties, but because it led to impertinent inquiries. Now selling goods at auctions did not necessarily make the goods public. The auctioneer was the agent of the seller and the purchaser, but not of all the world; and if any person who had no real interest were to call upon him to produce his books, or ask him for information, the seller and buyer might tell him, you are our agent, and we order you not to divulge our affairs. When persons came before the Court with such cases, involving evidence of this nature, the proper answer of the Court was, "we do not sit here to answer impertinent questions; but for the purposes of justice." Their Lordships were here called upon to answer impertinent questions, and to go and collect information before they could answer them; for their Lordships did not know any thing about the price of salt, until they should adopt measures to inform

themselves, and it was only by ordering the production of the books containing the account of the sale, that they could inform themselves correctly.

The Hon. Chief Justice observed, that if he could see that the bet in question did compromise any principle of public policy, or was any way injurious to the revenue, he should then have no difficulty in deciding against it. A bet concerning the produce of a tax might be inconvenient to the officers of the revenue, who might be obliged to give evidence; but here it was simply the price of salt at a public sale. There could be little inconvenience in obtaining evidence, and publicity could not be objectionable, since secrecy was not at all sought or desired. If a contract, or real transaction was entered into, to take a certain quantity of salt, at the price salt should sell for at the Company's sale, such a transaction would be legal; and as the law now stood, a bet on the same conditions would also be legal. It might have been better to discourage the practice of betting altogether: but as the law had not done so, to wish for it was now too late. No doubt a bet would be illegal, which was calculated to expose third persons to injury, obloquy, or ridicule, as it was either an impertinence or a nuisance; but if a person sends his property to a public auction, he cannot reasonably complain if persons should make bets about the price at which it may sell. The Company did not wish to conceal the price of salt: on the contrary, the sale of it was made public, and they wished it to be as generally known as possible. As no improper disclosure and no public injury or private inconvenience did arise from it, this bet could not be pronounced illegal unless all betting was to be prohibited.

Sir F. Macnaghten thought a question might have arisen, had it been impossible to ascertain the price without the production of the auction books, and that had been refused; but as they had been produced, and the price was already determined, he could see no possible objection to the bet in question.

A verdict was formerly found for the winner, with costs, this point being reserved by mutual agreement for further discussion; but in deciding this case in favour of the winner, the Court ordered each party to pay his own expenses.—*Cal. Jour.*

DEATH OF MAJOR-GEN. HARDYMAN, C. B.

We perform with extreme regret the painful duty of announcing to the public, the death of Major-Gen. Hardyman, C. B.

This never sufficiently to be lamented event took place on the 28th November, at Meerut, the head-quarters of the 2d Division of the Field Army, which important command he held for the last two years.

The services of Major-General Hardyman at the head of the 17th regiment, and occasionally in more extensive com-

mands, are so well known, that we shall not devote any part of this little sketch to their detail. It is sufficient to say, that his character and services attracted the notice of the illustrious General holding the highest command in India; for as soon as the late Major-General attained that rank in 1819, the keen discrimination of the Noble Chief, who is ever ready to bring forward the deserving, assigned the Major-General, in the most handsome and complimentary way, the command in which he died.

It was General Hardyman's happiness to have served his King and country in every quarter of the globe, and with uniform credit and success. In early life, he was particularly distinguished by the marked notice of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, in whose family he passed several years abroad, and at home.

The Major-General was well known throughout the profession, and with many of its most eminent members he was their intimate and confidential friend. He was always admired among them for his manliness of conduct, evenness of temper, and frankness of manner. His countenance almost proclaimed the candour of his disposition, and he was remarkable for what may properly be called true generosity, unmixed with ostentation, or indeed with display of any kind. His manners were cheerful, unaffected, and engaging. He was rather a gentleman of the old school, added to which his appearance gave a finish to that sort of department, as he was particularly well-looking.

In the field Major-General Hardyman was intrepid and enterprising; in the details of duty he was clear and decisive, yet always ready to spare trouble to others, but never seemed reluctant to increase his own. The affliction of his relatives at the loss of such a man, can be more easily imagined than described. In the domestic circle, he was more than venerated; he was the dutiful son, the affectionate brother, and the warm friend. In the regiment he so long commanded he was looked upon as a father, and the lamentations which have issued from every rank of the corps must be a grateful testimonial to those who tenderly loved him, and to his sorrowing friends, who will derive some consolation from the recollection, that as he lived generally regarded, he died universally respected.—*Calcutta, John Bull, Dec. 13, 1821.*

Since the communication of the above melancholy intelligence, the officers of his Majesty's 17th regt. of foot have resolved upon erecting a monument at Meerut over the honored remains of their gallant and revered Colonel.

DEATH OF SIR SAMUEL TOLLER.

Private letters from Madras mention the death of Sir Samuel Toller, the Company's Advocate-General in that Presidency.

Home Intelligence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ELECTION OF EAST-INDIA DIRECTORS.

April 11, A ballot was taken at the East-India House, for the election of six Directors, in the room of

John Chicheley Plowden, Esq.

John Hudleston, Esq.

George A. Robinson, Esq.

Wm. Stanley Clarke, Esq.

John Thornhill, Esq.

George Raikes, Esq.,

who go out by rotation. At six o'clock the glasses were closed, and delivered to the scrutineers; who reported, at half-past seven o'clock, that the election had fallen on

William Astell, Esq.

Charles Grant, Esq.

Campbell Marjoribanks, Esq.

Chas. Elton Prescott, Esq.

George Smith, Esq.

Sweeney Toone, Esq.

Same day a Court of Directors was held at the East-India House, when the thanks of the Court were voted unanimously to Thomas Reid, Esq. and James Pattison, Esq., the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, for their zeal and attention to the Company's interest during the last year.

On the day following a Court of Directors was held at the East-India House, when the new Directors took the oaths and their seats, and James Pattison, Esq. and William Wigram, Esq. M.P. were elected Chairman and Deputy Chairman for the year ensuing.

NEW CANDIDATE FOR THE DIRECTION.

Dr. Mackinnon, formerly upon the Company's establishment at Prince of Wales' Island, is a candidate for the honor of a seat in the East-India Direction.

JOHN STOCKWELL, ESQ.

In a former number we omitted to mention the resignation of John Stockwell, Esq., the Company's Tea Warehouse-keeper, after an honourable service of forty-six years, upon which occasion the Tea Trade took the opportunity of declaring their high estimation of the value of his services during the long period he had presided over that important branch of the Company's trade.

Mr. Stockwell is succeeded in his office by Mr. Goodhall, many years in that department.

CHARLES CARTWRIGHT, ESQ.

We have also to record the resignation from the Company's service of Charles Cartwright, Esq., late Accomptant General, of whom we have spoken at length in our preceding pages. Mr. Cartwright is succeeded by Mr. Thos. G. Lloyd, lately Deputy Accomptant.

APPOINTMENTS.

Lieut. Col. Alex. Walker, of the retired list, is appointed Governor of St. Helena.

William Franklin, Esq. of Leicester, Barrister at Law, is appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, in the room of the late Sir George Cooper, Knt.

Capt. Daniel Ross, of the Bombay Marines, has been appointed Marine Surveyor General of India, in the room of Capt. Charles Court, deceased.

The Rev. G. W. Crauford, B.A., has been appointed Chaplain for the Presidency of Bengal.

The Rev. R. W. Moorsom, B.A., has been appointed a Chaplain for the Presidency of Madras.

HONORARY DISTINCTIONS.

The London Gazette notifies, that on the 10th April Sir R. S. Donkin, Sir Hudson Lowe, and Sir John Cameron were invested by his Majesty with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Bath; and that the honour of Knighthood was conferred on Mr. Serjeant Blossett, on his appointment as Chief Justice in the Supreme Court in Bengal; on Dr. C Ker, late a Member of the Army Medical Board; and on W. Franklin, Esq. on his appointment as one of the Justices in the Supreme Court at Madras.

Mr. J. F. Davis, who has greatly distinguished himself in Chinese literature, has been admitted Fellow of the Royal Society.

THE LATE MR. JAMES GRANT.

Our readers may recollect that, in our number for September last, we had the melancholy duty of announcing the death of Mr. James Grant, a student of the East-India College, who perished in the river Lea, by venturing beyond his depth, on the 23d of August 1821. The students at the time expressed a desire to be permitted to erect a tablet to the memory of their friend and companion, on the walls of the College Chapel. Their wish was readily complied with by the Hon. Court; and the design has since been executed. On the upper part of a false door on the left hand of the entrance to the Chapel, a stone has been inserted into the wall, with a sunk pannel, surrounded by a simple moulding, containing the following inscription.

MEMORIAE

IACOBI. GRANT

HVIVSC. COLL. ALVMNI

QVI. DVM. AQVAS. LEAE. FLVMINIS. ALTIORES

HEV. PARVM. CAVTVS. TENTABAT

IMMATVRA. MORTE. PRAEAEPTVS. PERIIT

CON DISCIPLVLI. MOERENTES

HOC. SACRVM. ESSE. VOLVERVNT

VIXIT. ANN. XVII. OB. A. 9. MDCCCXXI.

LOSS OF THE BLENDEH-HALL EAST-INDIAMAN.

Portsmouth, April 20.—Last night the Hon. East-India Company's ships Bombay, Capt. Stanton (late Graham, who died at Macao), and Royal George, Capt. Timins, passed by for the river, from China; they sailed in December last.

The above ships brought home Capt. Greig, and part of the crew of the late Blenden-hall, which ship sailed from Gravesend on the 7th of May, and was unfortunately lost on Inaccessible Island, fifteen miles from Tristan de Acunha, on the 23d of July last. It appears that the weather had been very thick; on the 22d they had an observation, and found themselves near these islands, of which they wished to get a sight, in order to correct their reckoning. Consequently every look-out was kept for sea weed, which is known to be an indication of nearing them: an altitude was taken of the sun at eight o'clock in the morning of the 23d, and about ten, every body being on deck, sea weed was discovered, and it was soon found that the ship was surrounded by it; the helm was put down; but, by reason of light winds and a heavy swell, the ship did not come round. Breakers were now heard a-head; the jolly boat was lowered down with a tow-line, but with no effect, the wind having quite subsided, and the swell driving the ship on the rocks. An anchor was let go, but the extreme depth of water did not allow it to take hold; the cutter was then lowered down to assist the jolly-boat in towing the ship's head round, when she struck. The weather was now so thick, from a mist or cloud, that the two boats could not be seen, though close alongside; nor could the land be discovered. The masts were then cut away; the fog blowing off, terrific cliffs were discerned over their heads, at about half a cable's length, and the sea began to make a clear breach over the ship. The two boats now landed about two hundred yards off; and while those on board were endeavouring to throw overboard the long boat, the ship filled and went to pieces. The crew clung to the fore-castle, some of the beams of which held fast to the rocks; and, on a hastily made raft eight men got on shore, and one was drowned. A rope was now flung from the shore to the remainder, and about four p.m. all were landed, without the least water, or a morsel of provisions. Water was, however, found; and provisions were supplied by knocking down the penguins, and hunting for birds'-eggs, and those of sea elephants and seals. Tents were erected with some of the coarse cloth and sails that were washed on shore; but it was four days before they could make a fire, in which they at last succeeded by means of a rocket which was washed on shore. On the 19th October, a boat was built, in which eight of the crew endeavoured to make Tristan de Acunha but

they have not since been heard of. On the 8th November a second boat was made, and ten of the crew succeeded in getting to that island; and, with the assistance of two whale boats, the whole of the unfortunates were transported from their desolate situation by the 8th of January following, having been without bread for nearly six months.—The brig Narina, of London, Lackland, Master, kindly took the crew and passengers thence to the Cape of Good Hope, consisting of four ladies, three children, and twenty passengers, and eleven seamen. Two seamen were drowned on the shipwreck, and eight are missing in the first boat that was built. Though this island is within sight of Tristan de Acunha, and every signal was made by means of fires, smoke, and flags, yet no assistance was rendered them until their second boat made known their situation. This island is about nine miles round, is well wooded, and remarkably high, so much so, that it is a day's work to attain the summit, but is constantly enveloped in clouds, and visited with squalls: has no harbour or cove, and can only be landed on to leeward, a heavy swell constantly prevails, which prevented these sufferers from obtaining fish as a change in their diet. The unfortunate ship was four hundred tons burden, and had fifty-two persons on board, mostly passengers bound to Bombay.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

April 7. Gravesend. Ship Herefordshire, Hope, from China, 24th Nov.

13. Falmouth. Ship Boyne, Bidwell, from Bengal, 1st Dec.

18. Liverpool. Ship Clyde, McKellar, from Bengal.

21. Gravesend. Ship Phoenix, Weynton, from Bombay, 7th Nov.—*Passengers:* Mr. and Mrs. Baxter; Mrs. Woodhouse Marten and child; Rev. J. Home; Mrs. Home and three children; Mrs. Spring and two children; A. T. Hudleston, Esq. C.S.; Dr. Stewart; Lieut. Ferin, H. M. 65th regt.; Lieut. Babington, R.N.; Mrs. Bootle; three children of Colonel Sealy's; two ditto of Mr. Taylor's, C.S., and one of Colonel Daly's.

22. Liverpool. Ship Princess Charlotte, McKean, from Bengal and Cape of Good Hope.—*Passengers:* Capts. Newton, and Phillip; Ens. Garston, N.I.; Mr. Low.

— Gravesend. Ship Royal George, Timins, from China, 13th Dec.

— Ditto. Ship Bombay, Staunton, from China, 7th Dec.—*Passengers:* John Binny, Esq., from Madras; Major Stewart, Bengal Cavalry; Capt. Greig, late of the Blenden-Hall; Miss and Master Graham, from the Cape; two Masters Arrow; (Miss Arrow died on the passage).

23. Ditto. Ship Inglis, (late Bonadale), from China 27th Nov.—*Passengers:* Capt. D. McAll...

23. Gravesend. Ship *Competitor*, Low, from Bengal and Cape of Good Hope.—*Passengers*: Mrs. Nunn, and child; Mr. Wald; Mrs. Green, and three children; A. Hague, Esq.; Mr. T. Nunn, C.S.; Messrs. Pilcher, Masters, Burt, and Law.

— Portsmouth. Ship *Mulgrave Castle*, Ralph, from Bombay and Mauritius.—*Passengers*: Colonel Lindsay, Mr. Gullay, Capt. Bruce, and Messrs. Dunn, Macfarlane, Ware, Muller, Wainwright, and Fadwalke.

24. Deal. Ship *Hythe*, Wilson, from China 14th Dec.—*Passengers*: Mr. Lumley, Bombay marine; and Capt. Baker, 34th regt.

26. Downs. Ship *Rochester*, Sutton, from Bengal 27th Dec.—*Passengers*: Lieut. Colonel Sherwood, Bengal Art.; Lieut. Col. Nuthall, Bengal Cavalry; Major Dunbar, Bengal Cav.; Capt. Granshaw, ditto; Mr. M. Stalkautt, late Company's Marine Surveyor; Mr. J. Mackenzie, merchant; Mrs. Impey, Miss Bunn, Mrs. and Miss Nuthall, three Masters Impey, Masters Mackenzie, Colvin, Steven, and Gordon; Misses Steven and Haggan, and two Misses Blunt.

— Off Portsmouth. Ship *Minerva*, Mills, from China 14th Dec.—*Passengers*: Miss Swainson; Capt. T. Picher, and Mr. J. Williams, from Batavia.

Departures.

March 26. Gravesend, Ship *Prince Regent*, Lamb, from Madras and Bengal.

27. Torbay, Ship *Woodbridge*, Mason, for Mauritius and Bengal.

April 1. Deal. Ship *Clyde*, Driver, for Madeira, Madras, and Bengal.

2. Gravesend. Ship *Bengal*, Merchant, Brown, for Madras and Bengal.

14. Ditto. Ship *Agin-court*, Mahon, for Madras and Bengal.

16. Portsmouth. Ship *Minerva*, Bell, for New South Wales.

20. Gravesend. Ship *Heroine*, Ostler, for New South Wales.

— Ditto. Ships *Lotus*, Doveton, for Bengal; *Moir*, Hornblow, for Madras; and *Clarissa*, King, for Batavia.

22. Deal. Ship *Katherine Stewart Forbes*, for Madras and Bombay.

BIRTHS.

April 5. The lady of Robt. Hudson, Esq., of the Hon. Company's Home Service, of a daughter.

10. At Lympton, in Devon, the lady of Lieut. Col. William Power, of the Royal Artillery, of a son.

11. At the Vicarage, Carmarthen, the lady of the Rev. James Broff Byers, of a daughter.

19. At Everton, near Lymington, Hants, the lady of Major Carnac, of the Hon. East-India Company's Service on the Madras Establishment, of a son.

23. The lady of Capt. John Crawford, of the Hon. C's Marine, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

April 9. At St. Mary-le-bone, by the Rev. Archdeacon Heslop, D.D., John Francis Davis, Esq., of Birdhurst Lodge, near Croydon, to Emily, fourth daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Humfrays, of the Bengal Engineers.

15. At Richmond, by the Lord Bishop of Exeter, the Hon. Pownoll Bastard Pellew, M.P., eldest son of Lord Viscount Exmouth, a Capt. in the R.N., to Miss Georgiana Janet Dick, eldest daughter of M. Dick, Esq., of Richmond, and of Pitcarrow House, Angus-shire, N.B., formerly Member in Council and President of the Board of Trade at Madras.

17. At St. Lawrence, Jewry, Mr. Burn, Solicitor, King-street, Cheapside, (son of the late Major, and grandson of the late General Burn), to Sarah Sophia Colnett, daughter of the late Capt. R. Colnett, of the Hon. East-India Company's Service.

19. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Edmund, second son of E. Haworth, Esq., of Smedley, Lancashire, to Eliza, second surviving daughter of the late Capt. Wm. Augustus Wallace, of the Hon. East-India Company's Service.

24. At St. George's Church, Hanover-Square, Wm. Shedden, Esq., of Glasgow, to Ellen, daughter of the late Wm. Ingham, Esq., of Calcutta.

Lately. At Gloucester, Capt. W. Percy Cunningham, 12th regt. Light Infantry, Madras Army, to Sarah, third daughter of the late John Gladson, Esq., Bow, Middlesex.

DEATHS.

Feb. 3. At Sea, in the 30th year of his age, Capt. Thomas Borradaile, of the Hon. Company's ship *Inglis*.

April 1. Suddenly, Colonel Patrick Hay, of the Hon. East-India Company's Service, at Ensham Hall, the residence of his son-in-law, John Ruxton, Esq., aged 73 years.

7. At Ipswich, sincerely and deeply lamented, Isabella Catherine, relict of Wm. Thomson, Esq., late of the Hon. East-India Company's Service.

— In Gloucester-place, New-road, John Champain, Esq., late of the Bengal Civil Service.

10. At Kennington, Agnes, the wife of Mr. George Ritherdon, Senior, of the East-India House.

12. In Upper Norton-street, Robert Wilson, Esq., late Superintending Surgeon in the East-India Company's Service, on the Bengal Establishment.

21. In Thayer-Street, Manchester-square, Captain Donald M'Leod, of the Hon. East-India Company's Service.

22. At his house in Montague-street, Russel-Square, David Hunter, Esq.

Lately. At Morben Lodge, South Wales, Jane, daughter of the late Richard Owen Wynne, Esq., Chief Judge of Dacca.

	L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.
Cochineal.....lb.	0	4	3	to	0	4	6								
Coffee, Java.....cwt.															
— Cheribon.....	3	0	0	—	3	5	0								
— Bourbon.....															
— Mocha.....	13	0	0	—	20	0	0								
Cotton, Surat.....lb.	0	0	6	—	0	0	7								
— Madras.....	0	0	6	—	0	0	8								
— Bengal.....	0	0	5	—	0	0	7								
— Bourbon.....	0	0	10	—	0	1	0								
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.															
— Aloes, Epatica.....cwt.	2	0	0	—	5	5	0								
— Anniseeds, Star.....	3	0	0	—	3	5	0								
— Borax, Refined.....	3	0	0	—	3	5	0								
— Unrefined, or Tincal	2	16	0	—	3	0	0								
— Camphire unrefined.....	10	0	0	—	11	0	0								
— Cardemoms, Malabar..lb.	0	2	3	—	0	3	0								
— Ceylon.....	0	1	3	—	0	1	4								
— Cassia Buds.....cwt.	19	0	0	—	20	0	0								
— Lignea.....	8	8	0	—	9	0	0								
— Castor Oil.....lb.	0	0	6	—	0	1	3								
— China Root.....cwt.	1	0	0	—	1	6	0								
— Coculus Indicus.....	1	0	0	—	1	5	0								
— Colombo Root.....															
— Dragon's Blood.....	18	0	0	—	30	0	0								
— Gum Ammoniac, lump..	4	0	0	—	9	0	0								
— Arabic.....	3	0	0	—	4	10	0								
— Assafetida.....	3	0	0	—	12	0	0								
— Benjamin.....	40	0	0	—	50	0	0								
— Animi.....cwt.	2	10	0	—	9	0	0								
— Galbanum.....															
— Gambogium.....	11	0	0	—	12	0	0								
— Myrrh.....	5	0	0	—	15	0	0								
— Olibanum.....	1	10	0	—	2	5	0								
— Lac Lake.....lb.	0	0	9	—	0	2	5								
— Dye.....	0	2	3	—	0	4	3								
— Shell, Black.....	1	5	0	—	3	0	0								
— Shivered.....	2	0	0	—	5	0	0								
— Stick.....	0	15	0	—	1	5	0								
— Musk, China.....oz.	0	7	0	—	0	15	0								
— Nux Vomica.....cwt.	0	10	0	—	0	16	0								
— Oil Cassia.....oz.	0	0	9	—	0	0	10								
— Cinnamon.....	0	18	0	—	1	1	0								
— Cloves.....															
— Mace.....	0	0	4												
— Nutmegs.....	0	2	6												
— Opium.....lb.															
— Rhubarb.....	0	1	0	—	0	4	0								
— Sal Ammoniac.....cwt.															
— Senna.....lb.	0	0	6	—	0	2	0								
— Turmeric, Java.....cwt.	0	18	0	—	1	0	0								
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.															
— Turmeric, Bengal..cwt.	0	15	0	to	0	16	0								
— China.....	1	5	0	—	1	10	0								
— Zedoary.....															
Galls, in Sorts.....	8	0	0	—	9	0	0								
— Blue.....	10	0	0	—	11	0	0								
Indigo, Blue.....lb.															
— Blue and Violet.....	0	11	0	—	0	11	4								
— Purple and Violet...	0	10	6	—	0	11	0								
— Fine Violet.....	0	10	3	—	0	10	6								
— Good Ditto.....	0	10	0	—	0	10	3								
— Middling Ditto.....	0	10	0	—	0	10	3								
— Fine Violet & Copper	0	9	8	—	0	10	0								
— Good Ditto.....	0	9	6	—	0	10	0								
— Fine & Good Copper	0	5	6	—	0	7	0								
— Ordinary.....	0	5	6	—	0	7	0								
— Fine Madras.....	0	9	6	—	0	9	11								
— Manilla.....															
Rice.....cwt.	0	9	0	—	0	18	0								
Safflower.....cwt.	5	0	0	—	17	0	0								
Sago.....cwt.	0	15	0	—	1	10	0								
Saltpetre, Refined... cwt.	1	13	0												
Silk, Bengal Skein.....lb.	0	13	1	—	0	16	7								
— Novi.....	0	15	4	—	1	5	6								
— Ditto White.....															
— China.....	0	18	1	—	0	19	6								
— Organzine.....	1	14	0	—	2	0	0								
Spices, Cinnamon.....lb.	0	5	1	—	0	9	0								
— Cloves.....	0	3	10	—	0	3	11								
— Bourbon.....															
— Mace.....	0	3	0	—	0	5	1								
— Nutmegs.....	0	2	6	—	0	3	10								
— Ginger.....cwt.	0	15	0	—	0	17	0								
— Pepper, Black.....lb.															
— Privilege.....	0	0	7												
— White.....	0	1	3	—	0	1	4								
Sugar, Yellow.....cwt.	1	5	0	—	1	12	0								
— White.....	1	15	0	—	2	2	0								
— Brown.....	0	17	0	—	1	1	0								
Tea, Bohea.....lb.	0	2	6												
— Congou.....	0	2	7	—	0	3	6								
— Souchong.....	0	3	0	—	0	4	6								
— Campoi.....	0	3	6	—	0	3	10								
— Twankay.....	0	3	1	—	0	3	3								
— Pckoe.....															
— Hyson Skin.....	0	3	1	—	0	3	7								
— Hyson.....	0	4	2	—	0	5	10								
— Gunpowder.....															
Tortoiseshell.....	1	5	0	—	2	0	0								
Wood, Saunders Red..ton	10	0	0	—	10	10	0								

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 1 May—Prompt 25 July.

Private Trade.—Bandannoes—Blue Cloths—Madras Handkerchiefs—Shawls—Silk Handkerchiefs—Florentine Silks—China Crape Shawls—Taffatics.

For Sale 13 May—Prompt 9 August.

Company's.—Saltpetre—Pepper—Cinnamon—Mace—Nutmegs—Oil of Mace.

Licensed.—Saltpetre—Pepper—Mace—Ginger—Cloves—Cassia Lignea.

For Sale 15 May—Prompt 9 August.

Company's.—Cardemoms.

Licensed.—Star Anniseed—Castor Seeds—Turmeric—Senna—Rhubarb—Musk—Assafetida—Gum Ammoniac—Gum Arabic—Benjamin—Olibanum—Gamboge—Dye Flowers—Lac Dye—Lac Lake—Shellac—Galls—Nux Vomica—Munjeet—Galangal—Borax—China Root—Jelly Root Powder—Leaf of Creat—Gram—Cowries—Safflower—Camomile Flowers—Soap—Extract Cassia Fistula—Essential Oil of Ginger Grass—Cajaputa Oil—Amphor Oil—Castor Oil.

For Sale 17 May—Prompt 9 August.

Private Trade and Licensed.—Rattans—Black

Wood—Sapan Wood—Teak Wood—Goat Skins—Horn Tips—Mother-o'-Pearl Shells—Tortoiseshell—Cornelians—China White Paper—China Ware.

For Sale 21 May—Prompt 22 November.

Company's.—Madeira Wine.

For Sale 23 May—Prompt 23 August.

Licensed.—Sugar.

For Sale 4 June—Prompt 30 August.

Tea.—Bohea, 480,000 lbs.; Congou, Campoi, Pckoe, Twankay, 900,000 lbs.

For Sale 11 June—Prompt 6 September.

Company's.—Bengal and Coast Piece Goods, and Nankeen Cloth.

CARGOES OF EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS LATELY ARRIVED.

CARGOES of the Herefordshire, Royal George Bombay, and Inglis, from China.

Company's.—Tea—Raw Silk—Nankeens, Private Trade and Privilege.—Tea—Raw Silk—Silk Goods—Nankeens—Rhubarb—Dragon's Blood—Soy—Tortoiseshell—Mother-o'-Pearl Shells—Cornelian and Blood Stones—Coral Beads—Madeira and Sherry Wine.

SHIPS LOADING FOR INDIA.

Ships' Names.	Tons.	Captains.	Where to.
Ann and Amelia	600	Short	Bengal direct.
Thames	400	Litson	Ditto.
Hibernia	500	Macintosh	Ditto.
Coldstream	750	Stephens	Ditto.
David Scott	800	Bunyon	Madras and Bengal.
Sir Edward Paget	600	Geary	Ditto.
Waterloo	500	Living	Bombay.
London Merchant	432	Clarkson	Ditto.
James Sibbald	667	Forbes	Ditto.
Blackwall	600	Peiler	Ditto.

Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of March to the 25th of April 1822.

1822.	Bank.	3 p. Cent.	Reduced.	3 p. Cent.	Consols.	4 p. Cent.	Cons. 1780.	Navy.	Long Annuities.	Irish 5 p. Cent.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	3 1/2 p. Cent.	New 4 p. Cent.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	Old 50. Sea Annuities.	New Ditto.	4 per Cent. Bonds.	Exchanger 2d per Day.	Consols for Account.	Lottery Tickets.	1822.
Mar. 26	—	—	—	—	80 1/2	—	—	103 1/2 103 1/2	—	—	80 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	46.43p	par 7p	80 1/2 80 1/2	24 18	0 Mar. 26
27	—	—	—	—	80 1/2	—	—	103 1/2 103 1/2	—	—	79 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	40p	par 6p	80 1/2 80 1/2	—	27
28	—	—	—	—	80 1/2	—	—	103 1/2 103 1/2	—	—	79 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	37.40p	1.6p	80 1/2 80 1/2	—	28
29	—	—	—	—	79 1/2	—	—	103 1/2 103 1/2	—	—	80	—	—	—	89	—	—	—	1.7p	80 1/2 80 1/2	—	29
30	—	—	—	—	79 1/2	—	—	103 1/2 103 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7p	79 1/2 80 1/2	27 19	0
April 1	—	—	—	—	79 1/2	—	—	103 1/2 103 1/2	—	—	79 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	53.63p	3.7p	79 1/2 80	—	April 1
2	—	—	—	—	79 1/2	—	—	103 1/2 103 1/2	—	—	79 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	61.63p	3.7p	79 1/2 80	—	2
3	—	—	—	—	79 1/2	—	—	102 1/2 103 1/2	—	—	79 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	61.62p	3.7p	79 1/2 79 1/2	—	3
4	—	—	—	—	79 1/2	—	—	103 1/2 103 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61.63p	3.7p	79 1/2 79 1/2	—	4
6	243 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	102 1/2 103 1/2	20 1/2	—	—	89	—	—	—	76 1/2	—	61.64p	3.6p	78 1/2 79 1/2	—	6
10	241 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	101 1/2 102 1/2	19 1/2 19 1/2	—	77 1/2	88	—	—	—	—	—	70.72p	5.8p	77 1/2 78 1/2	—	10
11	—	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	101 1/2 102 1/2	19 1/2 19 1/2	—	77 1/2	88 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	69.66p	5.9p	78 1/2 78 1/2	—	11
12	—	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	101 1/2 102 1/2	—	—	—	88 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	61.64p	5.9p	78 1/2 78 1/2	—	12
13	—	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	102 1/2 103 1/2	19 1/2 19 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64.65p	6.9p	78 1/2 79 1/2	—	13
15	242 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	102 1/2 103 1/2	19 1/2 19 1/2	—	—	—	95 1/2	—	—	—	—	66.68p	4.9p	78 1/2 79 1/2	—	15
16	241 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	102 1/2 103 1/2	19 1/2 19 1/2	—	—	—	—	242 1/2	—	—	—	63.67p	4.7p	78 1/2 79 1/2	—	16
17	241 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	102 1/2 103 1/2	19 1/2 19 1/2	—	78 1/2	88 1/2	—	—	87 1/2	—	—	62.64p	4.8p	78 1/2 79 1/2	—	17
18	241 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	102 1/2 103 1/2	19 1/2 19 1/2	—	—	88 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.8p	78 1/2 79 1/2	—	18
19	—	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	102 1/2 103 1/2	19 1/2 19 1/2	—	—	88 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.8p	78 1/2 79 1/2	—	19
20	—	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	102 1/2 103 1/2	19 1/2 19 1/2	—	—	88 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	61.63p	4.7p	78 1/2 79 1/2	—	20
22	241 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	102 1/2 103 1/2	19 1/2 19 1/2	—	—	88 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	56.60p	3.7p	78 1/2 79 1/2	—	22
24	240 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	101 1/2 102 1/2	19 1/2 19 1/2	—	—	88 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	55.68p	3.7p	77 1/2 78 1/2	—	24
														241 1/2	—	—	—	55.57p	3.7p	78 1/2 78 1/2	—	

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THE ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR
JUNE, 1822.

Original Communications, &c. &c. &c.

RUSSIAN TRADE WITH CHINA.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: The depressed state of British commerce compared with its condition previous to the year 1814, when the cessation of war let loose upon us a variety of competitors in the most profitable branches of our trade, has directed the attention of the mercantile world to every avenue where there is supposed to exist a possibility of extending it, especially throughout the vast and opulent regions of the East. The traffic carried on between the interior of Russia and the western provinces of China, through the town of Kiachta, situated on the borders of the two empires, which, from its comparative insignificance, was till lately almost overlooked, has, owing to this natural and laudable solicitude, attracted considerable notice. I propose, Sir, to occupy a few pages of your Journal with some observations upon this trade, and the prospect it affords of benefiting, at least in any material degree, the commerce and manufactures of the United Kingdom.

In the evidence collected by the respective Committees of the Lords and Commons on Foreign Trade, in the years 1820 and 1821, from whence many of my facts will be derived, mention is made of *another* channel of

trade between the two countries at the town of Maimatschin, which is said in one part of the evidence to be falling off, and in another to be less considerable than that of Kiachta, as the latter is preferred. But it is remarkable that these apparently distinct branches of trade ~~are~~, in fact, one and the same: the town of Kiachta being built by the Russians on one bank of the stream, or rather brook, of that name, which is the boundary of each empire, and the village of Mai-mai-tchin by the Chinese on the other. The latter, as its name imports,* is only used as a medium of communication with the Russian traders, who call it by another name, signifying in the Russo-Tartar tongue, *the village of the Chinese*, which it would not be easy to write accurately, and is ill-adapted to our organs of pronunciation.

Before the Muscovites had finally conquered Siberia, and whilst the Nomadic tribes of Tartars were spread over the vast tracts to the westward of the Chinese territory, the former

* Mai-mai-tchin signifies place or village of buying and selling. A late traveller states that it contains three hundred men, and not a single female. The garrison consists of Mongols; the Governor is a Mandarin changed every three years.

had no connection with, and indeed little knowledge of, the Empire of China, until they heard that the Tartars had obtained possession of it, and their Khan was seated upon the throne. The commercial intercourse between the two countries has been traced by Mr. Coxe,* and it would appear that a very considerable time elapsed before the trade subsided into a regular and authorized channel. The encroachments of the Russians upon their neighbours the Mongols provoked the jealousy of the Chinese, who endeavoured to check their progress by building towns, and peopling them either with Chinese or Tartars. An open rupture took place between the two governments during the reign of the Chinese Emperor Cam-hi, about the year 1680: this was followed by the treaty of Nershinski, in 1689. Subsequent to this period, the traffic between the two nations became more regular than formerly; and in 1692, Peter I. obtained from the Chinese Government the liberty of trading by caravans, as well as by individual merchants. This trade by caravans was a monopoly of the Russian State, and the persons composing them were, probably on that account, maintained at the expense of the Chinese Court whilst they continued in the Empire. The conquests of the Russians continued to be a subject of uneasiness to the Chinese; but political jealousy was not the only ground for the disputes which occurred between the two governments. Various altercations arose from the customary chicanery of the Chinese dealers, who (according to Bell) were in the habit of purchasing goods on credit from the caravans, and when the money became due, refusing to pay. In 1719, in consequence of some differences which interfered with the Russian trade, an embassy was sent from the Muscovite Court to that of China, and M. de L'ange, the envoy, remained at Pekin

as the agent of Russia, during part of 1721 and 1722.* In the year 1727, Commissioners from Russia and China met at the frontiers, and concluded a treaty on the spot where the village of Kiachta was afterwards built, by which it was arranged that a caravan consisting of two hundred persons only (instead of at least five times the number) should be sent to Pekin once in three years, and the trade on the frontiers, hitherto indiscriminate, confined to the future village of Kiachta, and that of Zuruchaitui. The caravan trade appertained to the Russian Government until 1755, when it was renounced by Catherine II.; and the royal monopoly of the fur-trade, by which it was supplied with its chief articles of barter, was abolished in 1762.

An academy for the instruction of Russian youths in the Chinese tongue was established at Pekin before the time of Peter the Great. This establishment still subsists, and the youths so educated are afterwards employed at Kiachta as interpreters and agents.

The route of the caravan from Siberia to Pekin seems to have been the same as that of the present Kiachta trade, which has constituted the sole overland commerce between Russia and China since the year 1800, when a kind of commercial treaty was entered into between the two governments, and the trade strictly limited to the town of Kiachta. Bell, of Antermomy, who traversed this route in 1720,† proceeded from Tobolsk (the capital or one of the capitals of Siberia) to Tara, crossed the Baraba, which he represents to be, as its name implies, a marshy plain, passed the Oby, and reached Tomsk. Thence he proceeded to Yeniseyski, and afterwards to Elimski, on the River Elim, where the road to China diverges to the south-east (another to

* Account of Russian Discoveries between Asia and America, Part II.

† His account of the transactions at Pekin during his residence is appended to Bell's Narrative, vol. II.

† Travels from St. Petersburg to various parts of Asia, vol. I.

the northward leading to the icy regions) towards Irkutsk. Leaving this place, he crossed Lake Baikal to Selingski. The boundary between the Russian and Chinese empires he states to be a rivulet (doubtless the Kiachta) at Saratzyn. From hence, after passing the Tola, he entered the desert, and pursuing a south-easterly direction, reached the Chinese wall, and arrived at a city which he calls Siang-fu.

An interesting narrative of a journey from Ochotsk to Kiachta, performed by Capt. Peter Gordon, in the year 1819, appeared in your Journal for July 1821,* and the route followed by that gentleman corresponds, so far as he travelled, with the brief abstract which I have given of Bell, whose description of Selingski, and the manners of the Boriats, Capt. Gordon pronounces to be perfectly correct, and applicable to their present condition.

With the exception of the water-carriage across Lake Baikal (or the *Holy Sea*, as it is termed), the navigation of which is not only tedious, but dangerous, owing to the rocky borders, the want of harbours, and the insecurity of the vessels, merchandize is transported from St. Petersburg to Pekin chiefly by land, except heavy goods of small value. The distance between these two places is reckoned at 8,040 versts, or 5,330 English miles, namely,

From Petersburg to Moscow..	Versts. 734
Moscow to Neishney Novogorod.....	390
Neishney Novogorod to Tobolsk.....	1,905
Tobolsk to Irkutsk.....	2,918
Irkutsk to Kiachta.....	471
	<hr/> 6,508†
Kiachta to Pekin.....	1,532†
	<hr/> 8,040

The latter road lies through a flat desert country before it reaches the Chinese wall; the former traverses in some places a difficult one, which for a portion of the year is obstructed by the weather. The temperature between Tomsk and Tobolsk, Capt. Gordon says, was, in January 1820, 46 of Reaumur, the mercury freezing; that of Kiachta, in November preceding, was 30 of Reaumur, equal to 35½ deg. below the freezing point of Fahrenheit.

The trade of Kiachta is thus stated by Mr. Coxe, for the year 1777:

Value of Imports from	Rs.	Cop.
China.....	1,484,712	3½
Value of Exports to		
China.....	1,313,621	35
Duties collected.....	481,460	59½

This statement he represents as exhibiting an imperfect view of the trade; because the year 1777 was an unfavourable one, and the goods comprehended are those only which paid duty, excluding the contraband articles, the traffic in which he says is large. He estimates the average gross amount of the trade (including the contraband) at four millions of roubles. In the year 1798, the value of the exports was estimated at the same sum; namely, four millions of silver roubles: as the trade is almost entirely one of barter, the amount of the imports will be nearly the same. In 1813, the value of imports and exports is stated at 5,407,300 roubles, and the trade is represented as increasing. In 1816, the amount is calculated at about six millions of roubles by Mr. Weguelin, in his evidence before the Select Committee of the Commons.* In a general statement of the commerce of Russia, laid before the Lords' Committee on Trade, in 1820 and 1821,† the commerce of Kiachta, during the years 1818 and 1819, is thus exhibited:

1818—Value of goods	Rs.	Cop.
imported.....	3,169,116	18½

* Asiatic Journal, vol. XII. p. 4.

† Or 4,315 Eng. miles. ‡ Or 1,015 Eng. miles.

* Report on Foreign Trade, 1821, p. 207.

† Appendix Q.

1818—Value of goods	Rsl.	Cop.
exported	3,169,116	18½
Duty collected	2,969,266	50½
1819—Value of goods		
imported	4,142,485	72
Value of goods		
exported	4,142,485	72
Duty collected	4,369,336	92½

According to another statement given in evidence before the Lords, the total value of European manufactures bartered at Kiachta in the year 1819 amounted to a million sterling. It is, however, extremely difficult to fix the exact value of the goods exchanged, from the mode of barter employed by the two people, who are actuated by a mutual desire to defraud their respective governments of the duty due on their transactions. A Chinese says, "here is a chest of tea worth so much," fixing an arbitrary price upon it. The Russian says, "I have so many furs, or so much cloth," which he barter for the tea; so that the nominal sum upon which the duty is paid may be much less than the actual value of the commodities.* This circumstance, and the extent of the trade in contraband articles (of which raw silk on the part of the Chinese, and British cloths on the part of the Russians, are examples), make it probable that the foregoing statements are less correct than that of Capt. Gordon, who says that the value of the imports on either side may be estimated at not less than twelve millions of roubles.

The articles of barter on the part of the Russians are, first, furs and peltry,—sea-otter, fox, sable and squirrel skins; secondly, woollen-cloths, Russian, Polish and German; latterly, a large proportion of English woollens was added: this branch of the trade having increased in consequence of the scarcity of skins. Capt. Gordon also mentions metals, cattle, and corn, besides gunpowder and bullion, which were smuggled. The returns from the Chinese consist of tea, silk, raw and

manufactured (the former is prohibited by the Government), silk and cotton goods, porcelain, sugar-candy, tobacco, rhubarb, musk, &c.

In the year 1800, a quantity of English cottons was purchased by Russian merchants at Leipsic, and sent to Kiachta. This circumstance, it would appear, led to a further introduction of British goods; and in the year 1819, the quantity of British manufactures exported to China through the Russian territories, according to a statement from St. Petersburg, was as follows:

Woollen cloths (in imitation of Saxon), camlets, and bombazets, about 400,000 yards.

Chintz, and imitations of Bandana handkerchiefs, a large quantity.

Muslins and white cottons, 200,000 yards.

Manchester velveteens, 120,000 yards.

Manchester velverets, 40,000 yards.

The trade of Kiachta is most active during the fair, which begins in February, and lasts two months. The commodities obtained in barter from the Chinese are conveyed to Neishney Novogorod, on the Wolga, near to its confluence with the Ocka, where there is an annual fair in the month of August, formerly held at Alakarief, on the same river, but removed from thence on account of the inundations to which the latter place is subject. At this fair, merchants from St. Petersburg and Moscow meet the dealers from Siberia and Tartary, bringing teas, silks, rhubarb, &c. from Kiachta. The goods purchased by these dealers at Neishney Novogorod, in August, are transported in carts or sledges to Kiachta, where the demand commences in November, and lasts till March. The quantity of tea brought through Kiachta is calculated by Mr. Rickards' Russian correspondent at from forty to fifty thousand chests: Capt. Gordon states it at 66,000 chests, which, averaging each chest at seventy-four pounds (the East-India Com-

* Evidence of Mr. Weguelin.

pany's chests usually average seventy-six pounds), amounts to nearly five millions of pounds, only less by about a sixteenth of half the quantity imported from Canton by the Americans in 1818-19, for the supply of their own market and the European continent. Only half the quantity is sold at the fair of Neishney Novogorod; the other moiety is probably disposed of at the intermediate places between that town and Kiachta. It is universally asserted, that the tea brought from China through the Tartar frontier is of a far superior quality and flavour to that which is procured at Canton. Is this superiority to be ascribed to an intrinsic quality of the plant, arising from difference of soil or mode of treatment at the place of its growth, or are the properties of the article less injured by a long land carriage, than by a sea voyage? Bell states that the tea commonly sold at Pekin is preferable to that which is brought from Canton. Capt. Gordon remarks that the Russians are very careful of the tea whilst in the packages, and are at great pains to drink the infusion in perfection. The proportion of black and green tea obtained through Kiachta are nine-tenths of the former, and one-tenth of the latter. The black tea sells at 420 roubles the chest; the green from 500 to 600 roubles.* The duty on tea paid to the Emperor of Russia is about a rouble the pound.

It appears from the evidence of Mr. Rickards,† and also of Mr. Tate,‡ who seem to have derived their information from the same source, that the journey from St. Petersburg to Kiachta occupies upwards of five months; and if, as is usually the case, the commodities are interchanged at Neishney Novogorod, nearly a year is consumed. The Chinese merchandize is likewise slow in reaching the market. In June last, 785 carts, of about half a ton

each, arrived at Mai-mai-tohln from Pekin, in fifty-one days. This period accords with the computation of M. Pallas, who assigns four or five days for the journey from Pekin to the wall of China, and forty-six days for the passage across the desert to Kiachta.* In most cases a commercial operation between St. Petersburg and Kiachta consumes more than two years before it is finally realized.

The rhubarb, which is one of the articles bartered by the Chinese, they chiefly procure from their Mongol subjects, and is the same known in Europe by the name of Russian or Siberian rhubarb. It is of the finest quality, and very scarce and dear. Bell speaks of this drug, and adverts to the injury the root sustains from the practice among the Mongols of boring a hole through the pieces for the convenience of drying them; causing its frequent decay. He also states that the Mongols give themselves no concern about propagating the plant, which is left to accident, or the office of birds that distribute the seeds. This is remarkable, because these people were acquainted with the medicinal virtues of this root, at a period when it was entirely unknown in Europe, as is demonstrated by Rubruquis, who, in the course of his mission to these parts, expresses his astonishment and awe at witnessing its wonderful effects. "I thought," says the simple friar, who was probably a sincere believer in the efficacy of relics, "that it had been some holy relic brought from the holy land of Hierusalem." The musk is obtained from the Kustoorree, or musk-deer, which inhabits the mountainous portion of Tartary called Thibet, over which the Chinese authority extends, to the barriers opposed by nature.

* These roubles are paper money. The silver rouble is equivalent to 360 copecks, or three roubles and six-penns in bank paper.

† *Commerc. Rep.*, p. 339. ‡ *Ibid.*, p. 362.

* In returning from Pekin, the Russian Embassy, to which Bell was attached, were seven days in reaching Ka'gan, three miles short of the wall, and only twenty-eight days before they arrived at Saratyn, or Kiachta, including a delay of two days, during which they provided necessaries for passing the desert.

My design has been to comprehend, in the foregoing sketch, the origin, extent and nature of the trade; and I shall now proceed to consider how far British merchants can avail themselves of it, and to point out any material advantages.

It is obvious, in the first place, that a direct traffic between Chinese and British traders cannot be carried on securely, if at all, through the territories of an intermediate state like Russia. The consequence of an extension in the effectual demand for British manufactures on the Chinese borders would be to make them more acceptable commodities in Russia. These articles, when sent on commission to St. Petersburg, must change proprietors at Neishney Novogorod, long before they reach their ultimate destination. The returns would be made to England, either in Russian produce, or in bills from St. Petersburg. The latter mode would, from the state of the exchange, be often a serious evil to the British merchant. But there are considerations of greater importance, which present insuperable obstacles to the enterprise of the British trader.

In the first place, this trade is regarded with scrupulous jealousy by both governments. On the part of the Chinese it is confined to certain privileged merchants, nine in number, who compose an association resembling the House of Security Merchants at the port of Canton. On the other hand, the Russian Government restrains all persons from engaging in the Kiachta trade but native-born subjects of wealth and respectability, namely, Copets of the first guild or class, who pay £500 per annum for their patent. Their number is about forty-five. This regulation is calculated to throw obstacles in the way of employing even British capital in this branch of commerce.

Secondly, it is essentially a barter trade: no money passes between the parties; skins and tea, cloth and

musks or rhubarb, are respectively interchanged; so that this species of traffic is governed by different laws from commerce in general. Supposing the Chinese to be eager for British manufactures, and willing to take off a larger proportion than formerly (which though assumed in the evidence before the Committee, appears irreconcilable with the apathy with which they regard these articles at Canton), the sellers must be prepared to receive a greater portion of Chinese productions, especially tea. Now the quantity of the latter article brought from Kiachta is at present so large, that the Russian home consumption could scarcely be expected to absorb an additional quantity; and to stimulate its distribution throughout the Continent by the Russians, cannot be a politic measure on our part, to say nothing of the prejudice it would cause to the interests of the English East-India Company.

Thirdly, supposing the two former obstacles were removed, or modified, so as to allow of the introduction of British goods to an extent that would offer a stimulus to our manufacturers, the enormous carriage expenses (besides the various imposts attending their transportation to Kiachta, swell the price of the articles to such a degree, that, according to Mr. Rickards, velveteens which sell here at 2s. 10 2s. 2d. per yard, cost at Kiachta from 8s. 6d. to 9s. Exorbitant profits, arising from the monopoly of the trade and its slow returns, do not appear to be considered in this calculation; for in the letter from Russia before adverted to, the expense of carriage on British goods sent to Kiachta is estimated at three times the original cost of the articles. The novelty of some of these goods to the Chinese dealers, may perhaps have attracted purchasers at these extravagant prices; but it is ridiculous to suppose that the Chinese would continue to pay at their former frontier value as a price of purchase before the Lower Committee, &c.

for which they are able to supply the best velvet, manufactured by themselves, to European traders for exportation at Canton. That they can do so is asserted by Mr. Elphinstone, who adds, that very fine velvets are manufactured in the middle provinces of China. Mr. Tate estimates that the same sort of goods which could be delivered at Canton for 2s. 6d. per yard, would cost at Kiachta 8s. 6d. The ulterior charges are probably nearly similar in both cases. Mr. Drummond states that the imposts on goods passing through the interior of China are heavy, and the carriage expenses very considerable.

In the last place, a still more formidable obstacle exists in the natural anxiety of the Russian government to check the importation of such of our manufactures as are likely to interfere with their own. With this view, they encourage the introduction of Polish, Saxon and Prussian cloths in preference to ours, probably until their own arrive at a greater degree of perfection. The imitations of chintz and Bandana handkerchiefs mentioned in the preceding account of British goods exported to China through Kiachta, in the year 1819, it appears, were smuggled (which is probably the reason that no precise estimate of the quantity is given), and Mr. Rickards states that the British manufactures sent to Kiachta are almost all contraband; British woollen and cotton goods being, generally speaking, not allowed to be entered for transit: a privilege which is not, however, denied to Prussian manufactures. The latter are, moreover, subject to less duty on importation. The following was represented to the Lords' Committee as the scale of duties chargeable on cloths imported into Russia:

British woollens of all widths are subject to a duty of 2s. 2d. per pound, or 4s. per yard, and are not permitted to be entered for transit. Prussian and Saxon woollen cloths are allowed to be so entered, and in that case pay

a duty of 2½d. per pound, or about 4½d. per yard. If the latter are intended for Russian consumption, they are chargeable with a duty of 1s. 4d. per pound, or 2s. 6d. per yard, provided they be narrow; but if they are above the width of thirty-six inches, they are subject to the same duty as British woollens of all widths, namely, about 4s. per yard.

It appears, however, by late information from St. Petersburg, that a new Russian tariff has just been published (and is now in operation), prefaced by some observations upon the commerce of the Empire; wherein it is set forth, that the importation of foreign wrought goods has been found to be detrimental to the national manufactures, which still stand in need of protection. Under this ostensible plea, the increased duties are made chiefly to fall upon British manufactured goods. The government professes indeed, to be actuated not by jealousy towards any individual country, but by a general principle, which the non-concurrence of other governments in the liberal system pursued heretofore by Russia in its commercial policy, has forced the latter to adopt. Accordingly, the privileges conceded to Prussia by treaty of 19th December 1818, relative to the importation of certain of its manufactures, and for the transit of Prussian cloth to Asia, are to cease at the end of the year. Meanwhile the quantity is limited: an excess of 600,000 arsheens (466,000 yards) sent to Asia will be subject to duty according to the present tariff.

Such being the impediments offered to British merchants in Russia, it would be idle to hold out encouragement to them to persevere in attempts to insinuate the manufactures of this country into the empire of China, through the Russian frontier; and I have little doubt that, under the circumstances stated, your readers will acquiesce in the opinion, or rather in the opinion of Mr. Tate, of his Committee,

that "such an overland trade can never be of national importance." In 1820, the trade in British manufactures to China through Kiachta had not increased, according to the letter from Russia before quoted; and in the Report from the Select Committee of the Commons, which lays little stress upon this branch of trade, it is observed, that "the difficulty of thus introducing British manufactures into China through Russia is increasing; a circumstance," it is added, "which, coupled with the evidence which the partial success of that circuitous traffic affords of the extent of the provincial market of China, ought to stimulate this country to every measure by which a more ready and direct intercourse with that great empire may be accomplished."*

There is another point I cannot forbear adverting to, and which is by no means to be overlooked in considering a subject of this nature, namely, the administration of justice, and state of government, in the vast extent of country through which the commerce of Kiachta passes before it reaches its destination. The state of affairs in Siberia has long been a reproach to the government of Russia. The abuses existing in almost every department, and the rapacity of the various authorities, from the Governor-General to the Director of Commerce, must have been as unfavourable to the trade and industry, as to the character and improvement, of the inhabitants of that neglected province. The late Governor-General, Pestel, is represented by Capt. Gordon as receiving 50,000 roubles per annum from each of his three Governors: he adds, "we may trace the evil to the Emperor and his ministers, who appoint governors to provinces, but do not pay them; who omit to inquire into the state of the different governments, and debar the subjects from making known their grievances, either by petition to the throne, or by a free press. The voice

of the people is stifled, because the Emperor cannot be troubled." The pay of the Director of Commerce at Kiachta is about 2,000 roubles (his predecessor received but 800), and he lives at an expense of 6 or 8,000, and may make 12 or 20,000 more. "When the Boriata and others apply for passes to take their cattle to the Chinese market, it is usual to delay until they are glad to sell to the first bidder, who afterwards pays the sum required for a *douceur*." The Emperor seems at length to have paid some attention to the government of Siberia; and Capt. Gordon speaks highly of the character and measures of M. de Speranski, the new Governor-General. It appears that he was Secretary of State at the period of Buonaparte's invasion; but "being a man of humble origin, though of the most splendid talents, the nobles took that opportunity of effecting his ruin: he was banished to Siberia; but having been lately (1819) appointed Governor-General of that province, he may be considered as restored to favour." The temporary disgrace of M. de Speranski may be regarded as an event as fortunate to himself as it has been to the province to which he was banished; and Capt. Gordon will be gratified to hear the result of that officer's efforts at reformation. A German newspaper lately contained an account of an Ukase, published at St. Petersburg on 26th January 1822 (O.S.), respecting the abuses and maladministration of Siberia. Upon M. de Speranski's Report, an investigation took place, which ended in the removal, punishment, or censure, of 678 civil officers, among whom is Capt. Gordon's old acquaintance the Governor of Irkutsk, M. Treskin (Turkin, as the German Editor writes his name), who is given over to justice; M. Illeschewsky, Governor of Tomsk, is dismissed, and referred with his defence to the Senate. The late Governor-General of Siberia, Privy Counsellor Pestel, is discharged from the service, "because he had re-

* Third Report, p. 208.

mained twelve years absent from the scene of his official duties, and by his long absence, left ample room for these evil practices." An Imperial Edict appeared at the same time respecting the new division of Siberia.

Upon the whole, although our merchants deserve every commendation for their diligence in catering for information, that will enable the legislators of this country to devise measures for giving greater scope to its external trade; and although the latter deserve every praise for readiness in receiving, and ability in digesting these details, we must in this instance lament the failure of success in their joint efforts; and we moreover discover new reasons to deplore the con-

tinuance of that jealous, hostile feeling, which governs the conduct of the Chinese government in matters of trade. Against this distrustful policy, every art of attack seems to fail. Persuasion has often been tried, assisted by the audible voice of self-interest, which however seems to lose all its efficacy upon the government of the Celestial Empire. Force it is ridiculous to think of; and time seems only to confirm that obstinate adherence to ancient prejudice,

— Quod nec Jovis ira, nec ignis,
Nec potuit ferrum, nec edax abolere vetustas.

I am, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

T.

SHORT ACCOUNT OF TIMOR, ROTTI, SAVU, SOLOR, &c.

(From the *Malayan Miscellanies*, Vol. I.)

TIMOR.

THE Island of Timor, situated between the 8th and 11th degrees of south latitude, and the 123d and 127th of east longitude, is throughout a hilly country. Many of the hills are of a considerable height, and conical, but it is not known that any volcanos exist. The whole island is subject to frequent earthquakes, several generally occurring yearly, but more particularly in the months of November and December, at the change of the monsoon; and if the rains are late, they are the more severe. The Church and Government-house of Coupang were thrown down by one in 1794, since which they have not been rebuilt.

The vallies are generally very narrow, with steep sides, but in a few instances open into plains of considerable extent: one of the largest is at the bottom of Coupang Bay, and is certainly not less than ten miles square.

The rivers are all small, and so steep that there are not any of them navigable beyond the influence of the tide, which is seldom above four hundred yards, and the flattest not two miles. The rise of tide at full and change is about nine feet.

There are several anchorages along the N.W. Coast during the S.E. Monsoon, *Asiatic Journ.*—No. 78.

but Delli and Coupang alone deserve the name of harbours. Delli harbour, situated on the N.E. part of the coast, is open to all winds from W.N.W. to E.N.E.; but is perfectly defended from the sea by a reef of rocks (dry in some parts at low water), which extend across it, leaving only two narrow passages through them, one from the N.W., and a smaller one from the N.E. The first alone is capable of admitting large ships. A pilot establishment is kept up, and all vessels entering must pay pilotage.

Coupang harbour is on the S.W. part of the Coast: it is a large bay, about twelve miles wide at the mouth, and upwards of twenty deep; it is formed by the Island of Semao to the S.W., and a point of Timor to the north.

Fort Concordia is situated on the south side of the bay, near the Straits of Semao. At the distance of from one to three quarters of a mile off shore (the flagstaff of the fort bearing from S. to S.W.), is found excellent anchorage in the easterly monsoon, in from ten to twelve fathoms of water; clear, muddy bottom. But as the bay is entirely open to the N.W., ships cannot lay there at that season, but are perfectly sheltered either on the north side of the bay, under a small island, called

Pulo Tekops, or in the Straits of Semaou. The water shoals very gradually into the bottom of the bay, and the mud is so soft, that a ship going on shore there in a gale of wind would not receive any damage.

The Dutch and Portuguese between them claim the entire sovereignty of the island; Fort Concordia being the seat of government of the former, and Delli of the latter. The power of each at the present day is decreased so much, that their authority is only acknowledged by such of the Chiefs as need their assistance against their more powerful neighbours; whilst the others are either in open rebellion against their respective governments, or in peaceful, but avowed, independence.

The nominal boundary of the two governments cannot be formed by a line drawn in any direction, as some of the petty states near Delli are under the Dutch, whilst others near Coupang are under the Portuguese. It is however considered that the whole of the country to the East of Delli belongs to the Portuguese, and the whole of the South Coast, which has at present entirely thrown off its allegiance, properly belongs to the Dutch. Along the N. W. coast, the two governments are completely mixed.

Gold is found in several of the rivers of Timor, both in lumps and dust; some of the lumps are large, weighing fully two ounces. Two of the most productive rivers are situated within the Dutch Government; they take their rise near the centre of the island, in the Emperor of Amacoona's country, and taking opposite

of native copper, imbedded in hard white shining stone, and when dissolved in aqua-fortis, do not leave any residue.

Those are the only metals known to exist, but from the appearance of the country, it is not improbable that iron may also be found: that it presents the finest and most interesting field for mineralogical inquiries of any island of equal extent in this sea, appears to be the case from every account that can be heard of it. Specimens of the gold and copper obtained from the rivers or mines are in my possession, and shall be forwarded by the first safe opportunity.

The natives are generally of a very dark colour, with frizzled bushy hair, but less inclining to the Papuans than the natives of Ende. They are below the middle size, and rather slight in their figures: in countenance they more nearly resemble the South Sea Islanders than any of the Malay tribes.

The dress of the men of the rank of peasant, and of the women of the same class, is a cloth only, without any *Baju*. The Rajas generally wear *Bajus* of silk, or chintz, with five or six handkerchiefs, of different colours, wrapped loosely round their heads. Their ornaments chiefly consist of arm-rings of gold, silver, or ivory, with feathers in their heads, generally made from the tail-feathers of the cock. The two latter may be worn by all descriptions of people, but the gold and silver ones only by the nobility, unless by the express permission of the sovereign, as a reward for some heroic exploit, such as procuring the head of an enemy in battle.

ropean Government of Coupang, the same system of native laws is in use as at Macassar; and the Court is formed by the native Princes, who are under the authority of Government. Their sessions are superintended by the Resident, who has properly a negative voice only in all their decisions, although at present, from a very unfair influence they appear to have obtained over the Rajas, they may be said, in all cases, to dictate the decision.

The religion of the Island is pagan. Most of the Princes, however, profess Christianity, but are at the same time entirely guided by their pagan priests and customs. There does not appear to be a single convert to Islamism on the island. Their deities are represented by particular stones or trees, and although the same stones or trees are generally worshipped by successive generations, instances are said to occur of their exchanging them. They style them *Nieto*, or *Evil Spirits*, considering the sun and moon as the good spirits, the latter as the superior. They conceive it to be impossible that their good spirits should occasion them any harm, and therefore deem it unnecessary to pray to them, but they pray to the *Nieto*, to avoid the evils they are otherwise liable to suffer.

Sacrifices are common, generally of buffaloes, hogs, sheep, or fowls, and sometimes of a human being. An annual sacrifice of a virgin was made to the sharks and alligators, close to the town of Coupang; until the interference of the Dutch Government put a stop to it, about thirty years ago. On the interment of a sovereign prince, a male slave is, to the present day, buried alive with him, to be ready to wait on him in the world to come: this took place immediately in the neighbourhood of Coupang, but has also been put a stop to; it still generally exists throughout the interior.

They place great dependance on auguries, particularly from the entrails of animals, and indeed never embark in any undertaking without first obtaining a happy omen. On occasions which concern the State, a buffalo is generally slain, but on private account, commonly a chicken. The liver is the part chiefly attended to.

The domestic animals are horses, buffaloes, sheep, goats, hogs, dogs and cats; the wild are buffaloes, deer, hogs, a species of large wild cat, and one kind of

monkey, which are all eaten by the natives except monkeys and cats. Fowls, ducks, and geese, are scarce, but may be procured both tame and wild.

The cultivation consists of rice, maize, millet, *kachang*, yams, sweet potatoes and cotton. Rice is not commonly eaten by any class; the very hilly nature of the country appears unfavourable to its growth. Maize therefore is their principal article of food, but except in uncommonly plentiful years, they are always obliged to depend for subsistence during one part of the year on the sugar of the Lontar palm: in some parts of the island a species of the sago palm is found, and used as an article of food. A small quantity of potatoes is grown in Amarassie, about thirty miles from Coupang, but they are not cultivated in any other part. The use of the plough is unknown on Timor: a wooden hoe, and sharp pointed stick, are the only implements used in the hill-cultivation, and in the preparation of their *sawa* they turn a large drove of buffaloes in on it, and continue to drive them backwards and forwards until it is worked into a perfect pulp: this operation is repeated three times with an interval of eight days between each, to allow the vegetable matter time to rot. The paddy is then sown as on Java. In collecting the crop, they never cut the straw, but draw the corn from the stock into a basket, by which a great quantity is certainly lost. This method, however, appears to answer very well; as the average annual crop from the plain of Bow Bow is upwards of seventy fold. Irrigation appears to be well understood, but is not carried to any great length, which, it is to be supposed, is owing to the thinness of the population. Cocoa-nut and Areca palms are very scarce; but the Lontar is abundant throughout the island. Small quantities of sugar-cane are raised, but never for the purpose of making sugar. Fish can scarcely be considered as an article of subsistence, as there are scarcely any of the natives who will venture into a canoe; and almost the only method they have of taking them is by building successive walls of stone, one without the other in the influence of the tide, where the coast is flat enough to admit of it, so as to prevent the return of the fish with the tide as it falls.

The arms at present in use are prin-

capillary muskets, a kind of very long *Klewang*, and spears of iron or bamboo. Bows and arrows are used only by a very small proportion of the people in the interior. The loss of a head in battle is thought so much of, that in the event of a man's being so severely wounded as to be incapable of quitting the field, if the enemy at the same time press his friends so hard as to prevent them from assisting him, they immediately take off his head, that the enemy may not get possession of it. Obtaining the head of an enemy in battle is considered the most heroic exploit possible. This custom appears to bear a very strong resemblance to the North American one of scalping, as they constantly scalp their wounded friends, to prevent the enemy from doing so.

As the feudal system exists throughout, every man capable of bearing arms may be considered a soldier, being obliged at all times to attend the call of his feudal lord. But from the best accounts that are procurable, the rebel Prince Amanoobang seems to be the only one who has reduced any part of his subjects to a state of discipline: he has about two thousand men who have been trained to fight on horseback, nearly resembling the Pindaries of India, and who are consequently more troublesome than any other species of troops to be heard of in these islands; often entering and plundering a district before it is known they are in the neighbourhood, and quitting it again with their plunder before any force can be collected to attack them. Their arms are muskets and *Klewangs*. In consequence of a repetition of these attacks on the plain of Bow-Bow, Mr. Hazaart, acting Resident of Timor, collected a force of about seven hundred of the natives of Timor, Rotti, and Savu, and with twenty Amboinese soldiers and some Burghers, made an attack on the country of Amanoobang. After four days' march, he arrived at the enemy's batteries, and succeeded in carrying two of the smaller ones, but was at length obliged to retire from before the principal one, with the loss of twenty-three natives and one Amboinese killed, and a great number of the natives wounded. The Rajah had the prudence to retire from the fort at the beginning of the attack, with about fifty horsemen, leaving one of his principal men to defend it.

which he did most effectually. The hills of that part of the country are full of caverns, which have been taken possession of by Amanoobang, and converted into places of great strength, to which the women, children, and property, are sent, on any rumour of an attack being made on him, a very few men being sufficient to defend them against a large force.

It is impossible to form any idea of the population. The inhabitants are said to be numerous in the interior and along the south coast, but very few villages are to be seen along the north coast, and those consist only of a few huts; it appears, however, the more general custom of the island not to form themselves into large communities, but to have one, two, or three houses by themselves.

The trade is considerable, particularly at Delli, where regulations to prevent the export of produce from the different small ports under its authority, are much stricter and better attended to than at Coupang.

The imports are coarse blue and white cloth, large pattern chintzes, and handkerchiefs with much red in them, with a small quantity of fine chintzes. China silks, coarse and of gaudy patterns, China ware, coarse and green *Payanga*, muskets, and gunpowder; iron, coarse British cutlery, Macassar *Parangs*, lead, &c.

The exports are principally wax, sandal-wood, earth oil, and cattle, the last chiefly to the Isle of France and Amboina. The wax and sandal-wood, in the Coupang market, are generally brought by the natives of Coupang from the south coast, in the months of December and January. The inhabitants of that part of the country are perfectly uncivilized, and do not acknowledge the authority of any European Government. The method of trading with them is very singular, as they very seldom exchange words.

When the prows arrive off the coast, they land the articles they have for barter in small quantities at a time on the beach; when the natives immediately come down with the produce they have for sale, and place it opposite the goods from the prows, pointing to the articles, or description of articles, they wish to obtain in exchange for it. The trader then makes an offer, generally very small, at first, which he increases by degrees, if not accepted, which the native notifies by a shake of the head;

should the trader hesitate a moment about adding more to his offer, if it is considered sufficient by the native, he snatches it up and darts off with it into the jungle, leaving his own goods; or should he consider it too little, he seizes his own property and flies off with it with equal haste, never returning a second time to the same person. It is not easy to calculate the value of the entire annual trade of the island, but the fair annual trade of Coupang alone (which is not supposed to exceed one-fourth of the trade of the whole island) has, for the last five years, exceeded twelve hundred thousand Spanish dollars, by a reference made to the farmers' books for that purpose.

ROTTI.

Rotti is the largest of the islands under the Residency of Coupang, and is situated at the S.W. end of Timor. It is about thirty-eight miles broad and sixty long. It is at present divided into eighteen districts, under the government of so many Rajahs, who, when united, can bring into the field upwards of ten thousand armed men, and who are consequently of very great assistance to the European Government at Coupang, in keeping the rebellious Chief of Timor in check, to whom they appear to have borne a most rooted antipathy from time immemorial. Seventeen of the Rajahs, with about four hundred men, accompanied Mr. Hazaart in his late attack on the rebel Amanoobang, and behaved very well.

The island is a succession of low hills and narrow vallies; the soil is extremely stoney, but productive withal; the rivers are few and very small, and the supply of water generally scanty. The inhabitants are below the middle stature, and considerably darker than the people of Celebes, but are remarkable for having long lank hair, whilst nearly the whole of the inhabitants of the surrounding islands have frizzled hair. Their features are much more prominent, and they bear a stronger resemblance to the natives of India than to those of the Eastern Islands. The women are much fairer than the men, and have many of them very pleasing countenances. They are esteemed a mild-tempered people, and are certainly not a jealous one.

The language, though many words are the same as in the Timorese, has such a

material difference, that at the present day the natives of the two islands do not understand each other.

The cultivation consists of a small quantity of rice, with Indian corn, millet, sweet potatoes, and *Kachang*, equal to the consumption of the inhabitants in plentiful seasons; but in dry seasons, as on Timor, they are obliged to depend on the sugar of the *Lontar*. Cotton is grown in small quantities, but the greater part used on the island is imported from Bontan.

Money is never used on the island, all purchases being made by the exchange of articles; nor do they appear to set any value on the precious metals but as ornaments, and those are only used by people of rank.

Their trade is almost entirely confined to the exchange of palm-sugar, with the Bontan prows for cotton, of horses and buffaloes, with the whalers and other ships for muskets and ammunition, and of their beeswax with the inhabitants of Coupang, for such small articles of European, India, or China manufacture as they may require, to the annual amount of about four thousand Spanish dollars.

The teak-tree is not known, but there are several kinds of wood much esteemed by the inhabitants of Coupang for prows, building; they have also very fine ebony, and a kind of coarse mahogany, which makes handsome furniture.

Some of their Rajahs profess Christianity, but the religion of the island is nearly the same as on Timor. Their marriages are merely civil contracts, but a man cannot divorce or separate himself from his wife without her consent, except in cases of adultery: a plurality of wives is allowed, but seldom occurs except amongst the higher classes.

They inter their dead under their houses (which, as on Celebes, are always raised several feet from the ground, whilst those of Timor are always built on the ground), and the third day after death invariably sacrifice some animal to the manes of their departed friend. These sacrifices are often afterwards repeated by those who can afford it, but custom only absolutely requires the first sacrifice. Their religion, customs, and belief in auguries, are in other respects the same as on Timor.

The slave-trade was formerly carried to a great length on this island; several hun-

dred slaves having been exported to Batavia, Amboina, and other Dutch Settlements in the course of one year.

The different Chiefs have repeatedly resisted the European authority, and have at times given the Dutch a good deal of trouble. These wars have generally been terminated by making slaves of a number of the innocent and unfortunate subjects of those Chiefs, and it may be fairly presumed, that the old class of Dutch Residents have often been the instigators of those wars for the express purpose of obtaining slaves.

Their domestic and wild animals are the same as on Timor; but their horses are considered as very superior to those of the latter.

The dress of the peasantry, male and female, is merely a cloth, which is wrapped round them close under the arms, and descends to the knees. The young women do not suffer their hair to grow long until they are married. The men wear a kind of cap on their head made from the crab leaf.

SAVU.

Savu is a small island lying about sixty miles due west of the north part of Rotti, and is also under Coupang. It is hilly throughout, and very stony, and the supply of water very scanty.

It is at present governed by four Chiefs, whose united forces amount to about five thousand men; the whole population is estimated at about five thousand souls.

The natives bear a strong resemblance to the Timorese in their appearance, but are of a much more violent and quarrelsome disposition. They differ in their dress from all their neighbours, the women never covering their bosoms, and the men only wearing a narrow slip of cloth between their legs, suspended before and behind from a string fastened round their waist.

The religion and customs are, in other respects, said to be the same as on Timor.

Cultivation is less attended to than in the neighbouring islands, and unless the season is favourable their crops generally fail, when, as on Timor, they derive a plentiful subsistence from the sugar of their *Lontars*. They raise small quantities of maize, millet, *Kachang*, and sweet potatoes, and a sufficiency of cotton for their own consumption.

Military, as from Rotti, is the only advantage derived by Government from this island. The domestic animals are the same as on Timor, and are very abundant; the wild animals are hogs and deer, but they are not numerous.

SOLOR, &c.

The Island of Solor is divided from Sebrao by a small strait, and is situated between the southern boundary of the Dutch Government and the Government of Larantuka.

The inhabitants are divided into two classes or tribes, the mountaineers or original inhabitants, who are at the present day perfectly savage, and the inhabitants of the coast, who appear to be of the Badju, or Orang Laut tribe, who acknowledge the authority of Coupang, and furnish one hundred men (who are relieved annually) for the service of Government at Coupang, and are obliged to provide prows to transport the natives of Rotti and Savu to Timor, when their assistance is required. They have very little intercourse with the mountaineers, but occasionally obtain their wax (with which the island abounds), and some few of the necessities of life, in exchange for fish and oil with which they carry on a considerable trade with Coupang. Macassar and Sumbawa prows also frequent their ports. The articles in demand are the same as on Timor, but their only articles of export are wax and fish-oil.

The coast people are such expert fishermen that they constantly take the species of whale called *black-fish*, which are often twenty feet long, and which afford oil inferior only to the spermæti, having the same substance in the head as the spermæti whale. They do not boil the blubber, but expose it to the sun in an inclined situation, with a ditch at bottom, into which the oil drains.

Their religion is Mahometan, but many of those on the north coast have been converted to Christianity by the Portuguese, who have at the present time some small degree of influence on that part of the island.

The neighbouring islands of *Sebrao*, *Pantar*, or *Alao*, *Ombay*, and *Wetter*, are inhabited by the same class of people as the mountaineers of Solor, nor is it safe for a boat to land on any of them unless

well-armed, as they are all cannibals: at times, however, they are willing to barter their wax with the prows that frequent their ports, and even supply the whalers with stock; but the utmost caution is required in trading with them, as they are constantly on the watch to surprise the unwary, and a year seldom passes in which several prows are not cut off in their ports.

The natives are said to bear a strong resemblance to the people of Timor, having the same kind of frizzled hair, and very dark colour. Of their religion, manners, and customs, very little information can be procured.

At the islands of Rotti, Savu and Solor there are interpreters stationed from Coupang, for the purpose of seeing the orders of the Resident carried into effect, and to whom generally the most implicit obedience is paid by the native Chiefs.

Ende, the principal port on the Island of *Floris*, or *Ende*, was formerly under the authority of Coupang, but within the last ten years the place has been taken possession of by a colony of Buggese, who have not only declined acknowledging the European authority, but have refused to trade with Coupang. This port is situated near the centre of the south side of the island; has an uncommonly fine harbour, capable of holding any number of ships, and is the only safe port on the south side of any of these islands, from Java head to Ombay. The exports were formerly very considerable, consisting of slaves, gold-dust, bees'-wax, cocoa-nut-oil, sandal-wood, and birds'-nests.

Of the whole of this island, the eastern part only, in the neighbourhood of Laran-tuka, is in the possession of any European Power. The natives of that part have been nearly all converted to Christianity by the Portuguese, under whose authority they still remain; and large quantities of bees'-wax and sandal-wood are annually sent from thence to Delli. The Portuguese have a church at Laran-tuka.

The western end of the island, which is the part generally known as Mangray by the natives, was until about twelve months ago under the authority of Bima, being in fact a colony of Bimanese, and the place to which delinquents of rank were generally exiled; some of whom have raised a rebellion, and driven out the Chiefs, who were placed over them by the Sultan of

Bima, and have taken the authority into their own hands. All the prows from Bima that have gone to Mangray, since the revolution, have been cut off, but their ports are still open to Macassar and Bug-gese prows.

The Island of Floris, or Ende, appears from the sea to be very hilly in all parts, and on the south coast there are several conical volcanic mountains of great height. An explosion of one of them took place about ten years ago, the ashes from which covered the whole of Sumbawa: in extent it is inferior only to Timor of the whole group of islands to the eastward of Java.

The natives live chiefly in the interior except at the east end, whilst the sea-coast and ports are occupied to the westward by colonies from Sumbawa and Celebes. Very little is known of the manners and customs of the natives: in their appearance they approach more nearly to the Papuans than the natives of Timor, both in form of countenance and hair.

There is a great number of petty states (many of them not consisting of more than one village), who are constantly at war for the purpose of making slaves, for whom they always find a ready sale on the coast; they are much esteemed as slaves, and become very good artificers; they are also uncommonly faithful to their masters, and quietly behaved. Great numbers of them were imported annually at Macassar before the prohibition of the slave trade; numbers are however still introduced on those parts of Celebes not under the authority of the European Government.

Sandal-Wood Island (the native name for which is *Sumba*) was formerly under the authority of the Dutch, but about twenty years ago they threw off their allegiance, in consequence of the Dutch cutting sandal-wood there: as they have a belief that for every tree of it which is cut down, some one of the natives is deprived of life, the tree is held sacred. Since that time there seems to have been little communication, and that only by the way of Ende. The natives are the same in appearance as those of Ende, but are said to be extremely savage, daring, and treacherous; in consequence of which the vessels trading with them must be well-armed, as they often attempt, and sometimes succeed in cutting them off; trade is however carried to a

considerable extent with them by the Bugese at Ende, and considerable quantities of birds'-nests and bees'-wax are obtained from thence annually.

The island is rather low in its appearance from the sea, not being much higher than Madura, like which there does not appear to be a single high hill on it.

This island and Floris appear to be the westernmost islands on which the natives have frizzled hair, as the natives of Sumbawa and the islands to the westward of it have invariably straight hair. The form of countenance is also entirely different, and the manners and customs of the different natives much less savage and ferocious.

COASTING TRADE OF WESTERN INDIA.

(Continued from page 252.)

We now come to Kutch, the trade of which, since the putting down of the pirates of Bate and Dwarka, has considerably increased. The principal sea-port is Mandavi,* from which place the greatest part of the cotton is collected for exportation; about 80,000 docrasor 50,000 candies is said to be the quantity usually exported; about 4,000 of this goes to Scind, 3,000 to Muscat, and about 5,000 to all other parts of Arabia and Africa, the remainder finds its way to Bombay, and from thence to China, with the exception of a few bales, about 500, which find a sale on the Malabar Coast.

Kutch is also a country of ghee and oil, if not of milk and honey; and, if the art of governing had been understood, might have been as fine as any under the sun. The men are stout and athletic, and many of them are good sailors; the merchants are clever, and well versed in every thing relating to commerce, and many of them rich. In no nation is the *amor patriæ* more strongly impressed; a labourer who emigrates, goes back in a year or two with his earnings, and if possible, remains in his native country. The major part of the inhabitants are Hindoos, though the government has been Mahomedan until the Company took it into their own hands a year or two ago.

Kutch has suffered much from pestilence and famine, and lately from earthquakes: the consequence has been an increased emigration; not only merchants, but labourers of all descriptions, now resort to Bombay. Tentmakers and tailors of all sorts are found among them, with traders in ghee, oil, and grain, and even husbandmen with their families. Many of the small boats that ply about the harbour, have been managed by a low tribe of Kutch Hindoos, for a great many years.

* *Quere.*—Is not this a word of Portuguese derivation?

The native vessel of Kutch is evidently the dingee, though we find occasional deviation from it in the more southern Batella, and Arab bugalow and dow.

As yet we have been speaking of the Hindoo population of Kutch; the Mahomedans being not so numerous, are seldom found in any number out of their own country.

We mentioned in a former paper that the Kutch navigators were most esteemed: and this we find corroborated in a great degree, from very recent observation, and conversation with some of the best informed amongst them.

The navigators, both Mahomedans and Hindoos, use the solar year in all their nautical calculations, commencing at the Now Roze of the autumnal equinox,* and reckoning by days.

Both the backstaff and forestaff† are in general use among them: many of them are made at Kutch and Surat, but the one in question was of European make, and had the name of Martin James, 10th April 1747, on it.

Many of the Mooolims, or navigators, are intelligent, and have a smattering of geography out of the line of their own observation. Thus Jewa, an old man of this description, the owner of the backstaff before alluded to, could talk familiarly of Roum (Greece or Turkey), and of Mun Tulou and Mun Sarwan, the Caspian and Black Sea."—*Bombay Gazette.*

* Thus they say, we sailed from Mocha on the 350th day. After the 220th day, you must not expect to make a direct passage to Muscat or Mocha.

† See a description of both these instruments in Hutton's Mathematical Dictionary. The latter is stated to have been invented by a Captain Davis, in or about the year 1599. A description of them is also inserted in the Mariner's Calendar for 1799, printed by Mount and Page, Tower Hill, by which it would appear that the use of Hadley's quadrant was by no means general at that time.

OPIMUM,—THE HONG,—AND HOWQUA'S BUTTON.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR :—May an humble individual, without offence to you, presume to indulge in a laugh at the expense of that precious piece of mock pomp and pseudo-gravity, published in your last number, under the title of an official document from the Viceroy of Canton to the Emperor Taou-Khwang, concerning the alleged mismanagement of Howqua, regarding the importation of opium; and to offer something by way of condolence to poor Howqua, who, it appears, for offences not his own, has been doomed to lose his *knob*.

But, Mr. Editor, before I venture to break a jest upon matters which concern the Celestial Empire, I could wish to be thoroughly persuaded that I may do so with security. Fond as I am of fun, it would greatly moderate my eagerness for it, if I imagined that, by indulging it, I might be hurried away (mercy on us!) some thousand *lee*, and impaled, or strangled, or bamboozed to death. Nor would it be agreeable to me to become acquainted with those elegant instruments of torture, called Beauty's Bar, the Parrot's Beam, and the Refining Furnace.*

You doubtless are aware that, when old John Dennis, distinguished *κατ' ἐξοχὴν* by the title of *the Critic*, heard of negotiations being on foot for the treaty afterwards signed at Utrecht, he waited upon the renowned Duke of Marlborough, to entreat that by his interference an article might be inserted in the treaty, stipulating that he (the said John Dennis) should not be

delivered up to the French: alleging that he had so provoked and irritated them by his writings, he was convinced they would spare no pains to get him into their power. The Duke is reported to have replied, that he regretted his inability to comply with the wishes of Mr. Dennis; adding, however, he had not taken the precaution to insert such provision with regard to himself, and he could not help thinking he had done the French almost as much mischief as Mr. Dennis. I mention this anecdote, Mr. Editor, to shew that I am not the first writer who has entertained such apprehensions; which indeed, in my case, are, I am convinced, much better founded than those entertained by old John.

Suppose that, in the course of my remarks, I drop an irreverent reflection upon the Ta-whang-tee, or mighty Emperor of the Chinese, sneer at the Viceroy, or call the Hoppo a crafty knave, will you give me a pledge that your assistance shall not be afforded to dispel the cloud which wraps the person of your correspondent? Have you firmness enough to adhere to this resolution, should "trade be stopped" at Canton upon the arrival of your Journal there, till the writer be given up; or should Keih, the magistrate of the Nan-hai district, and Wang, the magistrate of the Pan-que district, be instructed to "throw back" our next China fleet; or should the Government of the "Celestial Empire" recall the boon granted in the plenitude of its clemency, which "allows a trade in tea to keep alive foreign nations?"

I fear, Mr. Editor, this would be requiring too much of you; of what value is the life of an individual, compared with the security of a trade of such vital importance to the community! Yet I cannot prevail upon myself to be silent.

* These ingenious contrivances are as follow: In the first (said to have been invented by a Judge's wife), the breast, small of the back, and legs bent up, are fastened to three cross bars, which causes the person to kneel in great torment. In the second, the culprit is raised from the ground by strings round the fingers and thumbs, suspended from a supple transverse beam. The Refining Furnace is the application of fire to the body of the tormented.

Is there one of your readers so little acquainted with the state of affairs in China, as to suppose these edicts are really meant to annihilate the opium trade; or that they evince more than a desire to subject the miserable instruments of this traffic to a *sweating process*, for the benefit of the promulgators? Perhaps it is intended hereafter to have a cut at the property of Howqua, who (as it is almost avowed) is singled out solely because he is the wealthiest of the Hong merchants; and probably less knavish and more disinterested than the others in his transactions with foreigners? The enormous price of opium in China necessarily restricts its use to the higher orders; by them, not the inferior classes, is this "sweet oblivious antidote" consumed: and could a gag have been dexterously inserted between the *chops* of the Viceroy, whilst he was employed upon the *chops* in question, and the long nail of a brother Mandarin introduced, the proscribed commodity might have been discovered there as well as on board the Ket, the Pekinshe, and the Kappelan.

Foreigners, by the means of a vile excrementitious substance, derive from this empire the most solid profits and advantages; but that our countrymen should blindly pursue this destructive and ensnaring vice, even till death is the consequence, without being undeceived, is indeed a fact odious and deplorable in the highest degree." This, Sir, is the sensible, judicious, and impressive language of a Viceroy of Canton, in a proclamation against the use of opium, who nevertheless, according to the statement of a credible traveller, very composedly took his daily dose of this intoxicating drug.

Perhaps these fulminations against opium-chewing are symptomatic of a fall in the price of the article: opium may be *looking down*, and it may be politic to terrify the lower orders in China from *looking up* to an enjoyment reserved for their betters. The

difficulties thrown in the way of the clandestine introduction of the drug, are probably with a view not to exclude, but to enhance it. The high price of opium operates in the same way as the taxes levied in this country upon what are called *luxuries*. The high duty on cards and dice, for instance, confines that species of gambling to the rich; so that, as our beggarly gamblers are obliged to squander their money in *Dutch-pins* and *bumble-puppy*, the vulgar sots in China are forced to fuddle themselves with tobacco and sam-choo.

But the Viceroy complains bitterly of the Hong Merchants in this affair: he says, "When I and the Hoppo have descended to the gate to promulgate edicts to the chiefs of the several nations, the edicts have been delivered to the Hong Merchants, to write them out in foreign characters, and make them known." Well!—"But they receive the document, transmit it, and so ends the business!" And what else is required of them? He tells further of their not "throwing back" the order, "issuing preadmonitions," "proclaiming severe threatenings," and "causing fear to be felt." Of these omissions (especially the latter) the merchants may possibly be guilty; but the head and front of their offending seems, from the foregoing passage, to be, that they did not "throw back" the edicts received from the Viceroy, but transmitted them to the "chiefs of the several nations," agreeably to their duty. Surely Mr. Tsongtock must have taken an over dose of his nepenthe; or in his last performance of the ko-tou ceremony, may have knocked his skull against the ground with such fervour as to derange some of the sutures.

Can any thing be more perfectly ridiculous than the silly charge of ingratitude brought by the Viceroy against foreign merchants, because they repay the kindness of the "celestial principle," which permits a trade in

tea "to keep them alive," by bringing opium to China? These merchants croud the port of Canton, under the Viceroy's nose, and bear away ship-loads of a weed, which costs the Chinese little toil or expense in rearing, paying for it chiefly in hard cash; and because some irregularities are unavoidably committed, which he probably connives at, they are reproached as if they were a parcel of paupers, who, after receiving alms, were guilty of robbery or arson towards their benefactors!

Poor Howqua! What sympathies his fate awakens! Methinks I see him reclined in speechless grief, mourning over his departed button. Beside him stands unheeded a vessel filled with extract from the pure Se-ou-chong, which wastes its heat and its flavour on the desert air of the apartment. Ejaculations not loud, but deep, now against the Tsongtock, now against the Hung-maus, (or *Red-polls*, as the English are called) occasionally pass his lips. His future fate even employs his agonized thoughts: perhaps the mandate is now travelling from Pekin; and his choice is puzzled to decide upon the mode of his death.*

One circumstance has somewhat surprised me in this affair: it does not appear that any of the parties have been mulcted or amerced. The fine may, however, be hereafter exacted in the shape of a consideration for restoring the button. Whatever ornament a button may furnish to the cap, Howqua could not have lost one from any other part of his dress that would put him to less personal inconvenience.

* In China, as well as Japan, when the Court pronounces sentence of death against persons of rank, the mode of death is left to the choice of the culprit. In the latter country, ripping up the bowels is the most fashionable mode. In China, the taste varies greatly. Some years back, a Viceroy of Canton, acting as his own executioner, took a fancy to swallow his stone snuff-bottle, which stuck in the oesophagus, and he died in excruciating agonies.

Reading these edicts a few days ago to a friend of mine, their peculiarities afforded us a good deal of amusement. This gentleman has a *knack* (as the phrase is), whether felicitous or otherwise I shall not determine, of clothing almost every incident he meets with in verse. The facetious Mr. Miller relates of a person, whose body was remarkably distorted, that having swallowed by accident a *rusty nail*, he voided it in the shape of a *cork-screw*. Now my said friend seems to have just such a twist in his mind, whereby the most refractory subject is speedily bent into rhyme. In a few minutes he produced the following Sonnet, in which the contempt for tea, and the affectation of a Byronian style of versification, are equally characteristic of my eccentric friend:

SONNET ON THE LOSS OF HOWQUA'S BUTTON.

Shame on thee, *John Tuck*,* and thy
odious *chop*!
Why huff and vapour thus at poor
Howqua?
Is it to gratify thy comrade *Ta*,
(O name unmerited!) alias the *Hop*-
Po, ever on the watch for cause to pop
Upon the hapless Hong, and make
them pay?
What, though the poppy-juice we sell
you—pray,
What do we get from you but filthy slop!
Is't just for sins like his, thou long-
claw'd glutton,
To snub the man, and rob him of his
button?
But courage, *How*! he emptied not
thy *fob*:
Thy *take* † he spared, although he took
thy *knob*.
Then bear misfortune like a valiant
quan,§
And for the *knob* care not a *button*, man.

I am, Sir, &c. &c.

HUM-FUM.

* Tsong-ton or Tsong-tock, signifying Viceroy, is corrupted by our sailors into John Tuck.

† *Ta*, in Chinese, signifies great.

‡ *Tale*, money.

§ *Quan*, what we call Mandarin.

ON THE HINDOOS.

AMONG many axioms which, without sufficient inquiry, have been received as established truths, not the least remarkable is, "that the Hindoos do not admit of proselytes;" but if this were true, we would beg leave to ask, what is become of the descendants of the Boodhists, who formerly prevailed over great part of India, and of whom scarcely a trace is now to be found in Hindoostan?

We also often read in their history of the heterodox sect of *Jains* being admitted into the pale of orthodoxy, while the changes between the sects of *Vishnou* and *Siva* have been so frequent, as scarcely to attract notice. It is impossible to peruse the account of any of the exterior provinces, without meeting with circumstances which give reason to suppose that a portion of the inhabitants were emigrants from other countries; and when it is well known that Europe, even to the shores of the Atlantic Ocean, is indebted to Tartary for part of its population, why may we not suppose that some of the tribes of that "cradle of mankind" have found their way into Hindoostan? In the 31st page of the *History of the South of India*, we are informed that "innumerable traces exist of vast and successive emigrations of the race of herdsmen and warriors, who carried devastation among the agricultural tribes of the south, and in process of time, were incorporated with their opponents, or assumed more settled habits of life."

In Hamilton's *Description of Hindoostan*, under the head of *Gujerat*, it is stated, "In so vast a province, never completely subdued by any invader, a great diversity of population may be expected, and accordingly *Gujerat* exhibits a wonderful strange variety of sects, castes, and customs." Again: "Although this tract is more particularly designated as the country of the Juts or Jhuts, yet the name

has a more comprehensive extent, for the provinces on the east of the Indus, subject to Cabul, are peopled by a class of Hindikees called Juts."—"From the manners, appearance, and customs of this tribe, there is reason to believe that the Juts, wherever placed, were all originally Hindoos, and converted to the Mahommed faith after the Arabian invasion; and the immense space through which they are now scattered, renders a more particular investigation of their origin and history desirable."*

In the following extracts from the *Statistical Description of Nepal*, by Dr. Buchannan Hamilton, it will be found that the system of proselytism has existed in that country for several centuries.—Page 9. "The numerous vallies among the prodigious mountains of which Nepal in its extended sense consists, are inhabited by various tribes, that differ very much in language, and somewhat in customs; all that have any pretensions to be considered as aboriginal, like their neighbours of Bhotan to the east, are by their features clearly marked as belonging to the Tartar or Chinese race of men, and have no sort of resemblance to the Hindoos."

Page 11. "According to the traditions most commonly current in Nepal, the Hindoos of the mountains (*Parbatiya*) left their own country in consequence of an invasion by the Mohammedan King of Delhi, who wished to marry a daughter of the Raja of Chitore, celebrated for her beauty: a refusal brought on the destruction of her father and his capital city, and, to avoid a hateful yoke, many of the people fled to the hills."†

* In a future number we will endeavour to give a history of these people.

† Sultan Ala Addeen Khulije ruled at Delhi from A.D. 1295 to 1316. He took the fortress of Chitore, and was a great tyrant.—See *Dow's History of Hindoostan*.

Page 14. "When the colony from Chitore, mentioned above, arrived at the mountains, east from the (river) Kali, in the beginning of the fourteenth century of the Christian era, they found the whole occupied by impure or infidel tribes, nor for some time did any of the sacred order, nor any descendants of the colony, extend beyond the limits of their conquests. Gradually, however, the descendants of the colony, and especially the members of the sacred order, who indulged very much in promiscuous amours, spread wide over the mountainous regions, and multiplied exceedingly, introducing every where as much as possible the modern doctrines of purity and law, modified however a good deal, to accommodate it to the license which the mountaineers exercised in the intercourse of the sexes, and in eating. In this *conversion*, the Brahmans have had *great success*, and most of the chiefs of the highland tribes have adopted the rules of purity, and are called Rajpoots, while various fables and genealogies have been contrived to gratify their vanity, by connecting their history with Hindoo legend."

Page 18. "It would also appear that, when the princes of the mountaineers were persuaded to follow the doctrines of the Brahmans, many of their subjects or clans were induced to follow the example of their chiefs and thus have established tribes called 'Thapas,' &c., who wear the thread, and live pure like the Kshatris."

Page 19. "It is not even, as I have said, *all* the Rajpoots that have adopted the rules of purity, and some branches of the *same family* were pure, while others rejected the advice of the sacred order, and eat and drank whatever their appetites craved."

Page 240. "One of its branches (the Pamar family), however, has long adopted the Hindoo rules of purity, and has intermarried with the best families, although not without creating disgust."

Page 241. "I now return to Mincha, whose descendants were reclaimed from their impurity by the Brahmans."

The above extracts are sufficient to evince the author's opinion on this subject; and if they do not convince our readers, may at least lead to further inquiry.

The appellation *Hindoo* was first given to them by the Persians in the tenth century; it merely means a native of Hind or India: previous to that time they were called idolaters, or fire-worshippers. It has been subsequently used metaphorically, to signify black, and in that sense is synonymous with Zengy or Ethiopian.

Although the *Hindoos* have two appellations for foreigners, signifying barbarian and kine-killers, they have no general name for themselves; it is therefore probable that the Brahmans consider all other nations as *Sudras*, and would willingly take under their protection any tribe that would acknowledge their supremacy, and relinquish the killing of kine.

When the Parsees landed in Gujerat, the only stipulations required of them were, that they should not wear arms, nor kill cattle. The high degree of respect in which the Syrian Christians were held on the coast of Malabar,* induces us to believe, that they had given a promise of a similar kind; and we have no doubt that, if either of these people had wished it, they might have been considered as *Hindoos*. The generality of our readers will however be aware that little advantage would have been gained thereby, nor their social intercourse with the natives of the country improved, as even Brahmans of different sects cannot eat together, much less persons of distinct tribes.

Much information respecting the *Hindoos* may be found in the Abbé Dubois, and in Mr. Ward's description of that people, but neither of these persons have touched on the subject of proselytism.

* See Asiatic Journal, for February last.

CENTRAL INDIA.

An Indian correspondent has kindly furnished us with a copy of the Notes of Instructions, which Sir John Malcolm issued, on his leaving Central India, to the numerous officers in the political department acting under his orders. These instructions have been printed, and have, we understand, been very generally circulated over our Eastern possessions. Though written for the guidance of those who had particular and delicate duties to perform, they may be justly considered, from the principles and feelings that are inculcated, to apply to the whole of our great Oriental empire; and indeed, in some parts, to every Government in the world. We deem encomium and comment upon such a document alike unnecessary. It is one which we may present with pride to foreign nations, as exhibiting the character of that rule which has been so often calumniated. In what Government could sentiments more considerate, more humane, and more liberal towards a subjected people be openly proclaimed, as those which were to regulate every act of their conquerors? This paper, it is to be recollected, is not the production of a scholar, a philosopher, or a speculative politician, but the order of a public officer filling a high station, to those whose duty is obedience. Sir John Malcolm, in these instructions, prescribes to others that course which he pursued himself; and the success of which is so well characterized in the following paragraph of the orders issued by the Governor-General, on that officer's departure from India.

"By a happy combination of qualities," Lord Hastings observes, "which could not fail to earn the esteem and confidence both of his own countrymen and of the native inhabitants of all classes, by the unremitting personal exertions and devotion of his time and labour to the maintenance of the interests confided to his charge; and by an enviable talent for inspiring all who

acted under his orders with his own energy and zeal, Sir John Malcolm has been enabled, in the successful performance of the duty assigned him in Malwa, to surmount difficulties of no ordinary stamp, and to lay the foundations of repose and prosperity in that extensive province, but recently reclaimed from a state of savage anarchy, and a prey to every species of rapine and devastation."

NOTES OF INSTRUCTIONS TO ASSISTANTS AND OFFICERS ACTING UNDER THE ORDERS OF MAJOR GEN. SIR JOHN MALCOLM, G.C.B.

THESE instructions are grounded upon principles which it has been my constant effort to inculcate upon all officers acting under my orders; and at a period when I am leaving Central India (perhaps not to return) I feel it a duty I owe to them, to myself, and to the public service, to enter into a more full explanation of my sentiments upon the subject of our general and local rule than could have been necessary under any other circumstances.

1. Almost all who from knowledge and experience have been capable of forming any judgment upon the question are agreed, that our power in India rests on the general opinion of the natives of our comparative superiority in good faith, wisdom, and strength to their own rulers. This important impression will be improved by the consideration we shew to their habits, institutions, and religion; by the moderation, temper, and kindness with which we conduct ourselves towards them; and injured by every act that offends their belief or superstition, that shews disregard or neglect of individuals or communities, or that evinces our having, with the arrogance of conquerors, forgotten those maxims by which this great empire has been established, and by which alone it can be preserved.

2. The want of union of the natives appears one of the strongest foundations of our power; it has certainly contributed beyond all others to its establishment. But when we trace this cause, we find it to have originated in the condition in which we found India, and the line we adopted towards its inhabitants; that it will continue to operate, when the condition of that country is changed, and under any alteration in our course of proceedings, is more than can be assumed. The similarity of the situation of the great proportion of the people of this continent now subject to our rule, will assuredly make them more accessible to common motives of action, which

is the foundation of all union, and the absence of that necessity for conciliation which changes have effected, will make us more likely to forget its importance. Our power has hitherto owed much to a contrast with misrule and oppression; but this strength we are daily losing: we have also been indebted to an indefinite impression of our resources, originating in ignorance of their real extent; knowledge will bring this feeling to a reduced standard. We are supported by the good opinion of the lower and middling classes, to whom our government is indulgent; but it has received the rudest shocks from an impression that our system of rule is at variance with the permanent continuance of rank, authority, and distinction in any native of India. This belief, which is not without foundation, is general to every class, and its action leaves but an anxious and feverish existence to all who enjoy station and high name; the feeling which their condition excites, exposes those who have left to them any portion of power and independence to the arts of the discontented, the turbulent, and the ambitious; this is a danger to our power, which must increase in the ratio of its extent, unless we can counteract its operation by a commensurate improvement of our administration.

8. Our greatest strength perhaps, and that which gives the fairest hopes of the duration of our rule over India, arises out of the singular construction of the frame of both the controlling and the executive Government. Patronage in all the branches of the local Government of India is exercised under much limitation and check; favour effects less in this country, and competency more, than in any other scene of equal magnitude. There is an interminable field for individual exertion; and though men high in station are almost absolute (and the character of our rule requires they should be so), there is in that jealousy of such power, which belongs to our native country, a very efficient shield against its abuse. This keeps men from being intoxicated with their short-lived authority, and the fundamental principles which discourage colonization prevent public servants taking root in the soil, and make them proceed to the duties of Government, as they would in other countries to the routine of an office, which employs their talents, without agitating their personal feelings and interests, in any degree that can disturb or bias their judgment. This absence of baneful passions, and all the arts of intrigue and ambition which destroy empires, produces a calmness of mind that can belong alone to the rulers of a country situated as the English employed in India now are, and gives them an advantage which almost balances the bad effects of their want of those national

ties that usually constitute the strength of Governments.

4. Our success and moderation, contrasted with the misrule and violence to which a great part of the population of India have for more than a century been exposed, have at this moment raised the reputation of the British nation so high, that men have forgotten, in the contemplation of the security and prosperity they enjoy under strangers, their feelings of patriotism; but these are feelings which that very knowledge that it is our duty to impart must gradually revive and bring into action. The people of India must, by a recurring sense of benefits, have amends made them for the degradation of continuing subject to foreign masters, and this can alone be done by the combined efforts of every individual employed in stations of trust and responsibility, to render popular a Government which, though not national, has its foundations laid deep on the principles of toleration, justice, and wisdom. Every agent of Government should study and understand the above facts. He should not content himself with having acquired a knowledge of the languages, and of the customs of those with whom he has intercourse. All his particular acts (even to the manner of them), should be regulated by recurrence to the foundation of our rule, and a careful observation of those principles by which it has been established, and can alone be maintained. Of the importance of this I cannot better state my opinion, than by expressing my full conviction that, independent of the prescribed duties which every qualified officer performs, there is no person, in a situation of any consequence, who does not, both in the substance and manner of his conduct, do something every day in his life, which, as it operates upon the general interests of the empire, through the feelings of the circle he controls or rules, has an unseen effect in strengthening or weakening the Government by which he is employed. My belief that what I have assumed is correct, will be my excuse for going into some minuteness in my general instructions to those under my orders.

5. The first, and one of the most important points, is the manner of European superiors towards the natives. It would be quite out of place in this paper, to speak of the necessity of kindness, and of an absence of all violence: this must be a matter of course with those to whom it is addressed; there is much more required from them than that conciliation, which is a duty, but which when it appears as such, loses half its effect. It must, to make an impression, be a habit of the mind, grounded on a favourable consideration of the qualities and merits of those to whom it extends; and this impression I am satisfied every person will have, who, after attaining a thorough knowledge of the real character of those with whom he

has intercourse, shall judge them without prejudice or self-conceit, by a standard which is suited to their belief, their usages, their habits, their occupations, their rank in life, the ideas they have imbibed from infancy, and the stage of civilization to which the community, as a whole, are advanced. If he does so, with that knowledge, and that temper of mind, which is essential to render him competent to form an opinion, he will find enough of virtue, enough of docility, and disposition to improvement, enough of regard and observance of all the best and most sacred ties of society, to create an esteem for individuals, and an interest in the community, which, when grounded on a sincere conviction of its being deserved, will render his kindness natural and conciliating. All human beings down to the lowest links of the chain, inclusive of children, are quick in tracing to the source, the manners of others, and, above all, of their superiors. When that is regulated by the heart, not the art, when it proceeds from reason, not from feeling, it cannot please, for it has in it, if at all artificial, a shew of design which repels as it generates suspicion. When this manner takes another shape, when kindness and consideration appear as acts of condescension, it must be felt as offensive. Men may dread, but can never love or regard those who are continually humiliating them by the parade of superiority.

6. I have recommended those foundations of manner towards the natives of India, upon which I feel my own to be grounded. I can recollect (and I do it with shame) the period when I thought I was very superior to those with whom my duty made me associate; but as my knowledge of them and of myself improved, the distance between us gradually lessened. I have seen and heard much of our boasted advantages over them, but cannot think, that if all the ranks of the different communities of Europe and India are comparatively viewed, there is just ground for any very arrogant feeling on the part of the inhabitants of the former; nor can I join in that common-place opinion, which condemns, in a sweeping way, the natives of this country as men; taking the best of them, not only unworthy of trust and devoid of principle, but of too limited intelligence and reach of thought, to allow of Europeans, with large and liberal minds and education, having rational or satisfactory intercourse with them. Such impressions, if admitted, must prove vital, as to the manner of treating the natives of India: I shall, therefore, say a few words upon the justice of the grounds upon which they rest. The man who considers them in this light, can grant little or no credit to the high characters and the eulogies which are given to individuals and great bodies of men in their own histories, traditions, and records. He

must then judge them by his own observations and knowledge, and his opinion will, in all probability, be formed, not comparatively with Europeans of their own class of life, but with the public servants of Government, a class of men who are carefully educated, whose ambition is stimulated by the highest prospects of preferment, and whose integrity is preserved by adequate salaries through every grade of their service. Before this last principle was introduced (which is little more than thirty years), the European servants of Government were in the habit of making money, in modes not unsimilar to those we now reproach the natives in our employ with doing; and it may here be asked, if the same endeavours have been made to alter the habits of the latter as the former? I believe the exact contrary to be the fact, and that the system, since introduced, has not operated more to elevate the European, than to sink and depress the native character; but this is not the place for the discussion of this large question.

7. Many of the moral defects of the natives of India are to be referred to that misrule and oppression, from which they are now, in a great degree, emancipated. I do not know the example of any great population in similar circumstances, preserving through such a period of changes and tyrannical rule, so much of virtue, and so many good qualities, as are to be found in a great proportion of the inhabitants of this country. This to be accounted for, in some degree, by the institutions of the Hindû, particularly that of caste, which appears to have raised them to their present rank in human society, at a very remote period: but it has certainly tended to keep them stationary at that point of civil order, to which they were thus early advanced. With a just admiration of the effects of many of their institutions, particularly those parts of them which cause in vast classes, not merely an absence of the common vices of theft, drunkenness, and violence, but preserve all the virtuous ties of family and kindred relations, we must all deplore some of their usages and weak superstitions: but what individuals or what races of men are without great and manifold errors and imperfections, and what mind, that is not fortified with ignorance or pride, can, on such grounds, come to a severe judgment against a people like that of India?

8. I must here, however, remark, that I have invariably found, unless in a few cases where knowledge had not overcome self-sufficiency and arrogance, that in proportion as European officers, civil and military, advanced in their acquaintance with the language and customs of the natives of India, they became more sincerely kind to them; and, on the contrary, ignorance always accompanied that selfish pride and

want of consideration, which held them light, or treated them with harshness.

9. I am quite satisfied, in my own mind, that if there is one cause more than another that will impede our progress to the general improvement of India, it is a belief formed by its population, from the manner of their English superiors, that they are viewed by them as an inferior and degraded race; but, on the contrary, if the persons employed in every branch of the administration of this great country, while their conduct marks those rigid principles of virtue and justice under the check of which they act, comport themselves towards the people, whom it is their duty to make happy, with that sincere humility of heart which always belongs to real knowledge, and which attaches while it elevates, they will contribute by such manner, more than any measure of boasted wisdom ever can, to the strength and duration of their government.

10. It is of importance, before I conclude this part of the subject, to state my opinion, that in our manner to the natives, though it is our duty to understand and to pay every proper deference to their customs and usages, and to conform to these as far as we can with propriety, particularly on points where the religious prejudices or the rank of those with whom we have intercourse require it, yet we should always preserve the European; for to adopt their manners, is a departure from the very principle on which every impression of our superiority that rests upon good foundation is grounded. We should take a lesson on such points from what we see occur to native Princes and others who ape English habits and modes: they lose ground with one class, that to which they belong, without gaining with the other, that to which they wish to approximate. The fact is, they ultimately lose with the latter, for even their attachment is useless, when they cease to have influence with their own tribe. The European officer, who assumes native manners and usages, may please a few individuals, who are flattered or profited by his departure from the habits of his country, but even with these, familiarity will not be found to increase respect, and the adoption of such a course will be sure to sink him in the estimation of the mass of the community, both European and native, among whom he resides.

11. The intercourse to be maintained with the natives within your circle is of two kinds, Private and Official.

12. The first should extend, as much as possible, to all ranks and classes, and be as familiar, as kind, and as frequent as the difference of habits and pursuits will admit.

13. ~~There is a veil between the natives of India and their European superiors,~~
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which leaves the latter ignorant in, an extraordinary degree of the real character of the former. He can only judge his own domestics by what he sees of their conduct in his presence; of the manner in which they perform their other duties in life he is, if not ignorant, but imperfectly informed; so many minute obstacles, grounded upon caste, usages and religion, oppose an approach to closer acquaintance, that it can never be generally attained; but in private intercourse much may be learnt that will facilitate the performance of public duty, and give that knowledge of the usages and feelings of the various classes of the natives, which will enable its possessors to touch every chord with effect. In joining with them in field sports, in an unceremonious interchange of visits with the most respectable, and in seeking the society of the most learned, the European public officer will not only gain much information, but impart complete confidence, and lay the grounds of that personal attachment, which will ever be found of the greatest aid to his public labours. He will also obtain, by such habits of private intercourse, the means of elevating those he esteems, by marks of notice and regard; but in pursuing this course he must beware lest he lose his object, by falling into the weaknesses or indulgencies of the persons with whom he thus associates. It is in the performance of this part of his duty, when all the pride of station is laid aside, that he must most carefully guard that real superiority, which he derives from better knowledge and truer principles of morality and religion: for it is from the impression made by the possession, without the ostentation of those higher qualities, that he must expect the benefits I have described, as likely to result from a familiar and private intercourse with the natives under his direction and control.

14. In all official intercourse with the natives, one of the first points of importance is, that these, whatever be their rank, class, or business, should have complete and easy access to personal communication with their European superior. The necessity of this arises out of the character of our rule, and of those over whom it is established. It is sufficiently galling for the people of India to have foreign masters; the impression this feeling must continually excite, can only be mitigated or removed by a recurring sense of the advantages they derive from the wisdom and justice of their European superiors, and this can alone be effected by direct communication with them. Though native servants must be employed and trusted, and though it is quite essential to behave to all with kindness, and to raise the higher classes of them by a treatment which combines consideration and respect, yet they

can never, without hazard, be used as exclusive mediums of communication; their real or supposed influence will, under any circumstances that they are allowed frequent approach to an European officer in the exercise of authority, give them opportunities of abusing his confidence if they desire it; and as our servants, who are seldom selected from the higher classes, cannot be supposed to have even the same motives with those of native rulers for good conduct, much less the same title to regard, men under our power will have, in aggravation of the feeling arising out of subjection to foreign rule, that of being to a certain extent at the mercy of persons of their own nation, whom they neither trust nor respect. There is no remedy for such an evil except being completely easy of access; but this, however much the superior may desire it, is not to be established without difficulty and perseverance: it affects the interest and consequence of every man in his employ, from the highest to the lowest; but in proportion to their efforts to counteract it, so must his be to carry this important point, on which more than all others, the integrity of his personal administration and the good of the country depend. No native servant, high or low, must be allowed the privilege of either introducing or stopping an applicant or a complainant: all such must come with confidence to the European superior, or to such assistant as he may specifically direct to receive or hear them. It requires much temper and patience, constant activity and no slight sacrifice of personal comfort, to maintain an intercourse with the natives upon this footing; but unless it be done (I speak here from the fullest experience), the government of control now established in Central India cannot be carried on for any period, and the changes which must ensue from relaxation in this particular, will be brought about in the manner most unfavourable to our character and reputation.

15. In establishing this direct personal intercourse, it is, perhaps, better, when the habits are so formed as to admit of it, that natives of all classes and ranks should have admission and be heard at any hour of the day that they come, except those of meals: but where such constant intrusion is found to interrupt other business, as it may be with many, certain portions of every day must be set aside to hear representations and complaints, and to see those who desire to be seen. The establishment of direct intercourse is, in any opinion, a primary and indispensable duty, and one no more dependant upon the inclination or judgment of the individuals to whom the charge of managing or controlling these countries is entrusted, than it is to an officer, whether he shall attend his parade, or to a judge whether he

shall sit a certain number of hours in his Court; indeed I consider that late events have so completely altered our condition in India, that the duties of almost every officer in the political department have become, in a great degree, magisterial, and as such must be more defined, and subject to more exact rules, than they formerly were.

16. Our right of interference (as will be shewn hereafter) is so limited, that it is not in one case in a hundred of those that are brought forward, that an officer can do more than state calmly and clearly to the party who seeks redress, the reasons and principles which prevent him from attending to his representation or complaint. He will have to repeat this perhaps fifty times in one day, but he must, in contemplating the good that will be ultimately produced, be content to take this trouble. The natives of India cannot persuade themselves that, possessing as we do the means of establishing our direct rule, we shall long refrain from doing so. This impression weakens those Princes, Chiefs, and Ministers, whom it is our policy to support, in a degree that almost unfits them for being instruments of Government. We can only counteract its bad effects, by making ourselves understood by all, even to the lowest, upon this point; it is one on which they will never trust to a communication from any native agent or servant, nor indeed will they be convinced of our sincerity till they observe for years, that our words and actions are in unison; and they must, to satisfy them that there is no prospect of those fluctuations, to which they have been so habituated, see that every thing originates with, and is known to the superior; this knowledge, added to the right of approaching him at all moments, will gradually tranquillize their minds, and place them, as far as they can be placed, beyond the power of being made the dupes of artful or interested men.

17. It has been before said, that native servants of all classes should be treated with that attention and respect, to which they were, from their station and character, entitled. These will, of course, have at all times the freest intercourse with the superior, but they should never have the privilege of coming to any conference between him and other natives to which they were not specifically called; but these servants (whatever might be their inclinations) will have little power of doing harm, when a direct intercourse (such as has been described) is well established, and its principles and objects generally understood. Indeed, one of the best effects of that intercourse is the check it constitutes on all nefarious proceedings of subordinate agents, and persons of every description, as such must act, in hourly dread of discovery, when every man can tell his own

story to the Principal at any moment he pleases.

18. The next important point to be observed in official intercourse with the natives is "publicity." There can be no occasion to expatiate here upon the utility of this principle. It is the happy privilege of a state so constituted as that of the English in India, to gain strength in the ratio that its measures, and the grounds on which they are adopted, are made public; and this is above all essential in a quarter of India where we are, as yet, but imperfectly understood. There are, and can be no secrets in our ordinary proceedings; and every agent will find his means of doing good advanced, his toil lessened, and the power of the designing and corrupt to misrepresent his actions or intentions decreased, in the proportion that he transacts affairs in public. He should avoid, as much as he possibly can, private conferences with those in his employ, or others. These will be eagerly sought for; they give the individual thus admitted the appearance of favour and influence; and there is no science at which the more artful among the natives are greater adepts, than that of turning to account the real or supposed confidence of their superiors. I know no mode of preventing the mischief which this impression, if it becomes general, gives men the power of effecting, but habitual publicity in transacting business. This will, no doubt, be found to have inconveniences, which will be purposely increased by those who have their game to play, and, indeed, others: for natives of rank and station, even when they have no corrupt views, are, from habit and self-importance, attached to a secret and mysterious way of conducting both great and small affairs.

19. A public officer placed in your situation must always be vigilant and watchful of events likely to effect the peace of the country under his charge; but no part of his duty requires such care and wisdom in its performance. He cannot rest in blind confidence, nor refuse attention to obvious and well authenticated facts; but he must be slow in giving his ear, or in admitting to private and confidential intercourse secret agents and informers, lest these make an impression (which will be their object) upon his mind; for there is no failing of human nature to which the worst part of the natives of India have learnt (from the shape of their own government) so well to address themselves, as any disposition to suspicion in their superiors. From the condition of Central India, abounding as it must with discontented and desperate characters, intrigues, treasonable conversations and papers, and immature plots, must for some time be matters of frequent occurrence and growth; but such will in

general be best left to perish by neglect. Established as our power now is, men can not collect any means capable of shaking it without being discovered; and it is, I am convinced, under all ordinary circumstances, wiser and safer to incur petty hazard, than to place individuals and communities at the mercy of artful and avaricious agents and spies, or to goad unfortunate men to a state of hostility, by continually viewing them with an eye of torturing and degrading suspicion.

20. In the intercourse with the natives of your circle, it is hardly necessary to advert to the subject of giving and receiving presents. The recent orders upon this subject which have been communicated to you are very defined and strict, but there is a necessity in this Government of control, for every agent to maintain on a high ground, not only the purity, but the disinterestedness of the English character, and you will avoid, as much as you possibly can, incurring any obligation to local authorities. These will sedulously endeavour to promote your convenience and comfort, and will press favors upon you both from design and good feeling; but there is a strength in preserving complete independence on all such points, that must not be abandoned. Our political superiority, to be efficient, must be unmixt with any motives or concerns, either connected with our personal interest or that of others, that can soil or weaken that impression on which its successful exercise depends.

21. The forms of the official intercourse between European agents and natives of rank were, before we obtained paramount power, a matter of more moment, and one on which we could less relax than at present, because our motives were at that period more liable to be mistaken. Though it is essential, in our intercourse with nations who are attached to and give value to ceremonies, to understand such perfectly, and to claim from all what is due to our station, that we may not sink the rank of the European, superior in the estimation of those subject to his control; it is now the duty of the former to be much more attentive to the respect which he gives than what he receives, particularly in his intercourse with men of high rank. The Princes and Chiefs of India may, in different degrees, be said to be all dependent on the British Government; many have little more than the name of that power they before enjoyed: but they seem, as they lose the substance, to cling to the forms of station. The pride of reason may smile at such a feeling, but it exists, and it would be alike opposite to the principles of humanity and policy to deny it gratification.

22. In official intercourse with the lower classes, the latter should be treated accord-

ing to the usages of the country as practised by the most indulgent of their native superiors. It will be found that they require personal notice and consideration, in proportion as their state is removed from that knowledge which belongs to civilization, and it is on this ground that the Rheel must have more attention paid him than the Ryot: it is more difficult to give confidence to his mind, and to make him believe in the sincerity and permanence of the kindness with which he is treated, because he is in a condition more remote from the party with whom he communicates, and before he can be reclaimed he must be approximated.

23. The interference of agents employed in this country with native Princes, or Courts, or their local officers, cannot be exactly defined, for there will be shades of distinction in every case that will require attention; but all must be subject, and that in the strictest degree, to certain general and well understood principles, founded on the nature of our power, our objects, our political relations with the different states, the personal conduct of their rulers, their necessity for our aid and support, and their disposition to require or reject it in the conduct of their internal administration. The leading principle, and the one which must be continually referred to, is grounded on the character of our controlling power and its objects. It is the avowed, and I am satisfied it is the true policy of the British state, while it maintains the general peace of the country, to keep, not only in the enjoyment of their high rank, but in the active exercise of their sovereign functions, the different Princes and Chiefs who are virtually or declaredly dependent on its protection. The principal object (setting aside the obligations of faith), is to keep at a distance that crisis to which, in spite of our efforts, we are gradually approaching, of having the whole of India subject to our direct rule. There is no intention of discussing here the consequences likely to result from such an event. It is sufficient for executive and subordinate officers to know, that it is the desire of the Government they serve to keep it at a distance; to render it their duty, to contribute their whole efforts to promote the accomplishment of that object; and on the manner and substance of their interference the local success of this policy will greatly depend.

24. On all points where we are pledged by treaty to support states, or to mediate or interfere between them and others, we must of course act agreeably to the obligations contracted; and in such case no instructions can be required. It may not, however, be unuseful to remark, that on all occasions where they are referred to, treaties and engagements should be interpreted with much consideration to the Prince or Chiefs with whom they are

made. There is often, from opposite education and habits, much difference between their construction and ours of such engagements; but no loose observation, or even casual departure from the letter of them, ought to lead to serious consequences, when it appeared there was no intention of violating the spirit of the deed, or of acting contrary to pledged faith. When any article of an engagement is doubtful, I think it should be invariably explained with more leaning to the expectations originally raised in the weaker, than to the interests of the stronger power. It belongs to superior authority to give ultimate judgment upon all points of this nature which come under discussion; but that judgment must always be much influenced by the colour of the information, and opinion of the local agent. My desire is to convey how important every subject is that connects, in the remotest degree, with that reputation for good faith which can only be considered our strength while it exists unimpaired in the minds of the natives, and in this view the most scrupulous attention should be paid to their understanding of every article of the agreements we make with them; for no local advantage, nor the promotion of any pecuniary interest, can compensate for the slightest injury to this corner-stone of our power in India.

25. With the Government of Dowlut Rao Scindea (a great part of whose possessions are intermixed with those of our dependent allies in this quarter) we have only general relations of amity, and, however virtually dependent events may have rendered that Prince, we can (excepting insisting upon the exact performance of those settlements which we have mediated between him or his delegated officers, and some of his tributaries) claim no right of interference in any part of his internal administration, nor should there, unless in cases of unexpected emergency, which threatened the general peace of the country, be any disposition shown to interference, except on specific requisition from the Resident at Gwalior. Without interfering, however, we have hitherto, and shall continue to exercise a very salutary controul both over Dowlut Rao Scindea and his local officers, by the terms on which we communicate and act with the latter. When these are men of good character, and study the happiness of the inhabitants, and the improvement of the country, we can, by the cordiality and consideration with which we treat them, and the ready attention we give to the settlement of every petty dispute they have with the subjects of our allies, as well as other friendly acts, grant them a countenance and aid which greatly facilitates their success in their local administration. The same principle leads to abstinence from all communication, and

to our keeping aloof (except where the general peace is at hazard), from all intercourse with those of Scindea's managers, who are noted for misrule or bad faith. This line of conduct towards the latter, grounded, as it publicly should be, on the avowed principle of keeping our character free of soil from their proceedings, locally increases our reputation, while it has the effect of rendering the employment of such men inconvenient and unprofitable to the state, and thus constitutes one of the chief means we have of working a reform in its internal administration; nor is it a slight one, for the impression of our power is so great, that the belief of a local officer, possessing our good opinion and friendship, is of itself sufficient to repress opposition to his authority, while his forfeiting our favour is sure to raise him enemies, both in his district, and at Gwalior.

26. With the Courts of Holcar, Dhar, Dewass, and almost all the petty Rajpoot states west of the Chumbul, our relations are different. These have been raised from a weak and fallen condition to one of efficiency, through our efforts. But, though compelled at first to aid them in almost every settlement, we have, as they attained the power of acting for themselves, gradually withdrawn from minute interference, on points connected with their internal administration, limiting ourselves to what is necessary for the maintenance of the public tranquillity.

27. There is so strong a feeling in the minds of the Princes and Chiefs above alluded to, and in those of all their officers (from their Prime Minister down to the lowest agent), of their actual dependance upon the British Government, that it is almost impossible to make them understand that they are, in the conduct of their internal administration, desired and expected to act independent of it. Their difficulty of comprehending and trusting the policy, which dictates our conduct in this particular, arises out of its being opposite to all their habits and knowledge. Time alone, and the most minute care of every European agent employed, can impart to them that confidence which is essential to their becoming competent functionaries of rule. To effect this object, the principles hitherto inculcated and acted upon, must be steadily pursued, and we must decline all interference, except in cases where Grassiahs, Bheels, or other plunderers are concerned; these, from their situation or strength, can only be kept in order by the power of the British Government; and we must in such cases even, have the limits of our interference exactly defined, that no belief may exist of our possessing the power of departing from the restrictions we have imposed upon ourselves: for on such impressions being general, and being confirmed by scrupulous consistency of ac-

tion, depends our success, in giving that efficiency to the various native authorities subject to our control, which is necessary to enable them to perform the different duties allotted to them.

28. In cases of interference with lesser rulers, such as the reformed Rajpoot plunderers and Bheel chiefs, we may be compelled to enter more minutely into their affairs: but the principles observed should be the same; and while we take care to repress every disposition to a return to predatory habits, and see that men, who have long cherished such, possess themselves of honest means of livelihood, we must respect their prejudices, and not hastily break in upon the rude frame of their internal rule, but leave (down to the Turvee or head of the Bheel Parah or cluster of hamlets) the full exercise of his authority over those under him, according as that is grounded on the ancient prejudices and usages of the tribe to which he and his family or followers belong.

29. The feelings of irritation and hatred with which almost all the Princes and Chiefs of this quarter regard the Grassiahs and Bheels, and the total want of confidence of the latter in their nominal superiors, have, and will continue to render calls for our interference very frequent; but, however high the character and condition of the one party, and however bad and low that of the other may be, we must never grant our name or support to measures of coercion or violence without fully understanding the merits of the case, nor without having had direct communication with the party or parties inculcated, otherwise we may be involved in embarrassment, and become unconsciously the instruments of injustice and oppression.

30. Many questions will occur deeply connected with our reputation for good faith, which cannot be decided by any exact rules; but whenever that is concerned, the tone of our feeling should be very high. It is the point upon which the moral part of our government of this great empire hinges; and in these countries, where our rule and control are new, and in which the inhabitants cannot yet understand any explanations that do not rest upon broad and obvious grounds, the subject requires much attention. There are many cases in which our faith, though not specifically, is virtually pledged to individuals; ministers, for instance, of minor or incompetent Princes or Chiefs, who have been brought forward or recognized by us in the exercise of authority, have a claim upon our support and consideration, which nothing but bad conduct on their part can forfeit; we should, no doubt, be most careful in any interference that leads to such obligations. They are only to be incurred when a necessity that

involves the peace and prosperity of the country calls for them; but they must be sacredly observed, for with a people who look, in all questions of government, more to persons than systems, the abandonment, except from gross misconduct of any individual who had been raised or openly protected by us, would excite stronger feelings than the breach of an article of a treaty, and locally prove more injurious, as it weakens that reliance upon our faith, which is the very foundation of our strength.

31. We may rest satisfied, while we pursue the course I have stated (and it is the one to which our faith is, almost in every case, either directly or by implication pledged), that we have from our paramount power a very efficient check over states and tribes, whose rulers, officers and chiefs, will soon discover that they can only gain our favour and support by good conduct, or forfeit it by bad. With such knowledge, and with means comparatively limited, we cannot expect they will be disposed to incur displeasure when the terms on which they can gain approbation are so easy; at least, no men possessed of common sense and discernment (qualities in which the natives of India are seldom deficient) can be expected to act in such a manner; but we must not conceal from ourselves, that their conduct, in this as in all other particulars, will rest chiefly on the value of that condition in which they are placed, or rather left, and in proportion that we render it one of comfort and dignity, so will their care be to preserve our good opinion and to merit our confidence. It is, indeed, upon our success, in supporting their respectability, that the permanence of a system of control over great and small native states, such as we have established in this quarter of India, will depend; we have no choice of means in the performance of this delicate and arduous part of our duty; though the check must be efficient, it should be almost unseen; the effect ought to be produced more by the impression than the exercise of superior power. Our principal object must be to elevate the authorities to whom we have left the administration of their respective territories: we must, in all cases of interference, bring them forward to their own subjects as the prominent objects of respect and obedience; so far from the agent attracting any to himself, he should purposely repel it, that it may be given to the quarter where it is wanted, and to which it belongs. When we aid any Prince or Chief against his own subjects, his name should be exclusively used, and we should be most careful in making our native agents and servants pay the full measure of respect to every branch of his administration, and continually be on the watch to check that disposition which is inherent in them to slight local authorities, that they may in the name of their master draw

that attention to themselves, which it is quite essential should belong to the officers of the native government. It is evident that our control can only be supportable to any human being who has the name and appearance of power, so long as it is exercised in a general manner, and regulated by the principles above stated; when it descends to minute checks and interferences in the collection of revenue, the administration of justice, listens to the complaints of discontented or even aggrieved individuals, and allows upon system its own native agents to interfere and act in the name of the paramount state, the continuance of independent power in any shape to either Prince or Chief, is not only impolitic but dangerous, as his condition must be felt by himself, and by all attached to his person or family, as a mockery and degradation; and the least effect of such feelings will be the extermination of all motive to good or great actions: for when control is divested of its large and liberal character, and takes a more minute shape, whatever merit belongs to the administration, becomes the due of the person by whom it is exercised or his agents, and the nominal Prince and his officers are degraded into suspected and incompetent instruments of rule.

32. In this general outline of our interference with the rulers, great and small, of this part of India, I have dwelt much upon the political considerations upon which it is grounded, because I am convinced that there is no part of the subject that requires to be so deeply studied, and so fully understood, as this should be by every subordinate agent: for there is no point of his duty which is at once so delicate and arduous, or in which success or failure so much depends upon individual exertion. He will be prompted to deviate from the course prescribed by the action of his best feelings, and by the hopes of increasing his personal reputation: but he will be kept steady in that course by a knowledge of the importance of those general principles on which the present system rests. It is in the performance of this part of his duty that all which has been said regarding manner and intercourse must be in his memory: for men in the situation in which those are, with whom he must in all cases of interference come in contact, are not to be conciliated to their condition, nor kept in that temper towards the paramount authority which is necessary for its interest they should be, by mere correctness of strict attention to justice. The native state must be courted and encouraged to good conduct, and the earnest endeavour of the British agent must be, to give their rulers a pride in their administration: to effect which object, he must win to his side, not only the rulers themselves, but the principal and

most respectable men of the country. In his efforts to gain the latter, however, he must beware of depriving the local authority of that public opinion which is so essential, both as a check to misrule and a reward to good government, but which would cease to be felt as either, the moment the ties between prince and subject were seriously injured or broken.

33. Where the public peace, of which we are avowed protectors, has been violated, or where murders or robberies have been committed, we have a right to urge the local authorities (whom we aid, both with means for the prevention and punishment of such crimes) to pursue according to their own usages, the course best calculated to preserve the safety of persons and of property. In other cases connected with the administration of justice, though there is no right of interference, it will be for their interest and for our reputation, to lose no opportunity of impressing, generally, the benefit and good name that will result from attention to ancient institutions, particularly to that of the popular courts of Punjayet, which have never been discontinued but in periods marked by anarchy and oppression.

34. The practice of Suttee is not frequent in Malwa, and that of infanticide is, I believe, less so. The first is a usage which, however shocking to humanity, has defenders among every class of the Hindu community. The latter is held in abhorrence by all but the Rajpoot families, by whom it is practised, and to whom it is confined; for many of the most respectable chiefs of that tribe speak of this crime with all the horror it merits. You cannot interfere in the prevention of either of these sacrifices, beyond the exercise of that influence which you possess from personal character; indeed, to attempt more would be at the hazard of making wrong impressions, and of defeating the end you desired to attain. Praise of those who abstain from such acts, and neglect of those who approve or perpetrate them, is the best remedy that can be applied. It is the course I have pursued, and has certainly been attended with success.

35. That the line of interference which has been described is difficult will not be denied, but what course can we discover for the future rule and control of the different native states of India which does not present a choice of difficulties? Men are too apt, at the first view of this great subject, to be deluded by a desire to render easy, and to simplify, what it is not in nature should be, otherwise than difficult and complicated. Moral considerations come in aid of the warmest and best sentiments of the human mind to entice us to inaction; we feel ourselves almost the sharers of that crime and misrule, which we think our interference could mitigate or amend;

and, in the fervor of our virtue, we are too apt to forget that temporary or partial benefit often entails lasting and general evil; that every plan, however theoretically good, must be practically bad that is imperfectly executed. We forget, in the pride of our superior knowledge, the condition of others; and self-gratification makes almost every man desire to crowd into the few years of his official career the work of half a century. Thus measures have been, and continue to be brought forward in advance of the community, for whose benefit they are intended. Of what has passed it is not necessary to speak: the future is in our power, and I cannot conclude this part of the subject, which relates to an interference that is calculated, according as it is managed, to hasten or retard the introduction of our direct rule, without impressing upon every officer employed under my orders the importance of a conduct calculated to preserve, while it improves the established governments and native authorities of the country. To these it is his duty to give such impulse as he can without injuring their frame, towards an amendment suited to their situation, to the character of the rulers, and to that of the various classes under their rule. I consider, and the opinion is the result of both experience and reflection, that all dangers to our power in India are slight, in comparison with that which is likely to ensue from our too zealous efforts to change the condition of its inhabitants, with whom we are yet, in my opinion, but very imperfectly acquainted. A person who entertains such sentiments as I do upon this question, must appear the advocate of very slow reform: but if I am so, it is from a full conviction that any thing like precipitation in our endeavour at improvement, is likely to terminate in casting back those we desire to advance; on the contrary, if instead of overmarching, we are content to go along with this immense population, and to be in good temper with their prejudices, their religion, and usages, we may gradually win them to better ways of thinking and of acting. The latter process, no doubt, must be one of great time, but its success will be retarded by every hasty step.

36. There are few points on which more care is required, than the selection and employment of native servants for the public service. The higher classes of these, such as Moonshies, Mootasuddies, and Writers, should be men of regular habits of life, intelligent, and of good character in their own tribes. There is no objection to an officer continuing to keep in service a person he has brought from a distant province, who has been long with him, and on whose fidelity and competence he can repose; but, generally speaking, it is much better to entertain respectable men

tives, or old residents of the country in which he is employed; such may have looser habits, and be less attached, but the former his vigilance will check and correct, and attachment will soon be created by kindness and consideration. Their advantages over foreigners are very numerous. The principal are their acquaintance with the petty interests of the country, and their knowledge of all the prejudices and the jealousies of the different classes of the community to which they belong. On all these points the superior should be minutely informed; and if he employs men not personally acquainted with the disposition and condition of those under his charge or control, his information on such subjects must come through multiplied mediums, which is in itself a serious evil. But, independent of this, the employment of the natives of a distant province is always unpopular, and they are generally viewed with dislike and suspicion by the higher and more respectable classes of the country into which they are introduced. This excites a feeling in the minds of the former, which either makes them keep aloof from all connections with the inhabitants, or seek the society, and use as instruments men who are discontented or of indifferent character. It is difficult to say which of these causes has the worst effect. The one gives an impression of pride, if not contempt, and the other of design and an inclination to intrigue, and both operate unfavourably to the local reputation of the master.

37. I have observed that the natives who are least informed of the principles of our rule, are ready to grant a respect and confidence to an English officer, which they refuse to persons of their own tribe, but they are apt to form an unfavourable opinion of his disposition and character from any bad conduct of his native servants, if foreigners; on the contrary, when the latter are members of their own community, the exposure of their errors or crimes, while it brings shame, and conveys a salutary lesson to the class to which they belong, is attended with the effect of raising, instead of depressing, the European superior in their estimation. To all these general reasons might be added many, grounded on the particular condition of Central India. The oppression the inhabitants of this quarter have recently suffered, both from Hindu and Mahomedan natives of the Deccan and Hindoostan, makes them naturally alarmed at these classes. There is, also, in the impoverished state of many of the best families of the country, a strong additional reason for our giving them, in preference to strangers, what little we can of salary as public servants.

38. In the above observations there is no desire to exclude any member of Deccan or Hindoostan families, who have settled for

life, or for several generations, in Malwa; such objection would proscribe from our employ some of the most intelligent and respectable inhabitants of that province.

39. It has been before mentioned, that publicity in our transaction of business is most essential, chiefly as it puts at repose an alarmed and agitated population, and beyond all their princes and chiefs. We may greatly promote this object by the selection of servants. I early observed a very serious uneasiness, if not alarm, in Holkar's ministers, regarding the course I meant to pursue towards that Court; and as one means of removing it, I chose, as a principal native writer, an intelligent Brahmin, whose family were attached to that of Holkar, in whose employ I found him, and who could, I knew from his connections, have no permanent interests separate from his duty to that state. I was conscious of having nothing to conceal, but I knew the importance of Tantia Jogue and others, being satisfied that this was the case. No measure I have adopted has tended more to tranquillize their minds; and I state the fact, because its application may be suited to cases of daily occurrence.

40. In the employment of the higher classes of native servants, they should, as much as possible, be restricted to their specific duties, and no one should be allowed to take a lead, or mix (unless when directed) in the occupation of another: the keeping of these persons in their exact places will be found difficult, from the habits of the natives being opposite to such rules; but it is essential, for errors, if not guilt, will be the certain consequence of a confusion of duties which destroys that pride, which good men feel from possessing confidence, and enables bad to evade that personal responsibility, which constitutes the chief check upon their conduct.

41. The employment of the lower classes of public servants requires much attention. These should be selected on the same principles that have already been stated, with reference to the duties they are to perform (which ought always to be exactly defined), and their conduct vigilantly watched. It will, indeed, be found useful to render as public as possible the nature of their employment, and to call upon all local authorities to aid us in the prevention of those unauthorized and odious acts of injustice and oppression towards the inhabitants of the country, which this class will, in spite of all our efforts, find opportunities of committing. I speak from the fullest experience when I state that, though the natives of India may do full justice to the purity of our intentions, and the excellence of the principles of our rule, they are undisguised in their sentiments regarding those parts of our administration in which the very dregs of their own community are employed. They cannot, indeed, but see with

feelings of detestation and resentment, a man raised from the lowest of their own ranks, and decorated with the official badge or stick of a civil or political English officer, become the very next moment insolent to persons to whom he and his family have been for ages submissive, or turn the extortioner of money from those tribes among which he has before lived as an humble individual.

42. The power of this class of servants to injure our reputation is every where great, but more so in the proportion that the natives of the country are ignorant of our real character, and where their dread of our power is excessive. Of the mischief they have done, or rather tried to do, in Malwa, I can speak from a perfect knowledge. I have endeavoured with unremitting solicitude to counteract their impositions and oppression; by publishing proclamations and giving high rewards to all who informed upon or seized any of my servants, when attempting the slightest interference in the country, or affecting to have any business beyond that of carrying a letter, or some specified or limited duty; but I have, nevertheless, been compelled within three years to punish publicly and discharge one Monshee, two Mootasuddies or writers, three Jemadars, and upwards of fifty Hircarrahs, and almost an equal number of the same class belonging to other public officers, have been taken and punished, or banished the country. These examples will shew the danger of being tempted by any convenience of service, or a desire to accelerate the accomplishment of our objects, to employ such instruments as these with any latitude of action.

43. The importance of encouraging the dependant states of India to do their own work, and to lean, on points of internal administration, as little as possible upon us, has been before noticed; and as long as we manage to keep clear of that species of interference, which weakens and unsettles, without any proportionate good to balance its evil effects, we shall have credit in general opinion for all the good measures which the state under our protection adopts, and our reputation will be benefited (from the comparisons that are drawn), even by its acts of folly and injustice: but the latter advantage will be lost by any half and impolitic mixture in its concerns, and there is no mode in which this will be found so injurious, as that of granting it the aid of native servants in our employ. Allowing the higher classes of these to enter into the affairs of such governments in any shape, would be destructive of every principle that has been inculcated; but the giving their rulers, ministers, or local officers the aid of our lower servants, would be still more to the injury of our reputation, for among the higher classes we might find men of virtue and firmness of character, beyond what

could be expected from the others when exposed, as they would be, to much temptation. They would be used for purposes of coercion, if not oppression, and there would be sufficient art in those, who thus employed them, to throw (when that was their object) the odium of what these instruments did upon the English Government; but in general their desire would be limited to have the aid of the British name, to alarm into compliance with their demands, individuals, or communities. They would be aware that the Hircarrah, or servant sent to assist their authority, was a check upon their proceedings, and this would lead to his being bribed; and if he did not become an instrument of violence, it would only be because he received higher wages from the party he was sent to oppress. I have seen such manifold instances of the bad effects resulting from the employment of this class in the manner described, that I have, for more than three years, peremptorily refused any such aid to native chiefs, and must require all those under my orders to do the same. The best answer to all applications upon this subject is, that compliance is at variance with the system ordered to be pursued, and that the usage of granting such aid, though it might be found convenient, and in some cases accelerate the accomplishment of good measures, must, in the end, produce much evil, and be attended with loss of reputation to the British Government, whose good name could not be entrusted to low agents and menials, acting beyond the strict and vigilant observation of the European officer.

44. The right we have to act when the public peace is threatened or disturbed, has been generally noticed under the head of interference; but it will be useful to say a few words on the mode of exercising that right, particularly as it relates to points which are connected with the internal administration of police, and criminal justice.

45. In countries which have been long in the condition of Central India, there is a connexion formed between the most powerful and the most apparently insignificant of the disturbers of the public peace, which will for some time require a vigilant attention to every act of the latter to prevent the revival of a disorderly or predatory spirit. In common cases, we shall only have to prompt the local authority to exertions. But when our aid is required, and troops, or any persons acting under our orders apprehend delinquents, they should invariably be given over to the ruler or chief in whose countries the crimes were committed, by whom they will be examined and punished, according to the established custom. I have usually limited my interference in this part of the administration of the native states of Malwa to two points. The first is that in cases of

robbery, but particularly cattle (the common booty of Bheels and other plunderers), there should be restitution to the owners the moment the property was proved, leaving those persons, through whose hands it has passed by real or pretended sales, to have their disputes and recriminations settled, and to recover from each other according to usage. This practice is now general, and its enforcement for the last two years has done more to put an end to Bheel, and other robberies, than all the other measures that have been taken. The second point on which I have endeavoured to make a change in practice of the administration of justice in the Native states in Malwa, is that of preventing the crime of wilful murder being commuted for the payment of a pecuniary fine; but in all cases of this nature, where circumstances compel us to interfere, it is desirable that no execution should take place till guilt has been clearly proved. The observance of this rule is more necessary, as in cases where the criminals are of a plundering tribe, such as Bheels and Baggrees, the native Ruler or Chief will be found disposed to deem the mere accusation enough to warrant the punishment: whereas, it is exactly with such classes, that it is of importance to us to be most particular, lest we lose the impression we desire to make upon them, by becoming, in any way, accessaries to acts of violence or injury.

46. On all occasions, when the local power is sufficient, it is most desirable to bring it into action, that it may cease to be dependent upon us for the maintenance of the internal peace. This is particularly advisable where excesses are committed, that have either, as their real or professed causes, superstitious or religious feelings. In such cases, except where the mixture of political motives is manifest and avowed, or the danger imminent, we should call upon the Native Government, by its duty and allegiance to the paramount state, to put down all disturbers of the peace, particularly when fanatics like those lately at Purbahgur combine with their atrocities the avowal of sentiments hostile to our rule. The actual condition of Central India makes it likely that such efforts as that above alluded to may be repeated, and they will always (however contemptible they may seem) require to be treated with much delicacy. It should be deemed a guiding principle not to act if we can avoid it; and when absolutely compelled to do so, it is essential that we should appear not as principals, but in support of the Local Government, for the spirit that engenders such excesses, whether they proceed from intrigue or fanaticism, will only attain strength by opposition; and any violent measures on our part, however justified by crime or outrage, might make the most unfavourable impressions upon

an ignorant and bigoted population, who, while they confess all the benefits of our general rule and control, are easily excited to a dread of our success, ultimately leading to attempts at changing the religion and institutions of their forefathers.

47. In cases of rebels or plunderers collecting in such force as to require British troops to suppress them, you will (if the emergency prevents reference to superior authority) make a requisition for aid from the nearest commanding officer that can furnish it.

48. The rules for such requisitions have been generally notified. The political agent will give the fullest information of the service to be performed, the nature of the country, the character of the enemy, and his recourses leaving the military officer, when possessed of such knowledge, the selection of the force, both as to number and equipment, that is to be placed at his disposal; but it is to be strongly impressed upon both, that in a country like Central India, the means employed should always be above the object to be accomplished, as failure or defeat in any enterprise or action would be attended with very bad consequences.

49. It is almost superfluous to repeat what has been sedulously inculcated upon you as a primary duty during the last three years, the adoption of every preventive measure to avert the necessity of the employment of force. Its appearance has hitherto been almost, in all cases, sufficient to produce the desired effect; and in few instances where it has been employed, the moment of success has been seized for that of conciliation; to act differently, and to pursue those wild tribes, who are the common disturbers of the peace, with retaliation of outrages beyond what is necessary to evince our power, is to confirm them in their habits, and to add to their other motives of hostility, those of resentment and despair. When engaged in warfare with such classes, we should be cautious how we inflict summary punishment on the individuals who fall into our power. These are often the mere instruments of crime, and act, in its commission, under as strong an impulse of duty to their superiors as the soldier in our ranks, and it is as unreasonable to expect their habits can be changed by making examples of such men as it would that we could subdue the spirit of a nation, by putting to death every soldier belonging to it, that we found fighting against us in action. The increased danger in which this placed individuals, would only strengthen that powerful feeling by which they were attached to their leaders, while it added that of revenge against those who treated them with what they would deem cruelty and injustice. It is the duty of all agents of the British Government to direct their efforts to effect

a change in the frame of these savage communities, instead of commencing, in imitation of the unprincipled and despotic native rulers, an unprofitable and interminable warfare upon individuals, who can hardly be termed guilty when they act by the express order of chiefs to whom, and their predecessors, they and their fathers have given implicit obedience for centuries. The nature and strength of the ties which subsist in these societies were very fully discovered in the trial of Nadir Singh the celebrated Bheelalah Chief of the Vindiha range: no one has questioned the justice of his punishment but that of the persons who committed, by his order the barbarous crime for which he was exiled, would have been deemed an act of oppression.

50. One of the most effectual means that you have to maintain the peace, is that of exerting yourself to render all (even the poorest and wildest classes) sensible of the benefits they derive from your protection; there is no point in which this is more required than against the excesses of our troops, camp followers, merchants who have passes, and, in short, all who on any ground use the British name. The Governments of the different Presidencies have been long sensible to this evil, and have endeavoured, by the strictest orders and proclamations, to correct it. The pressing of begaries and hackeries has been positively forbidden, but these orders must be enforced with a rigorous and uncompromising spirit by the civil and political authorities, otherwise they will prove unavailing. This is a point of duty in which I consider those under my orders to have no option or latitude; in the present condition of Central India, it is one of too much importance, both as it relates to the temper of the inhabitants, and the reviving prosperity of the country, to warrant any deviation, either for the accommodation of individuals or the public service; the former, when no longer encouraged by improper and unwise indulgence, to trust in any way to the country, will soon learn to be independent of its aid; public departments will in like degree become, from providing for their own wants, more efficient; and when the inhabitants are satisfied that it is not in the power of any person, whatever be his rank, to press them or their cattle, they will be inspired with a confidence that will lead to their furnishing more resources to troops and travellers, from a desire of profit, than has ever yet been extorted by an oppressive system which, according to all natives I have heard speak upon the subject, has been carried to as great, if not greater lengths,

in countries subject to our rule and control, than in the worst of their own Governments.

51. There are, I fear, many omissions in these Notes of Instructions; but an anxiety to render them complete has already made them far longer than was at first intended. One of my chief objects has been to impress, in the most forcible manner, the great benefits which are to be expected from a kind and conciliating manner, and a constant friendly intercourse with those under your direction and control. It is the feelings and knowledge, which such habits on your part will inspire, that can alone give effect to the principles of action, that have been prescribed for your observance. You are called upon to perform no easy task; to possess power, but seldom to exercise it; to witness abuses which you think you could correct, to see the errors, if not crimes, of superstitious bigotry, and the miseries of misrule, and yet forbear, lest you injure interests far greater than any within the sphere of your limited duties, and impede and embarrass, by a rash change and innovation, that may bring local benefit, the slow but certain march of general improvement. Nothing can keep you right on all these points, but constant efforts to add to your knowledge, and accustoming your mind (as I have before urged you) to dwell upon the character of the British power in India, and that of the empire over which it is established. The latter, comprehending numerous tribes, and nations, with all their various institutions, and governments, may truly, though metaphorically, be viewed as a vast and ancient fabric, neither without shape nor beauty, but of which many parts are in a dilapidated state, and all more or less soiled or decayed; still it is a whole, and connected in all its parts; the foundations are deep laid, and to the very summit, arch rests upon arch. We are now its possessors, and if we desire to preserve, while we improve it, we must make ourselves completely masters of the frame of the structure, to its minutest ornaments and defects. Nor must we remove the smallest stone till another is ready, suited to fill the vacant niche, otherwise we may inadvertently bring a ruin upon our own heads, and those of others, on that spot where we too eagerly sought to erect a monument of glory.

(Signed) JOHN MALCOLM.

Camp, Dhoolka, 28th June 1821.

ON THE BURNING OF HINDOO WIDOWS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR : I confess that when I perused, in your Journal for March last, Mr. Macdonald's letter on Female Immolation, I was not absolutely persuaded of the judiciousness of the measures he proposed for the suppression of a custom, so absurd in a rational view, and so revolting to humanity ; but not the slightest inclination did I feel to sneer at his ardent feeling, or to underrate the importance of his subject.

From the pointed severity of Mr. Kendall's reply, inserted in your last number, an uninformed reader might suppose that Mr. Macdonald's motives were at best but dubious, and Mr. Buxton's philanthropic professions, in the same cause, false and hypocritical. Sir, I shall not contend with him on these points, for Mr. Buxton's character is high beyond suspicion ; and I can only regret that Mr. Macdonald's laudable endeavours are so lightly estimated by his critical opponent.

Admitting that the remedies Mr. Macdonald would apply (as *I myself* understand them) are not exactly suited to the nature of so peculiar a case, is it nothing to ascertain, with accuracy, the root and character of the disease ? This, indeed, is not denied by Mr. Kendall ; nevertheless, the upshot of his argument, notwithstanding a few dubious hints, is—leave nature to its course.

I shall pass over a multitude of minor points in Mr. Kendall's letter, in which he has ingeniously twisted his adversary's arguments, or otherwise unfairly met them. These will be duly appreciated by an impartial reader. But there is one misrepresentation of greater moment, which I must beg leave to correct. I am sure it never was, nor could have been, Mr. Macdonald's wish, that British authorities should act the part of executioners, in forcing the victim to mount the funeral pile,

whether as a means of deterring others, by thus enhancing the horrors of the spectacle, or for any other object whatever. He evidently meant, that our interference should extend simply to the prevention of undue influence and unlawful force, and that we should peremptorily insist upon the previous inflammation of the pile. The widow was then to be left to make her *own* choice of life or death. But Mr. Kendall (*mirabile dictu*!) has made him say, that we must actually place her on the pile, whatever may be her own determination after viewing it in flames.—I shall now proceed to offer a few brief observations on the general question.

In the first place, then, I am at issue with Mr. Kendall in regard to its importance. And here I am willing to admit, that the advocates for the abolition of the practice may, at times, have been too declamatory. But is Mr. Kendall himself correct in measuring the extent of the evil simply by the annual sacrifice of human life ? Is nothing to be said of the self-interested motives which are *known* to actuate the attendant Brahmins, and the relatives of the deceased husband, with a spirit not less than diabolical, to urge their infatuated victim to self-destruction ? And is the brutalizing influence of the horrid scene, on the minds of thousands of spectators, a matter of no moment in such an estimate ? Picture to your mind, Sir, this multitude returning to the concerns of social life,—extensively returning to their respective circles. With what feelings do they thus return ? With a combination of passions it must be difficult to conceive, or an apathy yet more debasing. I wish not, however, to become declamatory, but coolly to appeal to Mr. Kendall's judgment.

Since then, the evil assumes, in my view, a more serious aspect than in

that of Mr. Kendall, we naturally differ in the degree of anxiety we feel for its speedy and utter extinction; and, under such circumstances, it will not be thought surprising that we should also differ in our respective estimates of difficulties and dangers. But are not these difficulties and dangers of smaller magnitude, even on Mr. Kendall's own shewing, than, on a general view, he his willing to imagine? He observes, "the total annual number of victims, in all British India, seems to be rather largely taken at one thousand:" and from this proceeds to argue, that the evil is by no means of a gigantic character. Now, Sir, how is it that it did not occur to him, that the smaller the number of instances calling for the execution of any prohibitory laws, the smaller must likewise be the danger to be dreaded? If the total annual number of victims in all British India is largely taken at one thousand, *weak* must be the interest which the custom commands amongst a population of *one hundred millions*; and the necessary inference is, that the obstacles opposed to the suppression of the evil cannot be very enormous. Such, in my apprehension, is the conclusion which Mr. Kendall ought to have arrived at, from the position he assumed.

But there is more to be said upon this subject than Mr. Macdonald *has* said, or Mr. Kendall *ought* to have said. And much has already been advanced in a valuable Eastern publication, entitled "The Friend of India," which, unfortunately, is not generally accessible in this country. For this reason, added to the sterling weight of the facts and arguments which are there adduced, I shall not hesitate to call it in as an auxiliary in my present contest with Mr. Kendall.

It is affirmed by the writer of the article to which I have referred, and the correctness of the statement is borne out by the testimony of many respectable individuals, that "the chief support of this odious practice

centers in Bengal; in the Western Provinces, peopled with a bold and hardy race, female immolation is exceedingly rare." It is also stated, that the only persons who *feel interested* in supporting the practice are those who are *personally engaged* in promoting it; and that there is every reason to doubt whether the custom is known, otherwise than by report, to one-half of the population of India. Now, Sir, admitting with Mr. Kendall, that these statements diminish greatly the magnitude of the evil, as reported to the British public by "general declamation," I must strongly insist, at the same time, that they diminish in an equal ratio the difficulty of encountering it, and consequently enhance the duty incumbent on an enlightened and Christian Government, to adopt the earliest judicious measures for its entire suppression. Let it not be supposed, however, that I am pleading for a legislative enactment, or dogmatically asserting, that it would be positively criminal on the part of our Indian Government to delay for another hour the exercise of restrictive measures. Notwithstanding what I have already said, and what I am about to advance, I know that the subject is a delicate one; and that the power of abolishing the practice can only be safely deposited in the discretion of the Local Governments in India, or rather of the Governor-General in Council. That the rulers of our Indian empire are anxious for the abolition of so crying an evil, what reasonable man can doubt? To them must be left, and left I trust with safety the time and mode of operation. But, at the same time, there can be no impropriety on the part of Mr. Macdonald, "The Friend of India," or others, in suggesting measures, or entering into an examination whether the dangers that have been held up in *terror* have not been greatly exaggerated. That they have been greatly exaggerated I entertain but little doubt, and shall therefore request

your attention to a few additional remarks.

In order to form an estimate of these supposed dangers, the most satisfactory data from which any conclusions can be drawn, are to be found of course in the actual results of similar acts of interference in the history of our Indian Government. Consequently, we have been reminded of the abolition of infanticide under the administration of Marquis Wellesley, a measure which is well known to have been followed by blessings instead of curses. Mr. Kendall, however, meets the argument by observing, that infanticide, as "practised in India, has no sanction from any one of its systems of religion, but, on the contrary, is abhorred and repudiated by them all." Granted: but had it not acquired by long, by immemorial usage, a sort of religious sanctity? Was it not encouraged by the priesthood? and did not the infatuated mother regard the act as a meritorious sacrifice? But Mr. Kendall's observation might be applied also, though not perhaps with equal force, to female immolation; for Mr. Macdonald, and "The Friend of India," have clearly proved, and the correctness of their statements are further substantiated by the testimony of Ram Mohun Roy (a most respectable and enlightened Brahmin, though in candour it must be observed, that he has renounced the Hindoo faith), that female immolation is not even mentioned by Munoo, and is rather connived at than enjoined by sacred legislators of later date and minor respectability. The cases, then, have much in common, though I admit that they are not parallel. But the abolition of infanticide is not the strongest instance that can be brought forward. "The Friend of India" has adduced another, and I shall make no apology for requesting your attention to the following important extract.

The brahmuns, as our readers well know, are esteemed sacred throughout India; the tribe is surrounded with the

lofliest prerogatives. 'As the first-born of created beings, they have a right, by their primogeniture and eminence of birth, to whatever exists in the world. The birth of a brahmun is a constant incarnation of Dhurma, the god of justice; through the benevolence of the brahmun other mortals enjoy life.' Hence the Hindoo laws absolutely prohibit the execution of a brahmun; they forbid the magistrate even to imagine evil against him. Thus fenced by the laws, and extolled by their sacred books, they are still more powerfully guarded by the respect and veneration of the people. From one corner of India to the other, however religious observance, may have fallen into disuse, this sacred tribe enjoys undiminished homage. When, therefore, our Government commenced in the east, we were reduced to the most serious dilemma; to have inflicted punishment on brahmuns, would have been to violate the most awful sanctions of Hindoo law, and the dearest prejudices of the people: to have exempted them from punishment, would have been to deliver over the country to desolation, ravage, and murder. The reign of equity which we were about to introduce, was stopped at the very threshold; the destiny of millions hung in suspense. How did we act on this occasion? Did we lay the laws of justice at the feet of this sacred tribe? Did we abrogate our code of jurisprudence, and adopt the vedas for our guides? Did we deprive the country of our protection, because the Hindoo shastras forbid the punishment of the aggressors if they happen to be brahmuns? We did not hesitate a single moment, but boldly stepped forward in vindication of the rights of society, and, in spite of a formidable phalanx of Hindoo juri-consults, and of strongest prejudices, caused these delinquents to pay the forfeit of their lives to the laws of offended justice. In the mode of doing this we admitted no recognition of their pre-eminent birth. We tried them publicly like other criminals, and subjected them to the degradation of a gibbet; we distinguished them not in the nature of their punishment from the meanest of the servile tribe; but with unsparing hand removed this formidable obstacle to justice and equity. We have repeated the punishment of brahmuns since that period, whenever it has been requisite; and scarcely a year has since elapsed without the execution of a brahmun, in some one of the provinces of our empire. Have the natives complained of this outrage on the sanctity of their priesthood, or considered it as an infringement of our toleration? Have we lost their confidence? Have they in any one instance petitioned us to disregard their welfare, and exempt their spiritual guides from death?—or

have they not, on the contrary, tacitly sanctioned every act of punishment, and applauded the inflexible tenor of our proceedings? Let any man read the account of Nunda-koomara's execution in Calcutta, forty years ago, and he will be convinced that Hindoos are not the men to complain of the execution of justice, even though it happen to infringe their laws and prejudices. If there was any one act of Mr. Hastings' government distinguished for bold decision, it was the execution of this man. Our Indian empire was then in its infancy; small in extent, unconsolidated, surrounded with restless enemies, who ruled three-fourths of the continent, yet, under all these disadvantages, when the law had pronounced him guilty, Mr. Hastings did not restrain the execution of the sentence. Let us not forget that this punishment of the first brahmun took place in the rising metropolis of a new power, in the midst of two hundred thousand of his own countrymen, and at a period when it was of the first importance to conciliate our new subjects. Mr. Hastings judged that there could be no danger, and his judgment proved correct. If ever it might have been expected that public feeling would have manifested itself against us, it was most assuredly in this instance, when, for the first time, we were carrying the law into execution against one of this sacred tribe, where the actors in this unprecedented exhibition of justice were but a handful, compared with the immense crowd which surrounded the scaffold. That vast crowd returned peaceably to their houses. We are erecting a monument to Mr. Hastings' memory, in the country where he founded a new empire; but the true glory of the dead consists in the example they leave us, and we are most faithful to their renown when we are most anxious to copy their virtues. And if Mr. Hastings' intrepid support of the claims of justice, in the face of such formidable obstacles, should continue to encourage others, and thereby prove a lasting benefit to the natives of India, more solid glory will encircle his memory, than as though we covered the plains of India with obelisks.

Some have attributed the execution of Nunda-koomara to motives incompatible with equity: our business, however, is only with the intrepidity of the act. Supposing this to have been the case, and even to the extent urged by the bitterest enemies of Mr. Hastings, the example will still more fully bear on the subject under review. If the natives submitted without a single murmur to the unjust execution of a man of the highest cast, and possessed of such wealth and influence, is there any reason to apprehend disquietude when we rescue female innocence from the flames?

Mr. Kendall is not ignorant that the subject of female immolation has lately been a matter of controversy between Brahmins themselves, through the medium of the native press. For this, and for other reasons which he has also adduced, I concur with him in opinion, that the practice is losing ground. Happy consideration for every friend of humanity! And if the appellation be claimed by British subjects, may they not be allowed to indulge a hope that their countrymen will be instrumental in accelerating its downfall? If the point is actually controverted by *Brahmins*, in the very day in which we are writing, is it unreasonable to expect that a considerable body of this class of our Indian subjects may shortly be induced to grant their concurrence to a measure, which, in my opinion, cannot fail of calling forth the grateful acknowledgments of the present generation, as it assuredly will the blessings of future ages? But even without such concurrence, I should not dread the issue. And if it is really true as stated by "The Friend of India," in the same article from which I have already quoted, that "the fears we entertain, if any are entertained, are entirely of our own creation," the danger, in such case, is manifestly reversed; for it may certainly be argued with safety, that we shall incur a greater risk of lowering our character, in the estimation of the natives of India, by hesitating to encounter trifling difficulties, or yielding to imaginary fears.

I shall conclude with another extract.

Let us then freely look at the practicability of its abolition, and number both its friends and its foes. We may calculate on the support of all the humane, the wise, and the good throughout India. We may depend on that great majority of the people who have prevented *every* village in India from being lighted up monthly with these infernal fires. Those who used all their power and influence to liberate their country from the stigma of this guilt, by preventing their own mothers and sisters from ascending the funereal pile, will undoubtedly support us in discountenancing

the practice elsewhere. We shall enlist on our side all those tender feelings, which, though now dormant, will then be aroused into new life and vigor. But above all, we shall surround ourselves with the protection of that Almighty power, whose command is 'Thou shalt do no murder;' who defends the weak, and succours the

injured; who, when the cries of oppressed India had pierced his throne, selected us, of all other nations, to break its chains and restore it to happiness.

I am, Sir, &c. &c.

B. W.

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIR OF CLAUDIUS JAMES RICH, ESQ. LATE BRITISH RESIDENT AT BAGDAD.

By a recent arrival from the Gulph of Persia we have the painful intelligence that Mr. Claudius James Rich, late Resident at Bagdad, died at Sheraz on the 5th of October.

The life of this remarkable man will, we trust, be the subject of a memoir from the pen of some person competent to do justice to his memory. Our information only extends to a few facts, but these are sufficient to make us deeply deplore his loss, both on public and private grounds. Mr. Rich was appointed to the East-India Company's civil service in 1803; and, young as he then was, from his singular proficiency in the oriental languages, and to afford him an opportunity of perfecting himself in the knowledge, he was named assistant to Mr. Locke, who was at that time proceeding as Consul General to the Mediterranean. In the company of this elegant scholar and accomplished gentleman, he visited some parts of Spain and Italy, and on Mr. Locke's premature death at Malta, proceeded to Constantinople. He soon left that capital for Smyrna, where he made some stay, till appointed to act as assistant to Colonel Misset, the Company's Consul in Egypt. In Alexandria and Cairo he completed his knowledge of the Arabic; and thence finally proceeded, through Syria, by way of Damascus, Aleppo, and Bagdad, to his destination at Bombay. He arrived in 1807, and was in a few months nominated by Government, on account of his superior acquirements (particularly his knowledge of the Turkish and Arabic languages), to the station of Resident of Bagdad. This appointment the Court of Directors not only confirmed, but added to it the Residency of Bussora. Never was trust committed to a person more qualified for the judicious exercise of it. Mr. Rich quite understood the character of those amongst whom he resided, and on many occasions, but particularly

on one that occurred immediately before he left Bagdad, he supported the reputation of the country he represented, with a spirit and firmness, that taught both the prince of that place and his subjects, that an Englishman is not to be intimidated because he is alone. Such conduct is calculated to make an impression, that will be found in times of emergency of more real utility to our interest, than all the treaties that can be negotiated with ignorant and half barbarous nations.

Mr. Rich was lately appointed to one of the best situations which a civil servant of his rank could hold at Bombay; but he believed, and with reason, that his temporary services might be required at Bagdad, and under this expectation he delayed his departure, and remained in a country where the Epidemic Cholera was making dreadful ravages, until he fell a sacrifice to his zeal, his death being caused by a violent attack of that fatal disorder. Mr. Rich was indefatigable in his researches and collections as a scholar and antiquarian. We have reason to believe that his collection of oriental manuscripts, and that of his coins and antiquities (particularly those found during his numerous visits to antient Babylon), are very extensive and select. We anxiously hope that these, as well as his own manuscripts, which are, we understand, very valuable, will be brought to public notice. He had made considerable investigations, on the spot, for an account of the remains of Nineveh, Ctesiphon, and Selucia, the ancient capitals of Asia. But the work on which he most valued himself, was an account of Curdistan, for which he collected materials during a residence he was compelled to make in that little-known country, to escape the heats of Bagdad. Besides the literary and local information common to such works, he had in readiness materials for a map constructed from astronomical observations, made to ascertain the

position of the chief towns and highest mountains of the country, which have been most erroneously laid down in our best maps. The merit which belongs to every man who, placed by duty in remote and almost unknown countries, seizes the opportunities he enjoys to promote general knowledge, was greatly enhanced in his case by the liberal manner in which he communicated, not only with his own countrymen, but with foreigners of learning and reputation. Several of his essays have been published in the most celebrated Journals of the Continent, and we are gratified to find a catalogue of a part of his oriental library in some of the late numbers of *Les Mines de l'Orient*, a work edited at Vienna. We attach importance to such communications, from the liberality of their character, and from their tendency to remove an impression, very common regarding Englishmen in the East, who are accused of being indifferent in the cause of literature and of science. Amongst

other names which may be brought forward to refute this unjust charge, that of Mr. Rich will, we trust, when his efforts are made known, stand prominent.

Such are the claims which the late Mr. Rich had established on his country and on society, as a public servant and a man of literature and liberal pursuits. This may hardly be deemed a fit place to dwell on his passionate cultivation of the fine arts, the elegance of his manners and address, or his various personal accomplishments: but we may safely add of him, that his virtues were equal to his talents. His seclusion at Bagdad from all European society, except of that of a single medical gentleman and of his lady (the eldest daughter of Sir James Mackintosh), who for near fourteen years was the companion of his solitude, caused him to be intimately known to few; but the ties were stronger from being limited, and render his loss to those nearly connected with him the greater and the more afflicting.—*Bombay Courier*.

CEYLON.

A MANUSCRIPT has been kindly placed in our hands, containing a variety of valuable documents relating to the internal government of the Dutch Settlements on the island of Ceylon, when under the administration of Governor Falck. We shall make such extracts, from time to time, as may best serve to furnish information, not only as relates to the system that was followed by the Dutch, but the general character and resources of the colony.

INSTRUCTIONS OF GOVERNOR FALCK TO THE CHIEF OF THE DISTRICT OF BATTICALOA, THE TITULAR JUNIOR MERCHANT FRANCKE.

1. The chief object of the possession of the Batticaloa lands, which are rich in corn, is the collection of paddy. It will, therefore, be your duty to exert your utmost endeavours, not only that the tithes-duty be strictly collected, but also that as much paddy be purchased from the inhabitants, at the rate of two ammonams, or twenty parahs, for one pagoda, as they may be able to spare. This paddy, for want of pagodas, is to be paid for in a

coin denominated silver money, $3\frac{1}{2}$ rupees being reckoned for each pagoda; an arrangement which, in the opinion of all the Chiefs, will be a matter of indifference to the inhabitants.

2. In order to render this collection of paddy more inviting, you are at liberty to indent for such quantities of cloth of different kinds, as may be readily sold within a year at a profit of 50 per cent. These cloths shall be paid for, not in money only, but also in paddy, at the above-mentioned price.

3. The collection of wax and pepper is an object to which you are no less to fix your attention; and care must be taken that the persons bringing these articles are fully and speedily paid, either in pagodas or silver money.

4. Still more necessary is the timber-cutting. Heretofore, this has been done by hirelings, but henceforth must be performed by the natives, without pay, as feudal-service, insofar as the timber can be found within the known limits of the Batticaloa jurisdiction. Beyond these limits you may continue the accustomed rate of one pagoda per month to each cooly. The lowest prices at which timber has been charged for these last ten years are,

For 1 Kienegas-beam . . . f. 1 14 0

1 Halmeniele-beam . . 2 0 0

You will regulate yourself according to these prices until further orders, and bring the amount in favour of the profit account into the books, after deducting the following :

1. Cooly-hire, insofar as it may have been necessary.

2. The monthly pay of six Rs. to the forester.

3. The premium which by these presents is allowed to the forester, as an encouragement, *viz.* six per cent. on the above prices of the timber sent from Batticaloa, but not on what is used there.

5. The ensnaring of elephants must likewise be encouraged by you, so far as it will not operate to the prejudice of agriculture. Payment is to be made in the same way, and on the same conditions as at Manaar. On my return from Jafnapatam you will receive from me further instructions on this head. As the two elephants sent lately from Jafnapatam, as hunters, are described as not sufficiently instructed, you must send them, together with the three caught here, overland to Matura, accompanied by the enclosed letter to the Desave Burnat, who is therein desired to have the animals properly trained, and to return them, or any other well-instructed elephants, as quickly as possible. You are then to send two of these hunting elephants to Trincomalee, for the use of Wannia of Koetjaar.

6. Whenever elephants of trifling height, or having blemishes, are brought in, they may be used to drag timber, to save cooly-hire.

7. An equitable and mild government, with respect to the inhabitants, being the leading principle of all orders issued by the Company, you are most earnestly recommended to keep the Headmen in that state of satisfaction, which they unanimously declared to me that they felt towards the Dutch Government in general, and your treatment in particular. It will be desirable, therefore, that the Headmen should appear before you once a month, to deliberate upon and frame measures for the public welfare, and to inquire into and decide upon existing differences. Of matters of any consequence decided at such meetings, either unanimously or by a majority of votes, short, but intelligible minutes must be kept by the sworn Scriba.

In cases of equal division, your casting vote will of course be decisive.

8. According to the Deed of Subjection, executed by the joint Headmen, they promise to pay the tenth of the paddy, in which the duty of the King is included. I comprehend in this tax whatever the King received from the culture of land, but not the duties levied upon the fishermen, washermen, weavers, &c. to the amount of 142 pagodas, collected in money or other trifling articles. These must also be collected in behalf of the Company. But since the total sum payable by the fishermen and weavers amounts together to only 31½ pagodas, this may be divided amongst the Company's slaves not attached to any regular employment, not omitting the female slaves and children, the latter of whom are to be entitled to half a portion. These slaves have complained, with justice, that their allowance in money, according to the Regulations, is insufficient for their maintenance. The slaves, however, to whom regular occupations are allotted, receive a double allowance, *viz.* sixteen stivers per month : they are not to be classed, therefore, with the others.

9. The present tedious mode of shipment from the fort requires judicious alteration, to save time and labour. To this end, therefore, we have inspected the point of Soeretenkondave, a little southward of which, in a small bay secure against the winds prevailing in that quarter, the shipment could be made with great ease, according to the report of a tour made by Mr. Ryklof van Goens, junior, in the year 1671. As this gentleman had no opportunity of examining the depth of the bay, the nature of the bottom, the situation of the rocky reef, which, according to the report of the fishermen, extends itself closely along the shore, or the situations of the channels; these particulars must be ascertained by Lieut. Sommer, whom I am about to send from Trincomalee for this purpose. He will make an accurate map of the bay, and of the surrounding land to where the channel commences. When this has been done, you shall receive orders respecting the construction of a warehouse for the reception of paddy collected from the adjacent country. If the report of Lieut. Sommer should not be satisfactory, it will be necessary to build a warehouse along the sea-shore, at the mouth of the Batticaloa river, in order to convey the paddy to town for shipment.

Poetry.

THE BLUSH.

(*By George Hare, Esq. of Madras.*)

THERE is a blush, a coyish blush,
When kindred hearts together meet :
It rises in a gentle flush,
When soft, the youth is seen to greet.

There is a blush, a crimson blush,
In lonely hall, or quiet grove,
When, seeking vain her thoughts to crush,
The melting maiden owns her love.

There is a blush, a transient blush,
That on the Seraph aspect glows,
When, at Eve's mild and modest hush,
The lover breathes his ardent vows.

There is a blush, a live-long blush,
By smiling friends when urged and led.—
It rises in a sudden gush,
At Hymen's shrine when they are wed.

O ! may each blush the Fair express,
Who will be Partner of my Life,
And soothe me in her fond caress,
And screen me from this world of strife !

ADDRESS TO NIGHT.

(*By Lieutenant A. Wright, of the Bengal Army.*)

THE shades of twilight slowly glide away,
Sink from the zenith, and along the west,
Low in the horizon, fade and disappear.
'Tis sweet, at such an hour, to watch alone
The growing splendour of the stars, that gleam
In the blue firmament, when not a cloud
Hangs in the air to dim their brilliancy.
Oh, Night ! 'tis sadly soothing, thus to gaze
On thy pure beauty and unsullied brightness !
But there is One, as beautiful as thou,
Of whom the recollection is unmixed
With aught of consolation or of hope
For She is now for ever lost to me ;
But ne'er to be forgotten, though on earth
We never more shall meet. When thoughts of her,
Deep, deadly, and heart-rending, goad to madness
My troubled spirit with their dark suggestions,
From them I fly to thee, oh Night ! and feel
Thy gentle influence descend upon me—
Like unexpected kindness on the heart
That long hath mourned the coldness and neglect
Of those whom most it loved—filling the eye
With tears of softness, grateful to the soul,
As to the thirsty flower the evening dew.—

To me hath Joy been long a stranger ; Hope
 Hath hid her countenance ; and Memory
 Hath bound a cypress garland round her brow,
 And wears a faint and melancholy smile.
 Dark thoughts, and images of death have grown
 Familiar to my fancy. Yet e'en thus,
 In pain and grief, forgotten and alone,
 Yet feel I the consoling power of Night !
 There is a sadness in the midnight hour,
 That to the wretched seems like sympathy.
 An awful silence sleeps around, that stills
 The passions' strife, and tumult of the soul.
 Until my heart be cold and passionless,
 Thee shall I worship, Night ! for I have felt,
 That gazing on thy loveliness hath saved
 That heart from breaking, and my mind from madness.

TO THE MOON.

(*From the Calcutta Journal.*)

HAIL ! lovely Queen of sorrow-soothing Night !
 What luxury, by thy pale beam to stray !
 The world forgot in realms more sweetly bright,
 Where Contemplation leads the pensive way ;—
 The solitary scene, the silent hour,
 When thy mild glory o'er the landscape glows,
 Impart a secret spell of balm-fraught pow'r,
 That calms the heart, and stills its wildest throes.
 Benignant Orb ! thy rays of peace have shone,
 Scattering their mantling beauty o'er the scene,
 When dark my soul, and earthly hope was none :
 Yet as I gazed upon thy beam serene
 Fancy's warm glow and soothing hopes were given,
 Visions of bliss, and golden dreams of Heaven !

Bandah.

LINES ON MELANCHOLY.

(*From the Calcutta Journal.*)

THERE is a kind of soothing sorrow
 Which vulgar minds can never know ;
 There is a feeling that can borrow
 Its softest, wildest thrill from woe.
 'Tis felt at that lone hour of night
 When sadly smiles the silver orb ;
 When pensive gleams of wizard light
 The sighs of misery absorb.
 There is a tear of doubtful birth,
 By sorrow claim'd, yet joy resembling :
 Though unallied to ruder mirth,
 It is 'twixt grief and pleasure trembling.
 'Twill glisten in the lunar ray,
 When beauty's absence gems the eye ;—
 'Twill down the cheek of feeling stray,
 When beauty's mem'ry lingers nigh.

Literary and Philosophical Intelligence.

FRENCH ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The Baron de Sacy is nominated President of the French Asiatic Society, the rules of which were printed in the number of this Journal for March (p. 262); and Dr. Abel Remusat is nominated Secretary. The latter gentleman is the author of the very able *Examen critique de l'Édition du Dictionnaire Chinois du Père Basile de Glemont*, publié par M. de Guignes, which is prefixed to M. Klaproth's Supplement to the Chinese French Dictionary.

One of the objects of the French Asiatic Society being to encourage the printing of grammars and dictionaries of the Oriental languages, they intend publishing an elementary Grammar of the Sanskrit language, compiled by Mr. Chezy, Professor of Sanskrit in the Royal College of France.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Dr. Remusat, Professor of Chinese in the Royal College of France, has recently published a small, but very complete Chinese Grammar, entitled *Elémens de la Grammaire Chinoise*. Also *La première partie de Mémoires sur les Relations politiques des Princes Chrétiens, et particulièrement des Rois de France avec les Empereurs Mongols*. This part contains an account of the connection between the Christian Princes and the Great Mongol Empire, from its foundation by Tchingis Khan, in 1206, until its division under Kubilai Khan in 1262. The second part will contain the mutual Embassages of the Mongol Kings of Persia and the Kings of France, from Hulagu Khan to the overthrow of the Western Mongol dynasty.

Professor Julius von Klaproth, of Bonn, is printing, at Paris, a series of Memoirs on the History and Antiquities of Asia.

Proof sheets of five of the articles have been received in London. They are, on the value of the Asiatic Historians—Floods and Deluges—The Typhon—The people of Asia classed according to languages—The life of Buddha, after Mongolian accounts—Würdeung der Asiatischen geschichtsschreiber—Fluthen und überschwemmungen—Vom Typhon—Die völker Asiens nach den sprachen geordnet—Leben des Budda nach Mongolischen nachrichten.

Mons. Langlès has just published, in Paris, in his Collection portative de Voyages, traduits de différentes langues Orientales et Européennes;—*Voyage chez les Mahrattes*, par feu M. Tone, Colonel d'un régiment d'Infanterie Mahratte, traduit de l'Anglais, et publié avec les Notes sur l'histoire, le gouvernement, les mœurs, et usages des Mahrattes.

The following elegant work is likewise just completed

Monuments anciens et modernes de l'Hindoustan, décrits sous le double rapport archéologique et pittoresque; précédés d'un Discours sur la religion, la législation et les mœurs des Hindous, d'une notice géographique, et d'une notice historique de l'Inde, par L. Langlès, Chevalier de l'ordre royal de la Légion d'Honneur, et de St. Waladimir, l'un des conservateurs administrateurs de la Bibliothèque du Roi, Professeur de Persan, Membre de l'Institut royal de France, de la Société Asiatique de Calcutta, des Académies de St. Petersbourg, de Göttingue, de Munich, &c. &c. Paris, 1821. deux volumes en fol. ornés de 245 planches gravées en taille-douce et de trois cartes de géographie. Prix 400 frs. papier fin, et 800 frs. grand papier vélin, figures avec la lettre blanche. Londres, chez MM. Treuttell et Würtz.

Review of Books.

The Affectionate Pair, or the History of Sung-kin: a Tale, translated from the Chinese, by P. P. Thoms, Printer in the Service of the Hon. East-India Company, China. London, 1820.

THIS little work, we believe, has never yet been published. It forms one of the Kin-koo-ke-kwan, or "Ancient and Modern Wonderful Tales," a Chinese work in ten small volumes. The translator, we understand, is a

young man, who, in the midst of other avocations in China, devotes his leisure to the acquisition of its singular language; and this work is an evidence of his diligence and application.

The History of Sung-kin is founded on an occurrence in low life, and though it does not embrace any important subject, yet, to those who wish to gain information concerning Chinese customs and manners, may be considered (in the translator's estimation) an interesting tale, as it lays open

the religious notions of one of the most prevailing sects in China; and shews that the Chinese are not destitute of the finer feelings of benevolence, sympathy, and love.

The light which the story diffuses upon the manners of the humble classes in China, among whom the scene is laid, has chiefly induced us to lay before our readers a brief and familiar analysis of it.

The "History of Sung-kin" is introduced by the following *verses*, which, we presume, form the moral of the work :

The unmarried should not too anxiously seek after matrimony :

All marriages being decreed by heaven ; it is therefore unnecessary to repine.

Be composed, though the waves rage and toss themselves up to the sky :

There is a middle course ; pursue it, and your bark will glide gently on.

In Soo-chew-foo there dwelt a family named Tun, whose surname was Sung. The family had been of some consideration, and the representative of it lived upon the property bequeathed by his ancestors. The felicity of Sung-tun and his wife Lew-she was, however, disturbed by the want of children. They were each upwards of forty, and had neither son nor daughter. This was a source of many tears. Upon one occasion, whilst Sung-tun was wiping from his eyes the drops which the pathetic remarks of his lady on this subject had engendered, he heard a person calling for Yúhfung.

"Now it must be noticed," says our author, "that, contrary to ancient custom, both rich and poor have a double surname; therefore, when the person inquired for Yúhfung, he was calling Sung-tun by his other surname." He soon recognized the voice to be that of his intimate friend Lew-shun-tseuen, who (luckily for us) had also a duplicate surname, which was Yew-tsae.

Yew-tsae's ancestors conveyed goods by water from one province to another. His property was invested in the vessel, which was built wholly of

Keang-nan wood: so that Yew-tsae was, in fact, a Chinese lighterman or skipper.

The two friends were soon seated over a cup of tea. Sung-tun asks Shun-tseuen why he was at leisure? (*quasi dicat*, what do you want here?) Lew-yew-tsae replied, he came to borrow an article of Yúhfung, which he forthwith describes, thus :

"When worn on the back, it is not for carrying the imperial message; when worn before, it is not for supporting the bosom, but is made of fine yellow cloth, and when offered, is presented with clean hands.

"When going to return thanks, it contains the mysterious offerings; and in worshipping the gods, is presented with respect. By frequent visiting old temples, it is soiled by the fume of burning incense."

This it appears is termed the Tsze, or enigma of the story; and we are not disposed to question the propriety of the term.

As our readers may not be *au fait* at guessing, we will acquaint them that the visitor's object was to borrow a Poo-fúh and Poo-tae, or napkin and bag, to contain offerings to Fúh or Fo. It now appears that the naval gentleman was older than his friend by five good years, and that *his* wife (also called Lew-she, as wives usually are in China) was likewise without children. Now a salt-merchant of Fe-chow, being in the same predicament, had rebuilt the "ladies temple" of Chin-chow, near Soo-chew-foo, where many persons were "praying incessantly, and offering incense in great abundance;" and Yew-tsae, being at leisure, thought he might as well try his luck there, and burn a few grains too: but having neither Poo-fúh nor Poo-tae, he was somewhat posed. Sung-tun, as soon as he learned the project of his friend, resolved to accompany him. Turning to him, he said, "one pair of the Poo-fúh and Poo-tae is folded up; we have besides another pair, which will be enough for us both." Lew-yew-tsae replied, "As that is the case, very well."

Sung-tun having first obtained leave

of absence from his wife, took down from the temple of Fuh the two pairs of Poo-fuh and Poo-tae, prepared candles, incense-sticks, paper-horse, &c., and put on a handsome long white silk dress. Whilst the pious pair are on ship-board, proceeding to their destination, the author favours us with an ode from the ancients :

"When the moon dips, and the clouds are filled with frost, the birds twitter.

"While reclining, how pleasant to see from the bridge the fishermen's fragrant fires.*

"On the cold hill, without the city Koo-soo, stands the lonely temple :

"Half the night o'er, the sound of its bell visits each stranger's boat."

The travellers arrived so early at the temple, that the incense-burners and incessant prayer-folk had not arrived ; but the priest obligingly lit a candle, and received their petitions for the god, and also a "small sum" for himself. After the applicants had burnt their paper *selon les reglès*, they separated : Yew-tsae went to his boat ; but Sung-tun thought, as it was still pretty early, he would walk to Low-mun, and thence take boat and return home. Ere he could execute this resolution, he heard a groan, and drawing near to the spot whence it came, saw an old priest, so ill, that, in the author's words, "if called to, he could not reply ; and if interrogated, he was unable to answer." An attendant on the temple, stepping up, gives Sung-tun a circumstantial account of the priest's amiable character, his mode of life, breed, feed, and generation, finally adjuring him to buy a coffin, in which to burn the priest, not, we presume, till he was dead. The benevolent Sung-tun inquired for a coffin-maker, and was told to walk to the end of the lane, and he would come to the house of Chin-san. As the dialogue between these personages is characteristic, we shall insert it :

Mr. Chin-san was at work in his shop, sawing timber. The attendant said to him, "Mr. Chin-san, I have brought you a

customer." Mr. Chin-san, addressing himself to Sung-tun, said, "Sir, if you are desirous of looking at any coffins, I have here some of the first description from Woo-yuen. Within, also, are some that are cased ; but if you wish to view any that are already made, walk in and choose for yourself." Sung-tun replied, that he wished to look at some that were already finished. Mr. Chin-san, pointing to a lot, said, "These are the very best ; and the price is three tales." Sung-tun, however, could not afford so much. The attendant observed, "This gentleman is come to purchase a coffin for the old priest at the mat-shed ; and as it is an act of charity, you must be a partaker of his benevolent intentions by not requiring an exorbitant price." Mr. Chin-san said, "As it is an act of charity, I will not require much ; you shall therefore have it for one tale six mace,* which is the prime cost ; I will not take a mite less." Sung-tun acknowledged that the price was very fair ; and while reflecting, he opened the corner of his handkerchief, and took out a piece of silver weighing about five or six mace. After burning incense that morning, he had not above one hundred cash left, so that both sums added together were not half enough to purchase the coffin.

He recollected at this moment that Yew-tsae's boat was hard by, and he thought of leaving Mr. Chinsan and the attendant, to borrow the difference of his friend ; but the attendant, shrewdly suspecting he was about to decamp, opened a regular battery of sarcasm and reproach, in the midst of which, word was brought that the old priest was dead. Whereupon Sung-tun took out all the silver he had, *videlicet* one piece, which he gave to Mr. Chin-san, with his "handsome long white silk dress" (value one tale and upwards), which he offered to Mr. C. either for sale or in pawn, who, though he begged Mr. S. "not to distress himself," took both garment and money. In short, he divested himself of every thing of value, till the bystanders were shocked, and subscribed some money to assist him.

Having discharged his pious office, he returned home, and his wife seeing him in such a plight, told him "he had been fighting with somebody." But Sung-tun relating his story, his

* The sticks of incense which are kept burning in the front part of every vessel.

* About eleven shillings.

wife commended him for what he had done, and they "both made themselves merry."

After this they each dream dreams; and at the expiration of exactly ten lunar months Lew-she bore a son. On account of her dream, in which she beheld the golden body of the god Loo-han, he was surnamed Kin (*gold*), and his name was consequently Sung-kin. About the same time Lew-yew-tsae had a daughter, whose name was Echuen; and every novel-reader is prepared to expect that the young folks are to be united together: a measure which was "the very wish of Yew-tsae's heart;" but Sung-tun objected, because forsooth his *intimate friend* was not of an ancient family, but a beggarly descendant of those who inhabited boats. Mark the punishment of this paltry pride! Sung-tun died when his son was only six years of age; and his wife, a few years after, "fell ill, died, and was buried." This was an awkward affair for poor Master Sung (for we may drop, as the author has done, the *golden* epithet) but he was lucky enough to meet with a Che-kéen or Keu-jin *hight* Mr. Fan,* who wanted a clerk; and Sung, being "well acquainted with the proper and running-hand forms of the character, and with simple and compound arithmetic," just suited Mr. Fan, who forthwith hired him.

The paltry pride of his family, however, still stuck to Sung, who kept aloof from the servants lest he should be debased, "like" (though we do not perceive the force of the figure) "particles of dust with the rays of the sun." A cabal was consequently formed against him; and Mr. Fan was urged to require Sung to sign an agreement, "that he may not be careless or remiss." Now Sung, being aware (as the translator suggests) that, by an old law, passed in the dynasty Tang, a covenanted servant was precluded

from holding a situation in the State (as with us a parson is incapacitated from sitting in the House of Commons), demurred to this measure when proposed by Mr. Fan, who, though a very "easy, pliable gentleman," waxed wrath thereat, and commanding Master Sung (as Mr. Egan would say) to *peel*, set him on shore almost in his *birth-day suit*.

Here was another awkward business! Sung now had no resource but begging. In this profession his pride still displayed itself; for, whereas "the street beggars fall down on their knees, and use servile expressions, without fear or shame;" Sung, on the contrary, if he obtained alms, well; if not, he endured hunger like a hero. In the midst of his distress, he met his father's old friend Lew-yew-tsae, otherwise Shuntseuen, whom he endeavoured to *cut*; but Lew stopping him, *dextrâque datâ*, said, "Are you not Master Sung?" Tears gushed from his eyes at this recognition; and after awhile Mr. Lew carried him on board his ship, and introduced him to Mrs. Lew, and the lovely Echuen, their daughter.

Mr. Lew desired his wife to give Master Sung some rice to eat. She replied, "There is some, but it is cold." Upon which Echuen observed, "there is hot tea in the kettle;" and taking a cup she filled it. Mrs. Lew next went to the cook's birth, and took from the cupboard some pickles which she gave to Sung-kin, saying, "Master Sung, we who live on board a trading vessel are not so comfortably situated as those who inhabit houses, but if you can eat a little, though it is not so handsomely served up, it will be agreeable." Sung-kin accepted it. Mr. Lew perceiving a little mist falling, called to his daughter to take the old hat from abaft the cabin, and to give it to Master Sung to wear; but when Echuen took hold of the hat, she perceived that it was rent on one side, and hastily drawing a needle and thread from her head-dress, she sewed up the rent, and threw the hat on the covering of the vessel, calling to him, saying, "Take the hat and wear it." Sung-kin put the old hat on his head, mixed the hot tea with the cold rice, and ate it.

Mr. Lew took Sung into his service, and instructed him in his duties, one

* It is as well to mention, that we adopt the prefix of Mr. and that of Master from the translator, who assures us that the text has corresponding epithets of respect.

of which was "to swab the deck." What an office, for one possessed with "aspiring thoughts and elegant desires!" Observing him afterwards sitting at the head of the vessel, he exclaimed, angrily, "Boy! you eat my rice, and wear my clothes, and yet are lazy! Come, twist this cord; work that rope; put those articles in their places: why are you sitting idle?" This incident furnishes a rich joke in the sequel.

In time, however, Sung made himself very agreeable; and all the boat people praised his talents and comely appearance. The marriage project now recurred to Mr. Lew, but his wife being a little shrewish, he was at a loss how to manage the matter. Getting half drunk one evening, with his wife and daughter, he so contrived it, that Mrs. Lew actually proposed Master Sung as the most proper husband for the charming Echuen, and Mr. L. appeared merely to acquiesce in her suggestion, with his usual sagacious remark, "as that is the case, very well."

Sung-kin having first (agreeably to Chinese etiquette) modestly declined the tempting offer, at length complied with the wishes of the worthy pair; and Mr. Lew incontinently went to the astrologers to select a lucky day for the nuptials. We shall, as discreet writers ought to do, pass over the detail of the marriage rites: suffice it to say, that the bride and bridegroom were happy as mutual love could make them, and their friends were feasted for three successive days.

A daughter was the fruit of this union, who, when a year old, died of the small-pox. This was a sad stroke to Sung-kin: he lost spirits, appetite, and flesh, and "his bones became visible." Mr. and Mrs. Lew hoped he would recover, and applied to a diviner; but whether or not the process was *coram non judice*, the party being *no conjurer*, the patient, to their surprise, grew worse; and "to look at him was as distressing as if a nail had en-

tered one's eye." The old folks now repented of his marrying their daughter, and began to scold each other; till finding nothing could be gained by this proceeding, they devised a plan to leave the poor wretch upon some deserted spot, and marry their daughter to somebody else.

Having approached a lonely mountain, Mr. Lew ran his vessel fast on the sand, and ordered Sung-kin, by the style and title of "consumptive devil," to go on shore and cut some fire-wood. Sung obeyed; but when he proceeded into the wood, he could not fell the trees; he dropt his hook, and his utmost strength scarcely sufficed to drag a few withered brambles to the beach. The vessel was gone! Nothing was discernible but the element bounded by the horizon, and the sun was setting in the west. In an extasy of anguish, he cried aloud, and fell senseless on the ground. *Pauper et exsul*, this is the climax of distress; and accordingly, *dignus vindice nodus*,—an old priest appears to Sung-kin on his recovering, and invites him to his mat-shed. Having there catechized him, he presented him with the King-kang-pwangó, or book of prayers, "sealed with the heart of Fúh," and assured him that if he repeated a section daily, he would be relieved from affliction, would enjoy long life, and possess unlimited wealth.

We are now let into the mystery of the metempsychosis: it appears that Sung-kin is, in point of fact, a metamorphosis of the old priest at the ladies' temple at Chin-chow, of whose death and character honourable mention hath been made. "In his former existence he had repeated this book of prayers, and now, when he glanced over a section, he was able to rehearse it from memory, which was owing to his former existence not having terminated."

The two parties sat down to pray; but Sung-kin fell asleep. When he awoke, his grief left him, and his

frame became strong. He was not however independent of the cravings of nature, to satisfy which he proceeded towards what seemed a house, with the intention of begging. It turned out to be an old temple, containing eight large chests of valuable property, which the pious Sung resolved to appropriate to himself. There happened luckily to be a large ship at the beach, and the metamorphosed priest got up a very ingenious lie, representing himself to the people on board as Tsëen-kin of Shen-se; that accompanying his uncle Ho-quang on business, they were set upon by robbers, who murdered his uncle, and took him prisoner; that a poisonous serpent having bit his keeper, he (Tsëen, *alias* Sung) made his escape; that eight chests of his property were just by, which if they would take on board with him, he would reward them with one of the chests. It is needless to say that they closed with the offer; and Sung was soon conveyed to Nan-king, where he hired a lodging for self and chests, which he found to be filled with gold, pearls, and diamonds.

Sung-kin's consequence now dilated apace: he built a stately mansion, with summer houses and gardens attached; furnished it in the most elegant style; arrayed himself in rich attire, and bought slaves to wait upon him. In the front of his house he opened a pawnbroker's shop. This was somewhat *infra dignitatem*, but it was probably a stroke of policy. The whole city rang with his fame, and he was called Squire Tsëen. His personal appearance improved with his fortune: thus, as the author justly observes,

"When men's affairs take a prosperous change, they are lively and sprightly;

"And the moon, when she reaches the autumnal solstice, shines with resplendent lustre."

We now return to the fair Echuen. When she beheld her father turn the head of the vessel, and set sail, she exclaimed, "Father, my husband is

on shore!"—"Who is your husband?" scornfully asks her mamma; "that consumptive wretch!" and thereupon she *up and told her* the new method of divorce they had contrived, of which Echuen had been kept in ignorance. The latter becomes frenzied; she tries to turn the vessel, beats her breast, stamps, cries aloud, and invokes heaven and earth to restore her dear Sung. In the midst of the hubbub, Mr. Lew enters the cabin, and coolly offers her "a word of advice." This counsel, however politic, is so manifestly contrary to justice and benevolence, that his virtuous daughter reproaches him with his inhumanity, and refuses to be comforted, although Mr. and Mrs. L. join in assuring her she shall have a much better husband than Sung. Echuen however attempted suicide; and at length her parents were obliged to return and seek for the exile. Their search is unsuccessful; but the 'pathetic exclamations of Echuen at sight of the hook and bundles of wood, are very pretty reading. The old folks, observing the grief of their daughter, whose song was still Sung! Sung! were a little perplexed: they at length agreed to stick up an advertisement on the quays and public walls, and if, after the lapse of three months, Sung did not appear (since *de non apparentibus et non existentibus eadem est ratio*), he was to be presumed dead, and Mr. Lew was to pay all expenses of his daughter's "prayers for the felicity of her husband." Accordingly,

Three months having elapsed without receiving the least intelligence, Echuen said, "My husband is indeed dead; he is no more!" She went into deep mourning, and wore garments of hemp; and her hair was combed loose about her shoulders. She set up his tablet, and presented offerings to it. Nine priests were sent for to offer up prayers night and morning, for three successive days. She took her ear-rings and pin from her head-dress, and gave them to the priests, that they might continue to pray for the happiness of her deceased husband.

The reader is perhaps not aware that the prayers (if such they can be

termed) of the Buddha priests are ejaculated in the highest note of Hogarth's scree, or at bull-roar pitch; so that when our author tells us that the Lew family "endured the clamour of the priests for several days," we must acknowledge it was no joke.

At the end of six months, there was a remission of Echuen's sorrow; and Mr. Lew, thinking he could prevail upon his daughter to accept another husband, got drunk, and proposed her going out of mourning. The constancy of the amiable Echuen so exasperated him, that he began to be noisy; whereupon Mrs. Lew "took him by the shoulders, pushed him towards the cabin, and told him to go to sleep." A month afterwards Mrs. L. tried her luck; but Echuen only burst into tears, and "being unable to eat her rice, retired to bed."

How just a tribute is here paid to the female character! The beastly Petronius may exhibit his matron of Ephesus, and filthy Voltaire tell of his widow of Babylon; but these are shocking caricatures: the Chinese author has employed the pencil of nature, for we cannot doubt that every young handsome widow would act precisely as Echuen, and cherish in grief and solitude an eternal constancy towards a husband, either dead or who absconded in a consumption. The author here obliges us with an ode of the *moderns* in praise of Echuen, which may be thus translated:

Of all the girls for virtue famed,
So constant, true and tight, Sir,
The pretty boat-girl's chief, though she
Could neither read nor write, Sir.
As pure as gold, as firm as rock,
She vow'd that she would die, Sir;
And ne'er a gentlewoman can
Say black's the white of her eye, Sir.

When Sung-kin had resided about two years at Nan-king, he thought (kind soul!) of his wife. Leaving his steward in charge of his house, and the three golden balls, he hired a vessel and proceeded in quest of Mr.

and Mrs. Lew, whom he found at Eching. Reconnoitring their vessel, he was "much affected" at observing his wife on board dressed in mourning. He landed and went to a tavern, and calling the landlord, one Mr. Wang, he said:

"On the river there is a handsome boat-woman, in mourning: I question if the boat does not belong to Lew-shun-tseuen, of Kwan-shan, and that this woman is his daughter. I have been a widower these three years, and am desirous that this woman should be my second wife."

In continuation, he desired Boniface Wang to invite Mr. Lew to an entertainment, and to make the proposal of marriage to the latter, with the offer of a thousand pieces of gold. Lew at first suspected some trick, and flatly refused to taste Wang's mutton, or take wine with him, or take any thing, but what he could easily part withal, his leave. Mr. Wang's eloquence, in the end, triumphed; but when he talked of Echuen, Lew shook his head, and told him his daughter would rather die than marry again. Wang returned to the Squire with a dejected countenance; but his tale inspired Sung-kin with joy. He desired Wang to carry his compliments to Mr. Lew, and beg the use of his vessel on hire to carry goods up the river. Lew could manage his vessel better than his daughter, and consented. When Sung-kin came on board dressed in a handsome silk dress and fur cap, attended by footmen in green liveries, each carrying a censer of incense, Mr. Lew and his wife concluded they saw Squire Tséen of Shen-se, as he had been called by Mr. Wang, and therefore gave themselves little more concern; but Echuen's glance was more penetrating. She was thinking upon her husband, and starting, said, "he resembled him in seven or eight-tenths." Her suspicions were almost converted to certainty when Squire Tséen, turning angrily to his servants, said, "Boys! you eat my rice, and wear my clothes, and yet are lazy! Come, twist this cord, work that rope, and

put those articles in their places ; why do you sit idle ?" These being (we can hardly proceed for laughing) the identical expressions used by Mr. Lew to Master Sung ! An inquiry of the Squire after the old felt hat, left no room for doubt. She addresses her parents upon the matter ; they laugh, and Mrs. L. observes pertinently, " When we advised you to cease mourning, and marry again, you wanted to drown yourself ; now you see this wealthy handsome gentleman, you want to claim him as your husband !" Echuen blushed, and was confounded. Mr. Lew, however, taking his wife apart, mentioned the mysterious behaviour of internuncio Wang, and the thousand pieces of gold, which, coupled with the Squire's visit, gave them both reason to think he was sincere in his offer. Next day Mr. Skipper questions the Squire, who inquires whether Lew was desirous of the match. The latter reverts to the obduracy of his daughter, which draws a pinching question from the Squire : " How did your honoured son-in-law meet with his death ?"—*Answer.* " He was unlucky and consumptive, and going on shore to cut firewood, he did not return, and all the world believes he threw himself into the river." This he was not so clever as Sung's, but it is not amiss. The Squire now proceeds darkly to reveal the condition of his son-in-law ; upon which, Echuen, who was listening, burst into tears, exclaiming, " You cold-hearted creature, I have mourned three years, endured a thousand miseries and ten thousand torments, and even now you speak not explicitly ! Who are you ?" Sung-kin exclaims, in a tone of tenderness, " My wife !" The picture becomes now touching beyond description. The two wedded lovers embracing and embraced form the chief objects ; and the pyramidal figure is completed by Mr. and Mrs. Lew crouching for pardon, on one side ; and the footmen of Sung-kin, on the other, knocking their foreheads against

the deck, in token of respect to their mistress.

Satisfaction now extends to every living thing in the vessel, except the fowls, which were slaughtered without mercy by Mrs. Lew for the banquet. Honest Wang, hearing of the affair, came on board, and was right jovially entertained. The old people, leaving their boat occupation, accompanied their son and daughter to Nan-king, where the whole family, we are told, were highly delighted at Sung-kin's return, and were partakers of his felicity and wealth.

Mr. Fan, the Che-hëen, was extremely mortified at the good fortune of Master Sung, upon his visiting his native city. He resigned his office, remained sulkily at home, and did not dare to enter the city for upwards of a month.

It is further said, that when Echuen saw Sung-kin daily enter the temple of Fúh, at an early hour, and repeat a prayer, she asked the reason. Sung-kin related to her what the old priest had declared respecting the King-kang-kin (or book of prayers). He also spoke for some time on the manner of his recovery, and of his life being prolonged. Echuen also believed the doctrines of Fúh, and wished her husband to instruct her in the forms of worship. The husband and wife both daily repeated a prayer, till they became old without regret ; and when they had arrived to the great age of ninety and upwards, they both died without experiencing disease.

Such is the tale of " The Affectionate Pair." We have given our analysis a playful turn, though we have seldom interpolated the story with new images ; and such (begging the translator's pardon) we think a better mode of translating it than the grave style he has adopted, and more suitable to the design of the author. The common people of every country are fond of humour ; and it is by the avenue thus offered that writers have often been most successful in even instilling maxims of virtue and morality into the minds of the ignorant. Upon a similar principle we can account for, if we cannot justify, the monstrous " mysteries " of the fifteenth century.

Indian Press.

CRIMINAL INFORMATION AGAINST THE EDITOR OF THE CALCUTTA JOURNAL.

IN bringing this subject before our readers, we think it right to avail ourselves of the opportunity of making a few remarks on the general question, as well as the particular case; for though we have admitted into our pages many communications relating to the state of the Indian press, we have hitherto, for reasons unnecessary to detail, abstained from entering personally into the discussion. If we forbore much longer, we might possibly be charged with a pusillanimous dereliction of professional duty.

We avow ourselves advocates for freedom of discussion: what rational man is not? We look upon it as the privilege of every thinking being, to be restrained or taken away only on the most solemn grounds of national policy. Science and philosophy, liberty and religion, depend upon its existence, grow with its growth, and sicken on its interruption.

“ Our constitution, in fact, as it at present exists, in a church reformed from the errors of superstition, and in a system of liberty equally remote from feudal anarchy and monarchical despotism, is almost entirely, under Providence, the fruit of a free press. It was this which awakened the minds of men from that apathy, in which ignorance of their rights, and of the duties of their rulers, had left them. It was by these means that moral and religious knowledge, the foundation of all liberty, was refracted, multiplied, and circulated; and instead of existing in masses, and in the single points of schools and universities, was rendered the common atmosphere in which we all live and breathe.”—*Holt, on Libel*, p. 52.

Though such are our feelings, and we glory in avowing them, it is not without pain and alarm that we contemplate the advance which in latter

times has been made from freedom to licentiousness: from candid, temperate and liberal remark, to the language of gross scurrility and vulgar abuse. It is not without poignant sensations that we have seen the polished weapons of literary and political hostility exchanged for the dagger of anonymous slander; and have beheld the controversies of public life, warm into domestic broils and personal contention. Where is this to terminate? and, while it lasts, who is safe? Even in the horrors of civil warfare, not all the courtesies of society are lost. Though father is armed against son, and brother opposed to brother, yet the domestic altars are respected, and the reserves of female delicacy remain sacred from the public gaze. But here we have a worse than civil war; more horrible in its circumstances, more extensive and more permanent in its consequences: malignity no longer hides its head; personal enmity no longer spits its venom from a lurking-place; and the daily press affords an easy means of gratification to the most diabolical of human passions.

We loathe the Bulls, the Chronicles, the Liberals and Anti-Liberals of the day. We care not where the evil begins; we care not with whom it rests; we care not for what objects, on what principles, or by what persons the system is carried on: we will raise our humble voice against it, and trust ere long the united and irresistible indignation of an insulted public will sweep the miscreants out of existence.

If the case of Mr. Buckingham excites the same train of reflections in the minds of our readers, as it has done in our own, they will pardon us for the preceding observations, suggested not alone by this particular case, but by the general system of which it is an example. They will

participate in the regret with which we have witnessed the ramification of that system in our Eastern territories.

Though both parties in the following case come within the scope of our remarks, there are certain points in which Mr. Buckingham, and that political party to which he belongs, more particularly deserve the reprobation of all honest and loyal men. Let it not be supposed that we are launching into the sea of politics, or about to make our Journal the vehicle for party disquisition; but we have already said, that on a question which has obviously stirred up in an unusual degree the feelings of the European Residents in India, and even excited no trifling interest at home, it would appear weak, if not criminal, to withhold the expression of our sentiments: we therefore proceed.

It has only of late years been attempted, even by the most audacious, to intimidate and browbeat the Judges and Juries of our country. But within a very recent period, we have seen our highest and most august tribunal outraged with insult, and libelled with impunity. We have seen the Judges and Magistrates of the land pointed at as objects for public odium; as fit subjects for popular violence! We have seen our Jurymen designated by name, and advertised in our newspapers, in anticipation of that verdict which a guilty conscience knows must be pronounced!

All the resources of a public and powerful press have been adopted to run down the men by whom truth is to be ascertained, and justice must be administered.

If we, in England, have sustained without material injury this attack on our best and dearest privileges, if the stream of justice still flows pure, notwithstanding all attempts to pollute its fountain, we owe it to causes peculiar to ourselves, and to that Constitution of which we justly boast: but certain we are that in Europe, or in the world, there exists not another Government that would not be en-

dangered by such a state of things, and least of all that Government under which our Oriental affairs are administered. "It may and must be true," says Erskine, in the defence of Stockdale, "that Mr. Hastings has repeatedly offended against the rights and privileges of Asiatic Government, if he was the faithful viceroy of an empire, wrested in blood from the people to whom God and nature had given it. He may and must have preserved that unjust dominion over timorous and abject nations, by a terrifying, overbearing, insulting superiority, if he was the faithful administrator of your government; which having no root in consent or affection, no foundation in similarity of interests, nor support from any one principle which cements men together in society, could only be upheld by alternate stratagem and force. The unhappy people of India, feeble and effeminate as they are from the softness of their climate, and subdued and broken as they have been by the knavery and strength of civilization, still occasionally start up in all the vigour and intelligence of insulted nature. To be governed at all, they must be governed by a rod of iron; and our Empire in the East would long since have been lost to Great Britain, if civil skill and military prowess had not united their efforts to support an authority, which heaven never gave, by means which it never can sanction."

If the above passage had any foundation in truth, and though the feelings of the Advocate are more apparent than the cool judgment of the Statesman, yet, allowing for the colouring of eloquence, we believe it to contain much that is correct, what shall we think of those who would throw contempt on the public officers, and assault the infant institutions of the Asiatic territory?

"As the magistrate," says the learned author, whose work on libel we have already quoted, "is the servant of the law, and the officer of its administration and execution, it pe-

cularly becomes the law to support itself in the safety and due honour of the persons of its ministers. Every system of law, therefore, has always regarded slander and libel against magistrates, as more immediately directed against its own authority.”—*Holt, on Libel*, p. 169.

Such however is the character of that offence for which Mr. Buckingham has fallen under the cognizance of the Supreme Court at Calcutta.

Availing himself of the newly-acquired liberty of the press, he appears to have published in his journal a series of libels on the public functionaries and the Juries of Calcutta; and for these libels the Advocate-General, in the discharge of his official duty, applied to the Supreme Court for leave to file a criminal information against him. The application was resisted on the grounds that the Court had no jurisdiction to authorise such a proceeding; that the passages complained of were not libellous; and lastly, that the parties aggrieved by the alleged libels did not negative the charges against them by affidavit.

Those who may want patience or inclination to wade through the report we have extracted, at full length, from Mr. Buckingham's own pages, the *Calcutta Journal*, will thank us for informing them briefly by what arguments this application was successfully supported.

With respect to the jurisdiction of the Court, it was contended that the Act of the 13th Geo. III, c. 13, empowered the King to erect a Court at Calcutta, to exercise all civil and criminal jurisdiction, &c., and to do all things necessary for the administration of justice; that by the charter granted to the Company, in pursuance of this Act, it was provided that the Justices of the Supreme Court at Calcutta should have such powers as the Justices of the Court of King's Bench, one of which powers, by the Common Law of England, and recognized by the 35th of William and

Mary, c. 18, was that of exhibiting criminal informations.

We may be permitted on this point to observe, that the argument to the jurisdiction appears to have been most unnecessarily, we might say ostentatiously, extended by the defendant's counsel, and treated by the Court with far more consideration than it merited. Most unquestionably the right of filing informations by its officers, is by Common Law inherent in the Court of King's-Bench, and consequently in every Court invested with similar powers.

It is observed by Lord Mansfield, “that informations neither derived their being nor their form of proceeding from the Star Chamber, but from the Common Law of the land, and the usage and practice of the King's-Bench where they were exhibited.”—*Vide Wilkes's Case, Burr. 2,527*.

But to return to our Report. It was contended further, that the charges made by Mr. Buckingham were of too general and sweeping a character to admit of being rebutted by affidavit.

On the remaining objection, it was decided, by a majority of the Court, that the offensive passages were of a nature to call for its intervention in the summary manner desired.

It is certainly a curious feature in this case, that the Bench should have been divided in opinion, not only on the law, but the merits. For ourselves we must say,* that in both respects we are quite unable to find a pretext for hesitation, unless it is that offences of a similar description, but of a yet more atrocious character, have with ourselves passed *sub silentio*.

If such a feeling swayed the mind of the dissentient Judge, we agree with one of the learned Counsel, that in England and in India libels ought to be graduated on a different scale.

Most heartily do we wish it were otherwise, and that it were as difficult within the shores of Britain, as of India, for traitors and blasphemers to

vend their accursed wares with profit and impunity.

We cannot close our remarks, tedious though we fear they are, without observing on the garbled state of that report with which Mr. Buckingham has filled his pages. It is indeed pretty obvious that *his* Counsel have revised their speeches. For their own sakes, as we have hinted, they would have acted more wisely to have abridged them to one-fourth part of their present length. They are overloaded with a dull, prolix display of argument, not less useless than pedantic. But we suspect Mr. Buckingham of another motive: men of his description are wonderfully apprehensive of an impartial, unbiassed Jury; wonderfully sensitive to public opinion, when about to be given in the form of a verdict; wonderfully alive to the importance in their own cases of exciting favourable prepossessions, or starting technical difficulties, previous to an adjudication of their own cause. Our Radical gentry at home entertain these feelings, and resort to these expedients for themselves, exactly in the same ratio that they charge them upon others; and are equally active in their endeavours to prejudice Juries in their own favour, as to expose them to popular resentment, should they fail to visit with severity the offences of their opponents.—But we believe Mr. Buckingham denies that he is quite a Radical.

SUPREME COURT.

Calcutta, Saturday, November 3, 1821.

*United Secretaries and Others versus
Buckingham.*

In reference to this case, a question was put by the Advocate General, who is counsel for the prosecution, whether or not there was a positive Rule of the Court to compel prosecutors, in cases of misdemeanor, to enter into recognizances to prosecute. He contended, that although the Court had, in some cases, ordered prosecutors to enter into such recognizances, yet the Rule was not general. Mr. Ferguson stated his full recollection of the Rule having been established by the Court, that in all private prosecutions recognizances were to be entered into. This was

generally assented to by the Honourable Chief Justice, who recollected, that some years ago, the Court established it as a Rule, that something of the nature of recognizances was to be entered into by prosecutors, to prevent prosecutions being kept hanging over people's heads, and afterwards abandoned. And the Learned Judge supposed the requiring of recognizances to prosecute might have arisen from Judges thinking it unjust to put one party under restraint, by binding him to stand his trial, while the prosecutor, after hanging it over his head for a time, was at liberty, if he chose, to abandon the prosecution. But Mr. Ferguson having established his right to compel the prosecutors to enter into recognizances, said that in the present instance he should recommend to his client not to insist upon it. Several orders were immediately afterwards moved for in other prosecutions, and granted accordingly; so that it is now the established practice of the Court, that in all cases of misdemeanor, prosecutors are bound to enter into recognizances to prosecute.

Thursday, November 8.

Mr. *Spankie*, the Advocate General, moved for a Rule to shew cause why a Criminal Information should not be filed against Mr. *Buckingham*, for the publication of several articles and letters in the *Calcutta Journal* of the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 6th of November instant, as tending to pervert the ends of justice; to remove the cause of the libel now under prosecution by the Secretaries of Government from its proper forum, the Supreme Court, and make it matter of appeal to the public; and as an attempt to warp or influence unfairly the minds of those who might compose the Jury, before whom the alleged libel will be tried. Our reporter was not in Court at the commencement of this motion for the Rule; but the recollections of those who were present enable him to present the following brief report of what passed:—

The libellous or objectionable parts enumerated by the Advocate General, as the ground of this new prosecution on the part of the Government, in addition to that of the Secretaries, were the following:—

In the paper of Thursday, Nov. 1, the *Editorial Remarks* in page 1. In the same paper, page 4, the letter signed *Sam Sober-sided*, and the letter signed *Brevior*. In the same paper, page 12, the letter signed *Parcnthesis*, and the *Editorial note* on it.

In the paper of Friday, November 2, page 35, the letter signed *Brevissimus*.

In the paper of Saturday, November 3, page 38, the letter signed *A Public Functionary Non-Prosequens*.

In the paper of Tuesday, November 6, the letter signed *Spectator*, with the quo-

tation from Mr. Windham's speech on the abuse of patronage in England. In the same paper, page 61, the letter signed *Richard Fubbs*, on Gang-green or Mortification, addressed "*Dear Diabolo*."

We could not learn whether the *Sporting Intelligence* of *Tim Pedigree* was included in the list; or whether it is intended to wait for his second letter on the Matches, said to be made up for further contests, the particulars of which are not yet ascertained.

The foregoing, with this last exception, were represented by the Advocate General as intending to pervert the natural channels of justice, &c. &c. &c., but the following is the report collected from those who were in Court at the time, as well as can be gathered, of his comment on the two last letters named, of *Spectator* and *Richard Fubbs*:—

In commenting on the letter of *Spectator*, in the Journal of the 6th November, the learned Advocate remarked this passage:—"They fasten on a proposition that has been true since the days of Adam," &c. &c. The obvious meaning of which was, he said, that those who could not obtain redress by application to the Secretaries, should apply to the Editor of the Calcutta Journal. He maintained that this was a libel on the Government, and was calculated to make an erroneous impression on the public mind. No Government was so easy of access, and he had known innumerable instances of persons making applications meeting with the readiest attention. The meaning of the letter was, that unless you have the ear of the Secretaries, application is in vain. Such insinuations must have a great effect on the public mind at the present time; because a prosecution for a libel being a great novelty here, every thing written on the subject was devoured with avidity. The writer of the letter proceeded, he remarked, thus: "these strains (of Mr. Windham) are of a higher mood; these imputations are more grave, direct, and specific, than any to be found in Sam Sobersides; yet all England could not produce one man to prosecute the journalists who printed Mr. Windham's speech, much less twelve Grand Jurors to convict them for a libel." This was evidently, he thought, a reflection on the Grand Jury, conveying the meaning, that in all England persons could not have been found to act as they had done. But whether it was an allusion to them, or was itself a good argument or not, was nothing to the purpose. Such arguments might be addressed to the Jury, but it was not proper that they should be brought forward extra-judicially to prejudice the public mind.

In the same paper of the 6th (he continued) there was a letter headed "*THUR*" *Asiatic Journ.*—No. 78.

—No NEARER." He did not exactly understand the meaning of those words, unless they meant that it was best to keep still on the weather-gage of the law, however near one might approach it. It began by saying a "Club of persons are suffering severely under a Gang-green." Now, if their Lordships were fond of punning, he would tell them what he had learned from his friend, Mr. Compton, who understood these matters as well as any one who ever studied that art. The Gang-green, it seems, signified persons dressed in green; it might apply to the Secretaries, or it might apply to Dr. McWhirter, whom he had seen dressed in green, or to any other persons dressed in this manner. But it also signifies that they were in a state of *gangrene* or *mortification*, on account, no doubt, of the triumph of the liberty of the press. But the letter proceeded, this Green-green "have united." Now their Lordships knew that a short time before the prosecutors had been called the "United Secretaries." The letter went on, "It is reported the Grand Jury have found a *true bill* against him under Ten Counts;" referring no doubt, to the bill found by the Calcutta Grand Jury. The writer says, "I have been told, nay, I verily believe, that there are amongst these Ever-Greens some gentlemen of great worth and talents, and I am sorry for it; that is, I am sorry that any such gentlemen should be found in any such Association." For such language, the Learned Counsel contended, that the publisher should be prosecuted for contempt of Court. "This finding of the bill, it is said, is a serious affair, and it may be worth the pains to endeavour to ascertain, whether any are so situated as to have laboured under an *insensible bias* in favour of any one or more of the Club." The Learned Advocate continued in this manner to the end of the letter; concluding that no one could help thinking that some individuals of the Grand Jury were intended by these allusions, and if there were any gentleman in the Secretary's Office to whom they applied, who would not think that *these* were aimed at? But the persons meant were not designated, and the attempt to libel was so strenuous, that in wishing to attack one, it was levelled at all. To go on in this manner, from day to day, was an attempt, he said, to defeat the cause of public justice. Morning after morning, people's feelings were lacerated, and it appeared they must suffer in this manner till next sessions, unless their Lordships put a stop to it. A person who took upon himself the odium of a prosecution to correct this evil, did a meritorious public service, as he sustained those assaults on his own character to save the reputation of others less able to bear or to repel them. They were

like the plagues of Egypt, they accompanied people in their chambers and in the field, whether they were at home or abroad. It was a proper case for a Criminal Information; he could not take it before the Grand Jury, because jurors of every description were liable to be attacked. He did not remember any case where a person indicted for a libel went on in this manner from day to day, arguing his own cause, prejudicing the public mind as to matter *sub judice*, and removing the consideration of it from the proper forum to the tribunal of public opinion. He, therefore, moved for a Criminal Information against Mr. Buckingham, for obstructing the course of public justice, and he did so, not so much on account of any individuals, as on behalf the public.

Sir F. Macnaghten said, he had before expressed his doubts as to the right of the Court to grant Criminal Informations, and these doubts were now increased. He thought there should always be some way of proceeding in such cases as these, originating after the Grand Jury might be discharged, and it therefore appeared to him a very wrong practice to discharge the Grand Jury while the Criminal Court was sitting. Although the Grand Jury were not discharged, it would not be necessary for them to attend daily in the Court; but they might be called when wanted. He did not mean to make any declaration of his sentiments on this case, or to foreclose himself in any manner as to the judgment he should afterwards pronounce; but he thought, that while a person was under one prosecution, no one would wish, unless it were absolutely necessary, to subject him to another.

The *Advocate General* did not think he could have applied to the Grand Jury, if it had been still sitting; and cited the case of the *King v. Jolly*, where an affidavit had been presented, that Jolly, while the case was depending, was attempting in the mean time to prejudice the minds of the Jury, and a Criminal Information was granted.

Sir F. Macnaghten did not argue as to whether or not the Court of King's Bench would, in such a case as this, grant a Criminal Information; he merely expressed a doubt as to the jurisdiction of this Court, and whether they could grant a Criminal Information. He had already declared that he did not pronounce any opinion on the case, and he wished so to be understood.

The *Hon. Chief Justice* made some remarks, the tenor of which we could not collect.

A rule was made to shew cause within eight days, why a Criminal Information should not be granted against J. S. Buckingham, Editor of the *Calcutta Journal*.

Friday, Sept. 16.

When the Judges had taken their seats on the Bench,

Mr. Fergusson, who was the leading Counsel for the Defendant, rose on the part of his client, to shew cause against the rule. In moving for that rule, the *Advocate General*, he observed, had entered very largely, and more than was usually done, into the reasons which gave rise to his motion, in which he should endeavour to follow him. That learned Gentleman had told their Lordships that it was three years since the boon of the liberty of the press had been bestowed on India. He would tell them, however, that it was three years since the restrictions formerly illegally imposed on that liberty had been removed by a statesman, and a friend of India, characterized by the liberality and magnanimity of his sentiments, who had thus conferred an inestimable blessing on this country, which would cause him to be remembered with gratitude by future generations; for if there was any one blessing likely to be more productive than another of great and lasting benefit to India, it was certainly that liberty of discussion, through the exercise of which every suggestion for its improvement, and the advancement of its interests, might be brought into the field of fair and open argument; and if proved to be advantageous, adopted for the general good. He was ready to admit, that the liberty of the press was subject to some evils, although he regarded it as the greatest blessing that could be conferred on society; but he knew of no boon that could be granted, which was capable of producing so many beneficial effects as this, by its bringing into discussion, and to the notice of the Government, an infinite number of subjects connected with the interests of this immense empire over which its sway extended, and with the amelioration of the condition of our Indian subjects.

The *Advocate General* had gone so much into detail in his examination of the various publications on which the present motion was founded, that it would be a task of some length to follow him throughout the whole; but he would endeavour to notice at least the leading points on which his learned friend had so severely animadverted in his former address to the Court for this Rule. Among other things, the *Advocate General* had told their Lordships, that it was impossible to go about the common business of life, without being assailed with libels; he had represented us as in a whispering gallery, where every word is noted and made public. In saying this, his learned Friend must have alluded only to the chit-chat and gossiping tattle indulged in by the inhabitants of Calcutta about the affairs

of the day, when taking their evening drives on the course or elsewhere; such expressions could not allude to any thing connected with his client; for whatever may be the freedom with which public matters have been discussed, he was ready to assert, that no press on earth was more pure from private scandal and an exposure of the secrets of domestic life, than the *Calcutta Journal*: he knew of nothing indeed, that could bear out or justify any man in speaking of that paper as the common vehicle of slander. The astounding question, "Have you seen the paper to-day?" said by the Learned Advocate to be so troublesome and offensive, might generally be resolved into this: "Have you seen the *goring* which the Bull has this morning given the Journal, or the *baiting* that the Editor of the Journal has given the Bull?" For it had been a contest between two Editors, in which they had bestowed on each other language sufficiently severe and vituperative; but the public had been mere spectators of the contest, and the attacks were not upon them. His client, instead of being a stirrer up of strife, and a disturber of the peace and quiet of society, had, indeed, generally been attacked first; yet he must confess that he never declined, nor did he ever shew himself unequal to the contest. But his Learned Friend, the Advocate General, knew nothing of all this, for he saw no paper but the India Gazette, the reading of which, from beginning to end, was all the knowledge he had of the news of the day. The public, however, need not be annoyed by going through all the controversies of the Editors, or consider them as a public grievance; for as this formed but a small portion of their papers, compared with the whole, those who disliked it might save themselves the trouble of the perusal. But as to attacks on private character, with which his client had been so unjustly charged, there was no libel, no scandal, no vituperation, that had not been poured out by others on his client, who was himself the chief, nay almost the only sufferer from that abuse of the press, of which he had been so groundlessly accused.

The discussion which had given rise to this action, had arisen in consequence of a question started, and long and warmly disputed, by very unlearned persons, he thought, as to the power of the Governor General to transmit without trial, British subjects *licensed* to reside in India. Giving his opinion as a lawyer, he must say that he thought there was no doubt of the existence of the power to transmit persons *licensed* to reside; and persons residing in India without a license, were in a legal sense committing a misdemeanor every day, which the law, however, overlooked. But the power of transmission, although

it did exist, was a matter of high trust and responsibility, which should not be exercised, but on occasions that imperatively called for it. He did not see that any such occasion had yet arisen, and he hoped that no such occasion would ever occur, nor did he believe that it would be ever exercised, as long as the Government of India was in the hands of its present rulers. Such a power had been vested in the Government, because a monopoly of the trade of the country having been given to the East-India Company, all others were considered as interlopers, who should be removed from the country if their conduct was obnoxious to the servants of the Company. But this power of transmission, like the power of the servants of the Crown during the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, and every other discretionary power, could not be exercised without high responsibility, and was not to be used on slight occasions. In both these trusts, the ends of justice were to be satisfied, and not defeated; and no lawyer would deny but that wrongs, occasioned by the undue exercise of this or any other purely discretionary power, would be heard and redressed. He repeated, however, his conviction, that for offences through the press, such a power would never be exercised, as long as the present ruler of India was at the head of its Government. On this question of transmission, as it was called, the discussion arose; and his client was of opinion, in which he (the Learned Counsel) fully agreed with him, that a trial by a jury of his countrymen was better than *any* man's discretion, however high and exalted, and however illustrious his character might be. When his client knew that he was to be tried by a jury, he rejoiced that he and all others who entertained the same opinion with himself had gained so proud a triumph over the advocates of summary transmission; and that, after all that had been said, a jury was resorted to at last, as the only legal and proper tribunal for trying offences through the press. He, therefore, expressed his content and satisfaction that, instead of any other tribunal, his case was to be tried by a jury of his countrymen. He had argued thus with his opponents: "You, John Bull, and your followers, think you are supporting Government, and maintaining opinions countenanced by the authorities here. You say that the discretion of the Governor General is the only fit and proper tribunal for the consideration of libels; but I tell you that a common Jury of our countrymen is much better; and what is the result? Why, the very Government that you think you are supporting, are of my way of thinking; for they send me, not to the discretion of the Governor General, but to the very Jury which you despise." It

was thus that his client made, what to other men would have appeared an evil, a matter of triumph and victory, having all his mind bent upon the question of dispute, and forgetting his own peculiar situation as being made perilous by the illustration of his argument. In short, the whole was a warfare of words, in which victory was sought for, and as far as argument could be illustrated by fact, the party contending for the superiority of the Jury had no doubt obtained it.

He knew that his Learned Friend, the Advocate General, in advising this prosecution, was actuated by that spirit of honour and integrity, which distinguished him in his private as well as professional conduct; but in pronouncing the passages that he had selected to be libellous, it was merely a lawyer's opinion, and he as well as any other man was liable to error. The prosecution was said to be on the part of the Government and of the public, and not of the individuals who had preferred the former bill of indictment; but there could be no such distinction, as the offence was stated to have been committed against them; and the great error was, that no affidavit had been put in, negating the charges said to have been made against them. If an affidavit was put in to prove that they had been charged unjustly, then he might be successful in obtaining his criminal information: but this had not been done. A fact which was palpable and tangible had been asserted, that a number of persons had united together to write down the Editor of the Calcutta Journal, and having failed in the attempt, they had then united in instituting this prosecution. This was a fact capable of a distinct disavowal, and which they were bound to negative, before they could come into Court, and ascribe improper motives to his client.

Sir Francis Macnaghten here made an observation from the Bench, which we could not accurately collect:—Mr. Fergusson, however, thanked the Learned Judge for reminding him of a point, which he might have otherwise passed over. He had intended to resolve the consideration of the question before the Court into three points; the alleged attempt to influence the petty Jury; the assumed aspersions on the Grand Jury; and the supposed imputations on the motives of the original prosecutors of the indictment; but before he entered more at large into these, he said he would bestow a few observations on the objection which arose in his mind as to the jurisdiction of the Court, or its power to grant criminal informations against individuals in cases of libel.

Mr. Fergusson, in pursuing this topic, quoted largely from various statutes, as well as the charter of the Company, ac-

companying his quotations with argument and comment as he went along; but in this it was impossible to follow him with that minute accuracy, which dry matters of law and perpetual reference to section and clause requires. We shall endeavour, however, to give the leading points to which he referred. In opening this question of the jurisdiction of the Court, he asked their Lordships if they really possessed the power of granting criminal informations? This was called the King's Court, but it was not the first that had been established in India, although no other regular King's Court had been established with all the powers that this possesses. There had been a King's Court in India since the days of George I. The Mayor's Court of Calcutta was as much a King's Court as that sitting at the Old Bailey. This would account for the word "information" inserted in the Act of Parliament, he thought inadvertently in conjunction with the word "indictment." But this word "information," if not used inadvertently, must have another meaning, and could not refer to criminal informations. For the power of granting them was not conferred upon their Lordships by the Act of Parliament (13th Geo. III.), nor was it granted by the letters patent, issued in pursuance of that Act for the erection of the Court. Their Lordships were endued with some, but not with all the powers of the Court of King's Bench; they were to be guided by the practice of that Court where they had no positive rules to guide them.

Sir F. Macnaghten observed, that their proceedings were not guided by the Court of King's Bench, except as a Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Mr. Fergusson acquiesced in the justice of this observation, as to criminal matters; but he meant in respect to civil matters. The Act of Parliament (13th Geo. III.), which authorized the erection of a Court at Calcutta, did not actually constitute this Court, but empowered the King to constitute it.

The Hon. Chief Justice observed, that although the Act did not constitute the Court, yet it directed that the Court when constituted should possess such powers as there specified.

Mr. Fergusson did not imagine that the Act of Parliament conferred on the Court which it empowered the King to erect, any powers but such as should actually be granted to it by the letters patent. And although the charter said that this Court should have all civil, criminal, admiralty, and ecclesiastical jurisdiction, this did not mean that it should have more power than is actually and specially granted to it by the charter; and their Lordships had not all the jurisdiction of these Courts, as no Act of Parliament had bestowed

it upon them. In speaking of the Mayor's Court, the word "information" in this sense did not occur; they were to try cases by "information," but it was such an information as occurs in a popular action, before a Court of Oyer and Terminer. The charter gives a direct power to the Court to try such cases as should come before it, by all such ways and means as were in use; and the word information, which did not occur till the establishment of the Supreme Court, must have meant some of these ways and means used in the Mayor's Court. The 36th clause of the charter, after declaring, that from and after the proclaiming of the Supreme Court of Judicature, the authority given to the Mayor's Court by the former charter should be abated, goes on to say, "nor shall any indictment, information, action, suit, cause, or proceeding," depending, in the said Mayor's, or other Court of Oyer and Terminer, be abated or annihilated, but the same shall be transferred to the Supreme Court, and then the Supreme Court is authorized to proceed in "all such indictments, informations," &c. belonging to suitors "of the said Mayor's Court of Calcutta, or the said Court of Oyer and Terminer," &c. The word "information," here could apply only to such informations as had been instituted before the Mayor's Court, or the Court of Oyer and Terminer, such as had been used in these Courts before they were abolished, and could not possibly refer to criminal informations of that description granted by the Court of King's Bench. The same association of words "indictments and informations," and which seemed to follow in regular train whenever one was introduced, as was generally the case in drawing up Acts of Parliament, lest any thing should be omitted, occurred in the 32d clause of the charter. The Court is empowered "to allow or deny the appeal of the party pretending to be aggrieved;" but this clause, instead of giving any countenance to the interpretation wished to be put upon the word information, evidently referred to appeal cases, and not to criminal informations. In support of this, he quoted from the two preceding clauses of the charter (30 and 31), which grant the power of appealing from the decisions of the Supreme Court, under certain restrictions and qualifications, the party being obliged to pray the Court for leave to appeal, and to pay or perform (or give security for paying and performing) any sum of money or duty awarded against him. The word, therefore, could refer to no informations but these popular actions, to which he had been alluding, which were tried by a Jury when the Court was acting as a Court of Oyer and Terminer, which the Supreme Court is constituted by the 19th clause of the charter.

By this clause, their Lordships were empowered "to summon Juries, to inquire by the oaths of good and sufficient men, of all treasons," &c.; to summon the British subjects resident in Calcutta, "as a Grand Jury or Inquest;" but, unlike the Court of King's Bench, they had no power to summon Juries, except as a Court of Oyer and Terminer; they had no commission of *Nisi Prius*, nor as a Court of Assize.

The *Hon. Chief Justice* observed, that the 14th clause of the statute (13th Geo. III.), and the 13th of the charter, were general clauses, granting the Court all civil and criminal jurisdiction.

Mr. Fergusson granted it; but how? As a Court of Oyer and Terminer and jail delivery. Clause 32d, authorizes the Court, in all indictments, informations, and criminal suits and causes whatsoever, to refuse the appeal of the party aggrieved: but appeal and *certiorari* were terms that might have been used indiscriminately. One clause (34th), on which he strongly relied, as supporting his interpretation of the meaning of the word information, was that which exempted the Governor General, the Members of Council, and Justices of the Supreme Court from arrest, except in cases of treason or felony, and enacting that the Court should not be competent to "hear, try, and determine any indictment or information" against them. Now the Governor General might offend, and in former times nothing was more likely, by receiving corrupt gifts or loans from the native Princes; he hoped it was no libel to say so now, as it was so long ago; and there might, therefore, be informations against him. The charter, therefore, meant to guard against this.

The *Hon. Chief Justice* observed, that taking such gifts had been made a misdemeanor, and they could not try the Governor General in such a case, because they could not try him or the members of council for misdemeanors only.

Mr. Fergusson said, that there might be informations in such a case, because the party making the gift might sue. But he contended that the word "information," thus incidentally mentioned, could not make the law, when the power of proceeding in that manner had not been distinctly and specifically granted; though, if followed up by a number of precedents, he admitted that in time it might become law. The Company had been advised to give the Advocate General the power to file informations *ex-officio* in the case of witnesses residing at a great distance (100 miles) from Calcutta, for the more convenient administration of justice. There were very few cases in which they had proceeded by information; the King *v.* Matthew Law, for sending a challenge to Mr. Ricketts; and there was the case of the King *v.* Cox, also for sending a chal-

lenge to Morell. Sir Robert Chambers had stated his opinion on the law of the case in a book written by him, at great length, very ingeniously arguing the case with himself, as if talking to another person. Thus, "It may be said so and so in favour of this side of the question, but it may be answered on the other hand; and again it may be replied to that, &c." but his final conclusion of this debate is, that he does not know if the Court has the power to grant criminal informations or not, and he lays it down as a fixed principle that unless such a power were specially given, the incidental mention of it could not establish it. Besides this, even if their Lordships had the power of granting the information when applied for, they had no officer who had power to file such an information. This power was originally vested in the Master of the Crown Office, who could issue them on all occasions; hence the greatest evils arose from harassing and malignant prosecutions; and to restrain him in the exercise of this dangerous power, it was enacted that he should not issue them but with the permission of the Court of King's Bench. But their Lordships had no such officer as this. The clerk of the crown, Mr. Lewen, could not, nor the Advocate General himself: for although in some respects he represented and exercised the functions, yet not all but only a few scattered attributes of the Attorney General had fallen on the shoulders of his Learned Friend. He trusted that for these reasons their Lordships would refuse the rule, and let the case go to the proper inquest, the Grand Jury.

Having said thus much on the question of the jurisdiction, he would return to the division of the question which he had originally proposed to himself to observe.

His Learned Friend, the Advocate General, in moving for the rule, had imposed on himself a severe task, as well as on him (Mr. Fergusson). In the extensive field which he had gone over, he had said there were not less than twenty libels, and he (Mr. Fergusson) did not mean to assert, that there might not be libels or libellous matter in the passages he had in view; he admitted that many of them were indiscreet, imprudent, and even improper publications; but if their Lordships should send his unfortunate client before a petit jury as a libeller, against whom they, the Judges of the Supreme Court, had pronounced their opinions, he could have no hope of escape, while by sending the case to the Grand Jury, the prosecutors, as well as his client, would have every fair advantage that they could reasonably desire.

The Advocate General's charge against his client divided itself into three heads: 1st. An attempt to influence the Petty

Jury; 2d. To intimidate future Grand Jurors, by reflecting on the conduct of the past; and 3d. An attack on the prosecutors of the action now pending. In answer to these three charges, he would endeavour to shew, by reference to the passages cited as libellous, that his learned friend was not borne out in his opinion on the charges. The Petit Jury were mentioned in the paper of November 1, in the article headed "General Summary;" and they were again mentioned in the letter headed "Parenthesis on Sobersides," in page 12, and in page 4 under the head "Champion upon Sobersides." These were all the places in which the Petit Jury was even mentioned, and these formed the sum and substance of the Advocate General's charge of an attempt to influence them in their decisions on the coming trial.

Now, the "General Summary," page 1, was published the day after the Bill was found by the grand jury, and had reference as well to that as to the discussions that had previously been agitated, concerning the comparative excellence of these two modes of curing offences through the press, Summary Transmission, and Trial by Jury. He sets out with a complaint, said the learned counsel, of the incessant occupation which has been entailed on him by the prosecution then pending; and no doubt, said Mr. Fergusson, the complaint is fully justified; for what with the interruptions of the idle, of those who have nothing to do, and those who have nothing to say, I can well believe that the time of my client was fully taken up. Here, then, there is no libel. Further, Mr. Buckingham says, "For our cause, we are willing to confide it to the breast of our countrymen, the 'Twelve Common Tradesmen of Calcutta,' to suppose whom capable of judging an affair of such importance to the State, as an allusion even to the conduct of any of its public functionaries, was treated as a flagrant and enormous libel." Now here, their Lordships might be apt to suppose the expression "Twelve Common Tradesmen," was originally Mr. Buckingham's; but it was not so. His client was, as before observed, in few instances the aggressor, and he certainly had not been so at least in this instance. The expression was taken, in fact, from John Bull; and as a proof of it, it is printed within inverted commas, and the reader is referred by a note to the letter of Mr. A., which had been published in that paper of September 28th. John Bull had thrown the "Twelve Common Tradesmen" at his head, and he only meant to throw them back again at his own.

The Advocate General.—"At whose?"

Mr. Fergusson.—"At John Bull's to be sure; not at yours!" But, the learned Counsel observed, his friend the Advocate General was truly in a helpless state;

he had never seen the John Bull, or the Hurkaru, or any other paper but the India Gazette; for if he had, so as to have known something about the discussion in question, he certainly never would have asked for a rule to file the present information. He here quoted from the John Bull of the 28th of September the following passage:

"From all this, one would be inclined to imagine, that the said mariner at present residing by indulgence in Calcutta, as the Editor and Proprietor of a Newspaper, entered into no covenant or agreement with the East-India Company at all; or if he did do so, that he has now entirely forgotten it. He considers himself 'engaged,' he says, in a certain 'cause,' over which the local authority has no lawful control. He opposes the discretion vested in the Governor General by law, to the law itself, and blushes, he says, for those 'who hold the Laws to be superior to Discretion.' He talks of 'the puny hands that are now stretched forth to arrest the progress of knowledge and of intellect,' (as if he alone, and not the Government, were the only competent judge of what would advance or retard them), and he evidently insinuates that the privilege entrusted to the Governor General, for the purpose of controlling the conduct of persons resorting here, with or without license, is an arbitrary despotic privilege, and that it would be more advantageous and judicious to entrust it to the discretion of Twelve Common Tradesmen of Calcutta. The judgment and discretion of the Governor General in Council, as to what concerns the tranquillity and welfare of the country, might, he thinks, be dangerous. Entrust these matters, says he, to a Calcutta Jury, and we shall be safe! They are the legitimate guardians of the Indian empire."—*John Bull*.

"Aye, to Twelve Common Tradesmen of Calcutta," retorts the Editor of the Journal upon him. "You deride my opinion, that the proper tribunal for trying offences through the press is 'Twelve Common Tradesmen of Calcutta,' but, I say so still; I would rather be tried by Twelve Common Tradesmen, than be sent on board ship accompanied by a file of musqueteers." And I (continued the learned Counsel) say so too! "Is this advocate of liberty (the writer in the John Bull proceeds) ignorant, that the President in Council has succeeded to all the power of the Soobadar of Bengal, who acted as a despotic sovereign? And that the legislature have expressly declared their intention to establish an UNDEFINED power in the Council?" Here's a defender of liberty for you! He contends that the Governor General is the legitimate successor of Suraj-u-Dowlah, and as a despotic sovereign with a Council of unde-

fined powers, has consequently the right of confining people to be suffocated to death in the black hole, and all the rest of it!!! His learned friend (who read only the India Gazette) had not seen this. This writer would be a very good subject of the Ottoman empire, and there he would leave him. His client repelled such slavish doctrines, and in his Journal of the 1st of November, he says, "The British laws have constituted honest Juries as the only fit and proper guardians of the state, as far as libel is concerned; and we now see that the united judgment of 'Twelve Common Tradesmen of Calcutta,' but late so foolishly derided, is held to be more just and more legal than any man's discretion." It is very true, my Lord, continued the Counsel, the British laws have constituted honest Juries, as the only fit and proper guardians of the state, as far as libel is concerned: so much so, indeed, that they have taken away a great deal of the power that formerly belonged to Judges.

The Honourable Chief Justice remarked, that the words "Twelve Common Tradesmen of Calcutta," being printed within inverted commas, was a proof that they were merely a quotation.

Mr. Fergusson said, it was clear, even to a casual reader of the papers, that this circumstance, and the note at the foot of the page, indicated a reference to something that had gone before, and related to a matter already in dispute. He should pass over, he said, the intermediate part of the "General Summary," relating to the association which had failed to write his client down in the fair and open field of argument and discussion, as he should come to consider that when he treated of the attack on the motives of the prosecutors. It was clear enough that they had not written him down yet; but of this he should speak by and by. He would now confine himself to the charge of attempting to influence the Petit Jury: and this "General Summary" contained almost all that had been cited as having that tendency. He would, therefore, read the concluding and the strongest passage on this subject: and what did it say? Why this, "Let those who have to sit in judgment on our motives and our deeds, banish from their minds all considerations but those of that pure and upright conduct which can alone acquit them at the bar of public opinion, before which they, and all men, stand; and, knowing as we do, those motives to be pure, and those deeds intended for the benefit of the community at large, we have sufficient confidence in the integrity of any 'Twelve Common Tradesmen of Calcutta' that may be summoned as our Judges, to believe that they will render us impartial justice, which is all that we require at their hands." This was relied on,

she inadvertently, as an attempt to cajole the Jury in his favour, this was pointed out to the Petit Jury, with a view to influence them in his behalf. He declared that he had read most carefully and intelligently, with all his attention, every word of this "General Summary," and that aggravated passage in particular; yet he could not discover throughout the whole, any attempt made, nor indeed anything that was ever likely to prejudice or influence any Calcutta Jury that could be summoned.

His learned Friend had told their Lordships that he was not aware that persons at home, after a prosecution had been instituted, ever discussed the merits of the case pending the trial; but he would like very much to know whether Mr. Perry, of the *Morning Chronicle*, was silent pending the case, which he pleaded his own cause so ably and successfully, and was acquitted. No complaint of discussions in the Journal, if no other paper was read, might be natural enough; but were the *Hur-raw* and the *John Bull* to go on from day to day assailing the Editor of the Journal, impeaching his principles, blackening his character, and labouring by every means in their power to create a general prejudice against him, and is he to be utterly silent? Is he to sit down in this helpless state, pelted and assailed with all the filth of that rabble press, like a man with his hands tied to the pillory, and must he not open his mouth even in his own defence? He had said he was not aware that it was illegal to discuss the merits of such a case as this of libel, pending the trial; but even if it was illegal, it was equally illegal on both sides of the question, and could not be permitted to one and denied to the other, with any colour of justice. As to the expression "Twelve Common Tradesmen," which had been deemed so prejudicial, he was sure, that if instead of that phrase, the word *Jury* had been substituted, no criminal information would have been moved for against his client, and it was now evident to all that the words were not his. But even if they had been his words, was it *cajoling* the Jury to call them "Common Tradesmen?" He thought it was an appellation not likely to be so received. The Advocate General, in support of his motion, had quoted the case of *the King versus Joliffe*, and an unfortunate case it was for his learned Friend's purpose. Joliffe, a justice of the peace, was sent to be tried for a misdemeanor; and when the Jury were going into the box, he distributed hand-bills throughout the place, which was a small county town. These hand-bills contained a partial and distorted view of his case, and were put into the Jurymen's hands as they were about to be summoned to try him. This would have been a case in point, if Mr.

Buckingham had come down to the Court House, and distributed his hand-bills or papers containing a distorted view of the case, among the Jurymen, just as they were going upon his trial; but at present his adverting to these matters in a regular daily publication bore no resemblance to it. The trial of Joliffe was postponed, because, as Lord Kenyon expressed himself, after the attempts just made to influence the minds of the Jury, the King, the prosecutor, could not have a fair trial. The hand-bill circulated was a vindication of the conduct of Mr. Joliffe, and ascribed malicious motives to the prosecutors; and Lord Kenyon declared rightly, that if people were allowed to prejudice the minds of the Jury, at the time when the case was to be tried, such a practice would indeed poison the sources of public justice. But this was done at the very time of trial, and therefore it did not at all resemble the present case; yet this was the strongest case that could be found; or if there had been another more favourable, it would no doubt have been brought forward by the Advocate General. Besides, the person in that case published a hand-bill evidently for the very purpose of prejudicing the mind of the Jury, and for no other; but his client had no need to make any apology for having published these articles; it was his business to publish, and he was discussing, and publishing discussions on such questions daily, so that it was hardly possible that he should not have said something on his own case: and accordingly he did mention it, as had been seen in the article read, in which he speaks of it a little fervently, he confessed, towards the end, but still only as a man, who felt warmly, might be allowed to do. He says, "I, who have been daily vilified and traduced, am now to be put upon my trial; I am willing to submit to the decision of a Jury of my countrymen. I want nothing but justice, and I wait with the confident expectation of obtaining it on the day of my trial. I know I am innocent, and I am sure I shall be acquitted. I expect justice, and I desire nothing else." Regarding the trial by Jury, which he had so long advocated, he really to be had recourse to, he then looked upon it as a triumph over his opponents, who had recommended the exercise of discretionary power; and, in the confidence of his own innocence, forgetting entirely that he himself was the person to be subjected to the mode of trial which his enemies decried, but which he so much admired, he put forth this as a sort of bravado, so much as to say, "I have already conquered!" "Trial by Jury for ever!" And for ever he hoped it would remain.

The learned counsel then adverted to the case of *the King versus Joliffe*. He stated that there was nothing in this case which

nor, indeed, any thing asserted in it more than a well known truth. What was the sum and substance of the letter? Why merely this, that the prosecutors had adopted a mode of prosecution which precluded all possibility of the question of the truth or falsehood of the supposed accusation against them being entered into; and even this assertion was called for and occasioned solely by a letter which had appeared in the *Hurkaru* of the preceding day, signed C—, and which the learned counsel pronounced to be one of the most malicious libels that was ever composed or published. The writer of this letter had asserted, that the secretaries were bound in duty to the Government, to the public, and to themselves, to go to a Court of Justice, in order to justify themselves from the accusations thrown out against them; and, says Brevior, in reply to him, "A pretty reason, this, truly! why, if justification was their object, they would have chosen the mode of trial that admits of it; but it is clear they do not aim at this, for they have chosen the very mode of proceeding that shuts out justification altogether." This was the sort of answer given to shew the absurdity of the reasoning by which this C—, in the *Hurkaru*, attempted to maintain his ground.

Mr. Fergusson now proceeded to consider the accusation against his client, of reflecting on the Grand Jury. He knew no rule that exempted the acts of a Grand Jury from temperate and reasonable discussion. It would be very strange indeed, if they of all other men enjoyed such a privilege. In a case where a person was found guilty of an offence, as of murder or robbery, for instance, the evidence of which depended on a number of complicated facts, the whole of which was known to no one individual, not to the accused himself, and when the Jury could decide only by the evidence before them, it would be indecent in such a case to discuss the accuracy of their finding a Bill, done according to the best of their judgment. But a case of libel was very different; for in this there was no secret, no facts that bore upon the case but such as were accessible to every person, since any body might purchase and read the libel itself; and no discussions or comments could in any way or manner alter the nature or tenor of the passage to be produced in Court as the alleged libel for the consideration of the Jury. When they had met together, all that the Grand Jury had to do, was to decide merely on the construction of a passage in a public newspaper; they assemble, and one asks the other, first, "Have you seen the paper?" And next, whether he considers such and such a passage as libellous, or not? As for the indictment itself, it is in all probability not read at all, particularly such an awful instrument as this, unequal-

led as it was in its dimensions. If read at all, he understood that it was the *precises* of the Grand Jury, on such occasions, to relieve each other, reading by turns, and that they read by the yard, of three feet by two: a mode of reading which, considering the number of pages quoted as the grounds of this new prosecution, would be very necessary indeed to get through it.

The Advocate General had referred to the letter in page 25 of the *Journal*, headed "Grand Jury," to prove his charge that there had been an attempt to vilify the past, and to intimidate all future Grand Juries. He, Mr. Fergusson, on reading that letter, which he would repeat to the Court, could find no such thing in it. It began by saying, "it is rumoured, that after a stormy debate, which lasted till a late hour yesterday afternoon, a small majority of the Grand Jury were prevailed on, not without great difficulty and strenuous efforts, to return a True Bill on the matter of the United Secretaries *versus* Buckingham." Here was surely no ground for prosecution. Indeed, the whole of these letters were merely a number of squibs and rockets that different writers had let off at each other; though his learned Friend wished to persuade their Lordships that the Government-house was in danger of being blown up: the dome of it, indeed, was off already, but he thought they were going to demolish it altogether, and to make an attack on Fort William at the same time. "A stormy debate!" this was, he recollected well, a favourite phrase at the time of the French revolution, when, in every gazette, one was told of *une séance orageuse*; but, as in this case, the storm was not a storm from without, but a storm within. So it is said, that there were strenuous efforts; but it is not said that improper or illegal efforts were used, or any influence exerted by people from without: but it means merely strong arguments among themselves. And why should things not be inserted in a newspaper which are the common topic of conversation, and known to every body? He himself (Mr. Fergusson) had heard of such and such things occurring in the Jury-room; though he had not been a spectator, he had been at least an auditor, and that very lately, of a "stormy debate," while sitting in this place (the bar of the Supreme Court) waiting for a verdict. People were constantly coming and telling him, while the Jury were consulting, the progress of their deliberations. One would say, "they (the Jury) are very much divided; there is a keen debate; or such a person stands out." "Does he?" I say; and if on my side, "Ah! he is a clever fellow, I hope he will bring over the rest," &c. &c. This was a matter occurring every day, for which it is not

for the first time, been thought proper to move for a criminal information against his client. The letter (p. 25) goes on to say, "The difficulty experienced in this preliminary stage, it is to be hoped, is only the precursor to the greater difficulties that await the Holy League in the further progress of their operations." That the prosecutors were leagued together was true; he hoped they would not be offended at being called *Holy*, and being classed with Francis, Frederick, and Alexander. As for the list of the Grand Jury, called in this letter, why the motive for that call might be simply this, it might, in fact, amount to saying, "I, the writer, having some doubts of the capacity of some of those who occasionally form Grand Juries, wish to see the names of those who found that to be libellous which is not libellous, that I may judge of their capability of deciding correctly." After all, was it libellous to say what many people believed, that the Grand Jury had decided that to be a libel, which was in fact no libel. Notwithstanding, he was not defending the discretion of publishing these letters: they might be indiscreet and improper publications, but he contended that there was no proof of malignity of intention, or of a desire to influence the Petit Jury, or that danger of poisoning the sources of justice which had been pretended. If people were so thin-skinned that they could not bear these squibs and effusions in the newspapers, was the common course of procedure by indictment to be abandoned on their account, and recourse had to the extraordinary mode of criminal information?

The learned Counsel then proceeded to comment on the letter of Spectator, headed "The Libel," in page 59 of the Journal, which, he observed, was intended to shew what latitude of discussion was tolerated in England on the conduct of public men, compared with that soreness of feeling displayed here. Had it not mean to contend that every thing published in England against ministers, and other public men, was to be tolerated here; but there was something far more objectionable, those infamous, those diabolical attacks on private character, that had for some time past disgraced a certain portion of the press in England, an abuse of the liberty of the press so horrible, that a parallel to it could not be found in any country; he meant those infamous attacks on private character in the John Bull of Ireland, which were a disgrace to all who encouraged them. The writer of the letter in question (page 59) had quoted some passages from Mr. Windham, to shew the freedom of remark indulged in at home on public men. "Nothing can exceed the moderation, the self-restraint, the invariable courtesy, the prompt and respectful claims

from merit or services, that we often see in persons in high official stations when providing for themselves, their relations, or dependants." These were the words of Mr. Windham, himself a Secretary, as to public men. And the writer of the letter then observes, "These strains are of a higher mood; these imputations are more grave, direct, and specific, than any to be found in Sam Sober-sides; yet all England could not produce one man to prosecute the journalists who printed Mr. Windham's speech, much less twelve Grand Jurors to convict them of a libel." Now this was certainly true, for no person thought the reporters of this speech, or the author of it, deserving of prosecution; no bill was presented, and consequently no bill was found by any Grand Jury.

He next came to the consideration of the letter (page 61), signed Richard Fubbs, headed "Thice—no Nearer." One writer in the public papers, he observed, had signed himself Brevis, another Brevior, and a third Brevissimus; so this letter might well be called Squibbissimus. It begins thus:—

" ————— 'Tis gold
Which buys admittance; oft it doth; yea, and
makes
Diana's rangers false themselves,—yield up
Their deer to the stand of the stealer; and 'tis
gold
Which makes the true man killed and saves the
thief."

But he understood his friend, the Advocate General, did not object to this, because it was from Shakespeare, for whom he had particular regard. The letter proceeded, "It is said that a club of persons who are suffering under an incurable Gangreen:" This immediately led his learned friend, by association, to Dr. Mac Whirter, and other persons besides, whom he had happened to see dressed in green, not men "in Kendal Green." But really, if this letter were a libel on any body, it was on the head printer of the Calcutta Journal, whom it scandalized with the appellation of Diabolo! "It is also currently reported (says the writer to this dear Diabolo) that a majority of the Grand Jury have found a True Bill against him (your master) under ten counts." Was it not true that a Bill had been found under ten counts? and, perhaps, such a Bill was never before counted out to any body. "I have been told (says the writer), nay, I verily believe, that there are among these Evergreens some gentlemen of real worth and talents; and I am sorry for it." Was it any libel to talk of men in green? He had heard that Chinese Mandarins were distinguished by the number of their buttons, but he did not know that green was the distinctive colour of any class of men among us, except, indeed, Falstaff's old antagonists, the "mis-begotten knowers in

Kendal Green," of whom he says, during the contest on Gad's-hill, "What, ye knaves! young men must live: you are Grand Jurors are ye? We'll *jure* ye, i' faith." The next time this play was acted at Chowringhee, these passages, he supposed, would be struck out as libellous; as, if it were not done, the Advocate General might say, the expression *Kendal Green* is palpable, and can apply to none but the secretaries to Government! This was what the Advocate General called one of the most wicked and dangerous libels that had been published. But as to the gentlemen of real worth and talents, supposed to be among these Ever-greens, the writer says, "I am sorry for it; that is, I am sorry any such gentleman should be found in any such association." But this was mere matter of opinion; he was sorry for it, another might be glad of it, and a third care nothing at all about the matter. However, these expressions, if at all objectionable, did not belong originally to the Calcutta Journal. They were mere quotations from another paper, the John Bull of Thursday, November the 1st. Here is the passage of one Mr. Touchstone, whose words had been merely repeated by Richard Fubbs:—

"I have been told that my last letter was too severe, and that in animadverting upon the conduct of the "*Liberal Junta*," as it is called, I have been unknowingly satirising some gentlemen of real worth and talents in Calcutta. If this is the case, I am sorry for it; that is, I am sorry, that any such Gentlemen should be found in any such association. 'When men of talents,' says Burke, 'sacrifice all ideas of dignity to an ambition without a distinct object, and work with low instruments, and for low ends, the whole composition becomes low and base.' One or two gentlemen of talents can add no splendour to a factious mass of filthy opacity. They cannot but perceive that their free-press is becoming a downright nuisance in society, and that its tendency is obvious to encourage habits of dissention, contumacy, and profligacy. But they hope that it will ultimately prove advantageous to the Government of the country! They expect, like the author of the Bees, to see good spring up, and pullulate from evil, as naturally as chickens do from eggs. They cannot perceive, that the low instruments employed in conducting such a machine, are totally unqualified for the task. They cannot, or will not, perceive, that these low instruments, who call themselves political and ethical reformers, at this Presidency, have but one object in view, and that one object is gain.—*Dulcis odor lucri e re qualibet*;—*The smell of gain is fragrant even to night-workers*, and so is it to them: give them profit, and let the world look to the injury. For what,' says the Satirist, 'is

infamy, when money is safe?' *Quid enim salvis infamia nummis?*—Out with such a faction!—TOUCHSTONE."

Here is John Bull attacking Mr. Buckingham's friends; and Mr. B.'s correspondents, on the other hand, in repelling these attacks in this newspaper war, taking their own words, twisting them a little to make them suit, and flinging them back upon them. (*Here the Advocate General expressed signs of dissent.*) His learned friend (the Advocate General) need not croak yet; he would get his turn by and bye, and might speak for four hours if he chose, and he, Mr. Fergusson, would not open his mouth to interrupt him. He then read from the letter of Richard Fubbs the last paragraph but one:—"This finding of the Bill is a serious affair; and it may be worth the pains to endeavour to ascertain whether any are so situated as to make it probable that they might have laboured under an insensible bias in favour of one or more of the club. For, as clever Mr. Touchstone (a rather *testy*, techy kind of a fellow) says, in the Bull of the 1st. of this month, "*Dulcis odor lucri e re qualibet*, the meaning of which is, he tells us, that 'the smell of gain is fragrant even to night-workers,' that is, I suppose, to those who work in the dark. And again, he says, '*Quid enim salvis infamia nummis?*' which may thus be turned into English:—'what does it signify how much dirty work is done, provided pelf and patronage follow?' These, the learned counsel observed, were only the words of John Bull, quoted from that paper, and used as a newspaper squib; it never was meant or attempted to fasten any actually corrupt motives on the Grand Jury, which could never enter into the contemplation of any of the writers engaged in this newspaper altercation. The writer of this squib might have gone farther than he ought to have done; but there was no proof of malicious intention, or any fear of such dangerous consequences as to call for the extraordinary interposition of their Lordships.

He came now to consider the third part of the charges which were made the ground of this prosecution, the imputations on the prosecutors. His client asserted, that an association had been formed for the purpose of writing him down; and whether this opinion was correct or not, it was clear that great pains had been taken to do it; indeed, his client seemed the only public writer against whom every man's hand had been turned. There was, of course nothing improper in attempting to write him down, if he were so pestilent and libellous a character as had been pretended; and now that associations were becoming so fashionable, and legal too, as far as the opinion of the Lord Mayor goes, it was not an injurious imputation to say

the Editor's name; but they had not succeeded in writing him down, or they would not have needed to prosecute. "This was the charge against them," which had been called libellous, as ascribing improper motives to the prosecutor; but if it is an unjust charge, and they have not previously united to write him down, they are bound to negative this by affidavit on oath; and as they had imputed malicious motives to his client, they must also enter an affidavit to that effect, before any one could come into Court to ask for a Criminal Information on their behalf. There was here no public prosecutor, but private prosecutors, who were proceeding under the Act of William and Mary, and were thereby bound to enter into recognizances to prosecute; and before they could be permitted to do so, he must have the affidavit of these six gentlemen, all of whom he respected, some of them he knew, that they had written nothing in the public papers against the Editor of the Calcutta Journal. Such an affidavit was uniformly required in such cases, and he trusted that their Lordships would not in this case dispense with what was so essentially necessary. But even were these affidavits made, and were their Lordships of opinion that they had the power of granting Criminal Informations, still he hoped from their Lordships' justice, that they would not grant it, if they thought it would place his client in a worse situation than he would otherwise stand in before the Petit Jury on the day of his trial. If their Lordships should grant this information, would not the Jury say, when he came before them, "Is this the convicted libeller? Is this the man against whom six persons have filed an Indictment, which has been found by the Grand Jury? against whom the Supreme Court itself, the highest Judicial Tribunal in India has granted a Criminal Information for six libellous publications after the first Bill had been found?" It was not in human nature, but these considerations must and would inevitably influence the Petit Jury, before whom his client was sent, bound, fettered, and manacled, and weighed down by a decision of the Supreme Court against him.

Towards the conclusion of his speech, the learned counsel, who had delivered the subject by his wit and talent, assumed a graver and more energetic tone. He appealed, in language of the most forcible and eloquent description, to the justice, the tenderness, and the humanity of their Lordships. "It is not now," said he, "my Lords, that you are here to decide whether the matter charged as libellous be so or not. It is to decide whether there be any ground or not to permit that the regular course of justice shall be interrupted; and whether the end for which

this extraordinary process was instituted, may not be as well, or even better, obtained by the regular and unquestioned mode of proceeding against an individual, who, as the person most deeply interested in the result of the pending trial, and as the conductor of a public journal, has ventured only to defend himself from aspersions unjustly cast on him, and to vindicate his own integrity." "I do think," said the learned counsel, "that in noticing the proceedings instituted against him, my client could not have expressed himself more temperately. It is not required, my Lord, that you should be of opinion that the ends of justice might have been attained better by the regular means; but I say, that if you think they could as well have been answered, you are bound in duty not to grant this Information; and, my Lords, as I think it has been shown that there is no ground for allowing it, I do humbly hope that it will be refused. I am confident, that the refusal to grant this Information will be more to the satisfaction of your own consciences, and to the defendant, than your acceding to the application. Will you, then, my Lords, increase by your decision, the weight of that vengeance already pressing the defendant? Knowing, as I do, the respect so generally entertained for this Bench, and which has constantly been directed during my experience here, I do not hesitate to say, that my client will come before this Court for a final decision under disadvantages that will tend to overwhelm him. The decision of a Grand Jury is nothing; it leaves the guilt or innocence of the party untouched; but the decision of this Bench will, and must have, as I have observed, always had on the minds of the Petit Jury, an effect highly injurious to my client. He will stand before them in this Court, not as an individual whose guilt or innocence is a matter for deep consideration, but as a man whose highest legal rank and talent of the country has been convicted and condemned already."

Mr. Hogg rose to follow on the same side, and after some preliminary observations, he proceeded to state, that an affidavit had been put in by Mr. Buckingham to negative the charge of a malicious intention, or of a wish to intimidate the Grand Jury, or to prejudice the Petit Jury in his behalf, as had been imputed to him; and affirming upon oath, that his real and only motives for publishing these articles was to prevent the misapprehensions which had been given of the evidence from making false impressions; and to counteract the injurious tendency of the letters published in the other journals of the Settlement. In considering the question of jurisdiction, it appeared that there was only two precedents in which cases

nal Informations, had been granted by the Court; but, as this authority had not been conferred on the Court by the Act (13 George III.), and was not granted by the Charter, and could not be conveyed by incidental mention, it surely was not established by these precedents.

Mr. Fergusson stated, that in the case of Matthew Law he pleaded guilty, and it was, therefore, the same to him whether he was tried by Information or Indictment; no objection, consequently, was made to the mode of proceeding, and it was, therefore, no precedent at all. The case of Mr. Forster occurred in 1811; Mr. Fergusson was counsel, and the question of jurisdiction was never agitated. Mr. Smith had moved for a Criminal Information against Mr. Blaney, but the Court refused it.

Mr. Hogg could not refer to the discussions in the case of Cox, because he had not had access to any of the papers; but, as far as was known, all these cited as precedents had passed *sub silentio*. Now it was a point attended to every day, in citing precedents, whether they had passed *sub silentio*, or were decided after being fully discussed; and unless the latter was the case, the point was never considered as settled, and they were not held for precedents of any weight. This Court, therefore, had still left the point open, and now, for the first time, was a decision to be pronounced upon it. The 13th George III. (a. 18) enabled his Majesty to erect a Court with "full power to exercise all Civil, Criminal, Admiralty, and Ecclesiastical jurisdiction;" but it is only "to do such things as shall be found necessary for the execution of all or any of the powers which, by the said Charter shall or may be granted or committed to the said Court." These supposed general words were not general words, but only authorized the exercise of such power as his Majesty should be pleased to bestow; and the powers granted by the Charter, in pursuance of the Act, were as much law as if conferred by the Act itself. The 14th clause, which seems to give general and unlimited jurisdiction, "power to determine all complaints against any one of his Majesty's subjects for any crimes and misdemeanors, or oppressions committed, or to be committed, and any suits or actions whatsoever," is limited and restricted by what precedes, to "all and any of the powers which by the said Charter shall or may be granted," and "committed to the said Court of Supreme Judicature to be established by the Charter." Here the word King's Bench did not once occur. It might, perhaps, have saved a great deal of trouble to have transplanted the King's Bench, or some part of it, here at once; but that had not been done. This Court did not possess the

jurisdiction of the Court of King's Bench, or if it had, he wished his learned friend, the Advocate General, to state when and how such a power had been conferred upon it. He had put upon his notes, all the places in the Charter where the words Information and Indictment occurred, and in none of them, nor in all of them put together, could he find such power granted to it as those enjoyed by the Court of King's Bench. The 13th Geo. III. (sect. 2) empowered his Majesty to erect a Court of Record, of Oyer and Terminer, and Jail Delivery. The Charter points out the jurisdiction and power of the Court, and the manner in which this shall be exercised; in civil suits it describes minutely the mode of procedure to compel the attendance of Jurymen, and also to compel the attendance of witnesses, which, if this Court were in all respects like the Court of King's Bench, would be unnecessary and absurd to grant. By Sect. 21 of the Letters Patent, this Court has power over Provincial Magistrates, in the same manner as the Court of King's Bench has over the inferior Courts in England; *pro hac vice* it is a Court of King's Bench; but that is no proof that it was intended to transfer a Court of King's Bench in all other respects to this country; its resemblance to the Court of King's Bench in this particular is spoken of in illustration, *ex summa cautela*, of the particular power here conferred.

The Chief Justice stated, that the Court of King's Bench had not the power to punish all inferior magistrates.

Mr. Hogg acquiesced in his remarks; but insisted that it had the power of ordering and controlling them.

The Chief Justice again asked if the Court of King's Bench had the power to fine or imprison them without a trial.

Mr. Fergusson, "No, nor your Lordships nor any Court on earth," at least in any Christian country.

Mr. H. contended, that they had the power to punish them for contempt; and that the Supreme Court were also limited in the exercise of their authority over Provincial Magistrates, though they enjoyed it in as great an extent as the King's Bench at home.

[Here a discussion arose as to whether all misdemeanors, which were to be tried by the Court as Commissioners of Oyer and Terminer. The Advocate General said, that the 24th Section of the Charter could only be explained as applying to Criminal Informations.]

Mr. H. had a general answer to all such citations of the occurrence of the word "Information," in different parts of the Charter, which was, that the power could not be given by implication. Information and indictment followed each other

as words of course throughout the Act of Parliament; but unless the Letters Patent gave the power expressly and distinctly, the Court could not infer it from casual expressions; and it was not vested in them by the Act itself. He admitted that the word "Indictment" never occurred in the Act of Parliament (which was made general, and included all forms of trial), without being accompanied by the word "Information:" but this would not establish the existence of the power, unless it was shewn to rest on some other less equivocal foundation. If the power had previously existed, the 53d of the King, which empowered the Advocate-General to file Criminal Informations in any special case was altogether superfluous and absurd. The occurrence of the word "Information" in the enactment, was not itself an enactment of the power to issue Criminal Informations, although it might be explanatory of what followed. Neither was a recital of inconveniences an enactment: it merely informed us why such a power was then granted in regard to persons more than a hundred miles distant from Calcutta. Although it had been recited in the Preamble that their Lordships had the power by Act of Parliament, yet if no such Act existed, this mention of it would not confer the power. The 140th sec. of the 52d George III. enacts, that certain offences against that Act may be proceeded against by Information.

Mr. *Ferguson* observed, "This is giving your Lordships the power in a special case; and if you had the general power before, there would be no occasion for granting it in any particular instance."

The *Chief Justice* remarked, that the Act assumed that the Court had the power.

Mr. *Hogg* observed, "This cuts double, for it grants a power in this instance which, if it had been assumed that it was already possessed, would have been superfluous." He contended that the power of granting Criminal Informations was not vested by the Common Law in the Court of King's Bench, but was a prerogative of the Crown only, and had been exercised by the Master of the Crown Office, as an officer of the King from time immemorial without the intervention of the Court. No other person belonging to the Court could file such an Information, though he possessed the power to do so *volens volens*. It was now exercised by the Attorney-General.

The *Chief Justice* observed, that the Attorney General did not file Informations in the King's name, but in his own.

Mr. *Hogg* replied, that it was in virtue of his office, and on behalf of the King; but as many abuses arose from the Master of the Crown Office exercising this power in a vexatious and harassing manner, an Act of Parliament was passed in the reign of William and Mary to prevent his filing

such informations without first obtaining the consent of the Court of King's Bench; but that Court could not of itself appoint any person to file such an information; it was a privilege exclusively exercised by these officers, as servants of the Crown. The Court could appoint no officer but for the purposes of justice; nor could the power of doing so accrue by usage. Blackstone says, that the power of filing Criminal Informations was as ancient as, and coeval with the Common Law itself; and that the 4th and 5th of William and Mary was passed to restrain the power which before was in the breast of the Master alone. This Court could not create such officers from any jurisdiction which they possessed, and there was no such officer now here or known to this Court, as the Master of the Crown Office at home; and the Advocate General could no more file such information than he (Mr. *Hogg*) could do. The Act of William and Mary enacted that the Master of the Crown Office should not use this power without the sanction of the Court, because he had abused it, which clearly shewed that formerly this officer was paramount to the Court itself, which had had no power to control him.

The *Advocate General* observed, that there was in this Court a Table of Fees, in which the fee for filing a Criminal Information was mentioned, which supposed the power to exist.

Mr. *Ferguson* remarked, "Yes, and there are also fees for compounding felonies."

Mr. *Hogg* quoted from Chitty, to shew that the Master of the Crown Office was now an officer on behalf of the public, and the Attorney General an officer on behalf of the King, who had power to file Criminal Informations; and before the 5th of William and Mary, the power of the Master of the Crown Office was just as great as the power of the Attorney General is now. Both his learned friend and himself, on seeing these strong reasons to dispute the power of the Advocate General or any other officer of this Court to file a Criminal Information, placed great reliance on the justice of the Court to refuse to grant it.

Supposing, however, the power to exist in the Court, which he contended did not, he would still maintain that the Criminal Information ought not to be filed against Mr. Buckingham, for the publications before adverted to. He regretted exceedingly, with his learned friend Mr. *Ferguson*, that any such application should ever have been made, since another and a better course was open to pursue; but if this were granted, it could not fail to do incalculable injury to the defendant. He lamented that he should be indiscreet enough to publish any thing on the subject—

matter of the former proceeding, because whatever he had so published might be urged by his prosecutors in evidence, if they could torture it in any way against him: but he could make no use of it whatever in extenuation, explanation, or tending to his own benefit and in his own behalf. But even admitting that in this respect Mr. Buckingham had acted improvidently, foolishly, and even culpably, still he would contend that, with all this, it could not be considered as amounting to a case of such a nature as to call for the extraordinary interposition of the Court here sought, or for the exercise of this jurisdiction.

(Mr. Hogg was here overcome by exertion, and previous indisposition, and was obliged to retire. In a few minutes afterwards, however, he returned to the bar, and resumed his address.)

In expressing his regret that the Advocate General had thought it necessary to make this application, he meant to impute no blame. He no doubt conceived that he was performing an act of duty, but he believed that he had erred in conceiving the present a case of such exigency as to need it. As to the case itself, he was free to confess that he came to the consideration of it at first with the strongest impressions against his client. When he considered the rank, the names, and the characters of the persons who were the prosecutors in this case, all too high to need his eulogy, he owned that this very consideration made him tremble for the fate of his client. He thought that the man must be a delinquent against whom such men could unite themselves. He looked on his case therefore with a mind predisposed to conclude that he was wrong; but on a more careful examination of the grounds on which the question stood, he could find no substantial reasons to support his original prepossessions, though in addition to the strength they derived from the high character of the parties arrayed against his client, was the character of the Advocate General who had taken up their cause.

In the eloquent and powerful exordium with which the Advocate General had introduced this motion to the notice of the Court, he had indeed painted the horrors of a licentious press in the most vivid colours. He had spoken of the bonds of friendship being destroyed, of the peace and happiness of private life being invaded, of all that man held dear or sacred, having been violated by its intrusion. He had indeed lashed the licentious press; till those who heard him were frightened at the horrid picture he had drawn of it. "My Lords," continued Mr. Hogg, "if the Advocate General do really believe in the accuracy of the picture which he himself has drawn of the Indian press, he

must derive his materials from other sources, and this will account for his violent prejudices against Mr. Buckingham's paper, which he confesses he never reads, unless when it is obtruded on his notice, by some individual who conceives himself attacked, and who resorts to him for his professional advice. It is thus, that from never seeing it but when importuned by some one to take notice of what may have offended him, he has obtained partial and distorted views of its character, and is brought to think unfavorably of Mr. Buckingham as its conductor."

The learned counsel now proceeded to go over the several passages pointed out as the grounds of the present information: but as this had been so copiously entered into by his learned friend, Mr. Fergusson, he should content himself with adverting to some particular parts of them only. And, first, as to the article headed "General Summary," in the paper of Nov. 1. This was said to be an attempt to influence the Petit Jury. If he had conceived it to be so, he would not stand up to defend any thing which would go to pollute the sources of public justice. But he had read this over again and again, and he could see nothing in it but a paper warfare, in which the contest was for victory, and his client had evidently obtained it; for he contended that a Jury was the proper tribunal for the trial of libel, and his opponents set up the discretion of the Governor General in Council as superior; and the very men of wealth and talent whom John Bull and his supporters thought they were serving by pleading this cause, had come at last to prefer a Jury to the Governor General's discretion, and this was all that Mr. Buckingham had told them. John Bull had spoken tauntingly of the "Twelve Common Tradesmen of Calcutta" as unfit to try a case of libel; but Mr. Buckingham replied triumphantly, "Even your betters now think otherwise; for to this they have come at last." It was true that he entirely lost sight of himself as being the subject of this illustration, but he rejoiced in the establishment of his point, and triumphed in the success of his argument: it was really nothing more. He next went to the letters in the same Paper of Nov. 1. The affidavit given in by Mr. Buckingham, and already referred to, as before the Court, stated that the Letter headed "A Champion upon Sobersides," and "Justification," were both written in answer to the Letter signed C., and published in the *Hurkaru* of Oct. 31, the preceding day. He hoped that the Letter signed C. was written innocently, and without the consideration of its mischievous tendency; if not, this was indeed a most notorious attempt to poison justice; and if any case could call for the

necessity of an information, this was one of that description. Here was a letter, the object of which was to place an accused person in an odious light, published on the very day that the Grand Jury were sitting, while the Bill of Indictment was yet pending, and while the Grand Jurors were actually in deliberation on the matter of this case. The bill was actually under the consideration of the Grand Jury, when this letter was put forth, and the writer argues and reasons, nay, even professes that his object is to shew, that the letter of Sam Sober-sideds, to be that day judged of by the Grand Jury, contained a clear and direct libel, while at the same time he insidiously pretends that he does not mean to prejudice the question! The letters published in the Journal of the 1st instant, were stated in the affidavit before the Court to have been written in answer to this insidious and mischievous letter of C—— in the *Hurkaru*, and even if the editor of the Journal had written them himself, which however it appeared he did not do, he would in his (Mr. Hogg's) opinion have been fully justified. When the Bill of Indictment was found, there might be some difference, for, generally speaking, if there were any cases in which discussions on matters pending in Court could not be injurious, the case of a libel was one of these. It was a matter of abstract reasoning, without the communication of any new facts, so that nothing could be said which would not be known to the Petit Jury when they were put into the box on the day of trial. There was no law that he knew of which commanded, that as soon as a Bill of Indictment was found, all the world should be silent, unless it might be said that the jealous spirit of the English Law would not suffer injuries to be done by the discussion of whatever might tend to the disadvantage of the defendant. He recollected that in the case of the editor of the Morning Chronicle and of the Examiner, the papers generally contained discussions on the merits of the question; and in the recent case of the libel of Sir Francis Burdett, in his letter on the Manchester affair, he more particularly and distinctly recollected a series of letters in an English paper, discussing the merits of the case, under the signature of "A Barrister." The writer of the letter headed "Champion on Sober-sideds," says, in reference to this letter of C—— in the *Hurkaru*: "It will doubtless require a little more brains than this C—— brings into the field, whether it be a cow or a calf, to persuade a Calcutta Judge or Jury that there is a direct charge of want of integrity against a whole body of officers of the first rank in the Government." The words "a direct charge of want of integrity" are put in italics, to shew that the writer was contending against the po-

sition of this C——, who had attempted to establish this charge against him in these very words in the *Hurkaru*. The Advocate General seemed to rely more on the letter headed "Justification," and he (Mr. Hogg) did confess that it might appear more objectionable than the preceding one, if taken by itself; but if viewed in connection with the letter of C——, it was nothing more than an argument between these two writers. C——, in the *Hurkaru*, says, "They are right to go into Court, in order to shew their innocence." *Brevior* replies, "Your observation is absurd; for if they had intended to have shewn their innocence, they ought to have gone on the civil side of the Court, and not on the criminal," as they had done, where the question of their guilt or innocence did not at all come under consideration. As to the legality of discussing questions *sub judice*, he remembered the case of Mr. Stockdale, mentioned in the State Trials of 179—, who was prosecuted for publishing a libel on the House of Commons, contained in a pamphlet, written by a Mr. Logan, in defence of Warren Hastings. He was however acquitted, and the main ground of this argument of his counsel was, that Warren Hastings having been for many years subject to virulent attacks on his character and reputation through the press, it was at least but fair to admit an equal liberty to those who undertook to defend him from the aspersions which they conceived to be unjustly cast on his fame. The legal arguments of the Counsel were objected to by the Court, but they listened favorably to this appeal to the common principles of justice and equity, and the prosecution was accordingly defeated.

He came now to the consideration of the letter in the paper of November 6, headed "The Libel." Great danger was seen lurking under the expression, "The blood of Douglas shall protect itself!" But what did or could this mean, but that the press was even still able to defend its own cause? Again, it is said, "They fasten on a proposition that has been true ever since the fall of Adam, and denounce it as a libel. If Government will redress no wrongs, nor listen to any suggestions, but on the reports prepared by secretaries and other high functionaries, then the fate of all suggestions, wherever they originate, must depend on the view which may be taken of them by those who, by hypothesis, have exclusively the ear of Government. That is the Libel!" It was surely allowable for a person whose meaning had been misrepresented, to state publicly that the construction put on his words was not the true one. He went on to quote from the latter part of the letter, the extract from Mr. Windham's speech, and the observations subjoined to this by *Spectator*. The

object of this resolution from Mr. Windham, which passed in England without prosecution, was evidently to shew the latitude of remark permitted to be indulged there, on public men; and the comment went to form the strong contrast, by shewing that even a hypothetical position could not be allowed to be stated here, without being made the subject of an indictment. He returned from this to the "Note of the Editor," on the Letter of Parenthesis, in page 12. If this was a libel, it was a private and not a public one, for the public were no way concerned in it. He admitted, with the Advocate General, that the licentiousness of the press was more injurious in a limited society than in a more extended one; but if the freedom of the press was unsuited to this country, it should be regulated, or restricted, or taken away altogether. God forbid that he should advise this to be done; but let not a man, put upon his trial for exercising that liberty, be made the victim of local prejudices. A Jury in England would never protect a libeller on private character; but discussions on public measures, and on public men, as connected with such measures, was always practised and tolerated there. He was aware that a strong prejudice existed against the liberty of the press in India, among those persons who had never before been accustomed to it. He did not mean of course to apply this observation to the Advocate General; he must have derived his prejudice on this head from others, from persons who had resided in this country from their youth upward, and who had been so long accustomed to the darkness of silence, that they could not bear the glare of free discussion. But if it were true, as had been asserted, that no person could preserve the seclusion of domestic enjoyments unobtruded on by its officious interference, and that the peace of families was disturbed, and private confidence violated, he would even go the length of saying, Perish the liberty of the press, rather than such evils should be endured.

The Advocate General explained, that he had not meant to say that private character was attacked; but that the insinuations made through the press were so framed as not distinctly and exclusively to point to any one particular individual, and were therefore liable to be taken as applying to several, for whom probably they were not originally intended.

Mr. Hogg, in continuation, observed, that he thought those who wrote the letters, appearing in the newspapers, attached much more importance to them, and supposed others also to be more interested about them, than they really deserved. Few, he believed, read those letters, or cared any thing about them, or to whom they applied, and he wondered how, even the

prosecutors found out this passage, said to apply to the Secretaries, as they were incidentally placed at the end of a long Dissertation on Press and Burrah Khana.

He again remarked on the letter headed "*A Champion on Sobersides*," and shewed that this was merely put forth to combat the reasonings of the writer of the letter signed C—, in the *Hurkaru* of the preceding day. The state of the question was this. *Sam Sobersides* publishes a letter in the *Journal* of October 25, a passage of which is made the subject of an indictment. *Sam Sobersides*, on hearing this, writes to express his surprise at it, as he could hardly suppose that the passage in question could be so taken up as a libel on the integrity of the secretaries to Government. This indictment is before the Grand Jury, and before they have made a true bill, this C— steps forward to insist on it, that whatever the writer himself thinks of his own meaning, it is a libel, and does contain a direct charge of want of integrity (to say the least) against these Secretaries. C— further insists on it that the writer "particularized individuals as acting in direct opposition to every principle of duty." This was surely a most serious and unjustifiable offence, to put forth such a comment, at such a moment of importance to the pending case. C— was fully aware of this fact, of the matter being presented for the Grand Jury to decide on, for he cries out triumphantly, "As to who will stand in need of a white-washing, we shall soon see." Indeed he seemed afraid of his motives being suspected; for he says afterwards, "I have not said thus much on the subject for the purpose of agitating the question as to whether it is a libel or not—that question will, it appears, be settled elsewhere;" as if he knew that the bill would be found. But what immediately follows, shews that he had no other aim than the very one which he so seriously disavows:—for he says in the same line, "*but my object is to shew that the original paragraph (the one made the subject of the indictment) did contain a direct charge against the secretaries of a gross breach of public duty; and having proved that, my next object is to assert that they owed it to themselves, the Government, and the public, to notice it, and shew their superiors that the charge is false.*" This is the person who before professes that he does not want to agitate the question whether it is a libel or not. Oh! no—not he indeed!—But, libel or not, he has said it already, and many of those persons who had that day to sit on the Grand Jury and decide this question before the bill could be found, were probably subscribers to the *Hurkaru*, in which this letter was contained. This letter will serve as a clue to most of the succeeding ones in the *Journal*, for they have nearly all reference to this. Thus C—, having said that the Secretaries owed

if to themselves to shew the charge against them was false, *Brevior* answers, "True, but unfortunately the Secretaries have not taken the right mode to shew its falsehood. They have chosen that form of proceeding in which the truth or falsehood of the statement cannot even be agitated: and if it were as true as the Gospel, I dare not say so in my justification, for by this mode of trial my mouth is shut against saying or shewing it to be true."

The letter headed "Grand Jury" had been much relied on by the Advocate General; and the "stormy debate" which it spoke of was considered a great public offence; but, if so at all, it rested with the person who first communicated such a fact, as disclosing what had taken place within the walls; though it could imply nothing more than the words themselves expressed.

The letter of *Richard Fubbs*, as had been before remarked, was a matter of retaliation only. The writers in *John Bull* had called Mr. Buckingham and his friends the "Liberal Junta," and he saw no reason why they might not call in return the "Illiberal Junta." Throughout the whole, indeed, it was a contest between parties, in which victory in argument was the chief object in view; and in this consideration the plaintiffs, defendant, Jury, and all sunk before them; but in these retorts there was no trace whatever of malicious intention.

The attempt to influence the Petit Jury, which had been ascribed to his client, could no where be found, and Mr. Buckingham had also sworn in the affidavit now before the Court, that he never had any such intention; indeed it could not be well imagined that he had, since the Jury were not then sitting, nor was it known even to himself when his case would have to come before the Jury. In the case of the *King v. Jolliffe*, which had been already cited, the Jury were actually sitting, and he as a magistrate published hand-bills for the very purpose of swaying their judgment; but here there was no going out of the ordinary course of daily publication, and no resemblance to the case cited whatever. In the *State Trials*, the case of the *Dean of St. Asaph* was well known. That trial was postponed, on account of a pamphlet then written and published by Sir William Jones (who once enjoyed a seat on that bench). The pamphlet went at great length into the merits of the case, and an affidavit was put in, stating that it was circulated clandestinely, and its expense paid out of sums contributed by an association, of which Sir William Jones was a member. The trial was therefore postponed and removed to another county, as it was supposed that a fair trial could not be had at that in which it was first fixed to take place. In *Douglas's Reports*, p. 284, in the case of the *King v. Miles*, Lord

Mansfield stated that the rule was general, though not universal, that the person demanding a Criminal Information must swear his innocence of the crime or motives imputed to him. His client, as the defendant, had put in an affidavit swearing his innocence of the charges alleged as the ground of this information; and he conceived that the person or persons applying as plaintiff for this information, was bound to shew that the motives imputed to them were not those by which they were actuated. The Duke of Richmond was accused, in a publication of the time, of having spoken in the House of Peers with a view to induce the invasion of the French, and he applied for a Criminal Information against the person charging him with so horrible a crime; but even the Duke of Richmond could not be heard, until he had put in an affidavit, swearing that he was not influenced by the motives imputed to him. There was another case, that of *Lady Chambers*, in which different parties were included; and although some of those parties came forward to make the affidavit required, yet this was not held sufficient, because the others declined, and it was required that all and every one of them should jointly and severally make such affirmations as the law required on oath. The Advocate General could not apply for this Criminal Information, but on the behalf of some person or persons; and it must be held to be on the behalf of the prosecutors. If, therefore, the supposed accusations against them were to be taken gravely and seriously, they must come forward, and deny them all on oath. It was not enough for one person to say that he had not been one of an association, that had failed to write Mr. Buckingham down in the fair and open field of argument, and had therefore sought to prosecute him; but it was necessary that each and all of the prosecutors should state on oath that they had not written any thing in the papers against the Editor of the *Calcutta Journal*, to shew that the acts imputed to them were not grounded in truth. This was necessary and indispensable in a legal point of view, and he therefore hoped that their Lordships would allow him to demand in this case, what was required in all others, however high or distinguished the persons implicated. Without this, he did not see how their Lordships could grant the Criminal Information applied for, even if they assumed to themselves such a power. But he trusted, on this and all the other grounds of objection already stated, that their Lordships would not have recourse to so extraordinary a course of proceeding, by which an individual would be subjected to two prosecutions almost for the same offence, which, as far as he knew, was without a parallel, or at least he could not recall to his memory any similar case that had oc-

curred at home. By such a step, Mr. Buckingham would be sent before the *Petit Jury* with such disadvantages, that he could hardly hope for a fair and impartial judgment of his case, and he trusted that their Lordships would perceive the 'grievous' hardship that would be thus imposed on him, and refuse the present application.

The *Advocate General* then rose to address their Lordships in reply. He admitted that he had gone largely into the case; as had been said, in making his motion, but not more largely than the circumstances of the case required. Much had been argued as to the jurisdiction of the Court; he for his part entertained not the slightest doubt but the Court possessed the general power of granting Criminal Informations, notwithstanding all the objections he had heard urged against it by the two very able Counsel who had preceded him. The 13th Sec. of the Act (13 Geo. III.) said "the Court should exercise and perform all civil, criminal, Admiralty, and Ecclesiastical jurisdiction," and should have power to "appoint clerks and other ministerial officers," to exercise all jurisdiction, and be also a Court of Oyer and Terminer and Jail Delivery. The 14th section says, the Court shall have power "to hear and determine all complaints for any crimes, misdemeanors, or oppressions." In all the other clauses it is said they shall "hear, try, or inquire, and determine;" that is, that they were to enquire by a Jury. But here it is said they shall "hear and determine." The words were very materially different, and implied that there was to be no previous inquiry by a Jury. Besides, it is to "hear and determine all complaints for any crimes, misdemeanors, or oppressions," which evidently does not refer to its jurisdiction as a Court of Oyer and Terminer. If it had been meant to give the jurisdiction of a Court of Oyer and Terminer only, it would not have been limited to "crimes, misdemeanors, and oppressions," an association which would show that the Court could not go higher. The power given of summoning Juries was another proof in support of his opinion, for it would have been superfluous to give them this power, which they would unquestionably, as a Court of Oyer and Terminer, have had before. The Learned Counsel referred, we believe, to the power vested in the Court of granting informations against British subjects at a distance from Calcutta, and to the clause which gave the Court power to compel the attendance of witnesses residing in the *Mofussil*. The short clause directing that all crimes, misdemeanors, and oppressions should be tried by a Jury of British subjects, would have been, he contended, quite ridiculous had the Court been merely a

Court of Oyer and Terminer, with all the powers of such a Court. The 4th clause of the charter says, that the Judges of this Court should have "such jurisdiction and authority as the Justices of the Court of King's Bench have in England;" and "in other parts of the act and in the charter, they are authorized to proceed by indictment or information. Now this must mean either a Criminal Information or a *qui tam* action; but it was clear it must refer to a Criminal Information, because (§ 29) a fine was mentioned: the clerk of the Crown Office could not be subject to any costs.

Sir F. Macnaghten asked, if he did not think it a strong case for the other side, that in the case of all inferior magistrates, the procedure must be by information?

The *Advocate General* observed, that inferior magistrates were not liable to informations for what they performed in their character of Judges, but for their conduct as individuals: they were not liable *quâ* magistrates.

Sir F. Macnaghten held, that there might have been informations presented against inferior magistrates, and against the Governor General himself, if not specially exempted from their jurisdiction; he not only thought so, but he relied upon it.

The *Advocate General* cited the 15th clause of the statute (Geo. III.), which exempts the Governor General from the jurisdiction of the Court, in which he contended that the word information was not restricted to *mea* informations *qui tam*, as supposed by his learned friend (Mr. Ferguson). The 4th clause of the charter, conferring on the Judges of this Court "such jurisdiction and authority as our Justices of our Court of King's Bench have within that part of Great Britain called England, by the common law thereof," must signify that this Court possesses such power as the Court of King's Bench has at common law.

The *Hon. Chief Justice* observed, that if it had been meant here to give the Judges of this Court any such power as Justices of the Court of King's Bench had, as Justice of the peace, it would be giving the less power after it had given the greater, which it was absurd to suppose it could have intended.

The *Advocate General*, in pursuance of his argument, referred to Holt, as an authority that the power of granting Criminal Informations belonged to the Court of King's Bench by common law, and he contended it therefore belonged to this Court by analogy. This must have been the understanding of those who framed the act of parliament and letters patent; as well as of the former Judges of this Court. His learned Friends had told their Lordships that the precedents for the exercise of this power by the Court were of no weight,

because the decisions were passed *sub silentio*, but as Sir Robert Chambers had argued the case with himself so fully (as humorously described by his friend Mr. Fergusson), he must have come to the Bench fully prepared to give a just decision.

Mr. Fergusson said that this case was not argued, and the other had been compromised between the parties;—there was in fact no precedent at all.

The *Advocate General* admitted the importance of a case being argued by Counsel, as they might suggest new views that had not occurred to the Bench; but the Court had in that case made the rule absolute, and they would have been guilty of inexcusable negligence, if they had not studied to settle a point of such importance when it came before them. The judgment of the Court on this point had therefore, he contended, already been solemnly expressed.

Sir Francis Macnaghten observed, that he for one had never expressed any opinion on this point.

The *Advocate General* admitted that his Lordship was completely unfettered. One point, he continued, much argued by his learned friend on the other side was, that this Court had no officer to prosecute: now the Court was authorized by the charter to appoint its officers, and it had appointed Mr. Lewin clerk of the Crown Office, which was quite analogous to the master of the Crown Office at home: and he had a right to ask the Court to recognize that officer as having a power to move for Criminal Informations; that officer had been the prosecutor in the case of Mr. Forster; so that it was clear their Lordships had both an officer to file Criminal Informations, and a power to grant them.

The *Advocate General* having ended the legal part of the question as to the jurisdiction of the Court, came to speak of the merits of the case. He considered the mode of defence set up as so extraordinary, that the discussion appeared to him to have affected the understandings of his learned friends, excellent as they were. If, for instance, a Judge on the Bench were to get a blow from a person, is he not to get a Criminal Information against him, because that person had before received a blow from some other quarter? Was he answerable for all that had been written on either side? The Government had the power to order their Law Officers to prosecute, and they were bound to protect the public peace. If this could not be done, why then there would be a suspension of Government altogether. He did not come forward on behalf of these six Prosecutors. If he did, there was not a particle that would need to be negatived. "I would say," continued the *Advocate General*, "they are fighting above me and over me; and I am receiving wounds on all sides, from friends and

enemies. Is the public prosecutor to be told that there is a discussion between two factions, the liberals and the illiberals; these Montagues and Capulets, that are kicking up an uproar, and breaking the peace? and am I, who am of no party, to be prevented from getting justice? Here is a series of libels, some of which are quotations from this paper, and some from that, but if they were transplanted from the Bible they would not be the less libellous on that account, provided their application was clear: and no one can doubt of the application of these to the Grand Jury and to the Prosecutors. What do they mean by transplantation of words: are not all words transplanted from the dictionary?" It had been said that these letters had too much importance attached to them, and as far as their merits were concerned, he thought so too. They were merely

"Sons of a day, just bonyant on the flood,
"To mingle with the poppies and the mud."

There were no less than five different libels in one paper, that of the 1st of the month. He should not have proceeded against any of them, however, separately, had they not come out day after day, one after another, which shewed that there was a deliberate intention to discuss the case then pending in the Court. He was glad that Mr. Hogg had quoted the case of the Dean of St. Asaph. In that case a publication was circulated through the county; but the moment it was found that pains had been taken to prejudice the minds of the Jury, the trial was postponed, although Mr. Erskine had come down to defend the Dean, as the Judges were of opinion that nothing should be published pending a cause, to prejudice the minds of the Jury. He had the authority of Lord Holt, for saying that this was a matter of the highest criminality. If others do this, on either the one side or the other, they are equally liable to be proceeded against; but if the party himself, who is either prosecutor or defendant, the case is much more criminal. Any attempt also to cajole a Jury is highly illegal, and here this attempt is not only made, but it is mixed up with vituperative matter against the Prosecutors of the Indictment.

Mr. Buckingham has put in an affidavit, stating on oath, that he is not the author of the letters in question. So much the worse: I say, so much the worse. Had he, himself, been the writer, he might have been carried away in the heat of composition to say things he had not intended; and, with that partiality which every one has for his own productions, he might be unable to bring himself to strike out before publication what, with more time to consider, his cooler judgment might have rejected. But when the productions of another are submitted to him, he views

them coolly, and without this natural prejudice; and ought to have exercised his judgment and discretion on these letters, of which he is, in fact, the proper censor, and not sent them forth to the world to the prejudice of his own cause that was coming on.

Mr. *Fergusson* observed, that in the case of the Dean of St. Asaph, the affidavit stated that the hand-bills had been distributed to the Jurors then summoned, and it therefore did not resemble this case, when the trial was not to come on for so long a time.

The *Advocate General* did not care for this distinction, it was merely a question of degree, and was still prejudging the cause. Lord Mansfield viewed it as an offence of a very aggravated nature, being both a libel and a contempt of Court.

The *Chief Justice* remarked, that in the case quoted, the handbill circulated was stated to be a partial representation of one side of the question.

The *Advocate General*, in continuation, contended that it did not mend the matter, to tell their Lordships that these letters referred to other publications, in the *John Bull*, and other papers. The letter signed C—, published in the *Hurkaru*, was written in answer to a letter of *Sam Soberides*, published on the 30th of October, wherein that writer insinuates that the prosecutors thought they "stood in need of a white-washing from a Court of Justice." So that the other papers had by no means been the first to stir up that discussion. And he (the *Advocate General*) had entertained doubts whether that letter should not also be taken up as a libel.

The learned counsel then proceeded to make some comments on the letters which were taken up as libellous, referring to the letter signed *Richard Fubbs* (p. 61). He said, this was a most mischievous passage; it now appeared to have been a quotation from another paper; but was every person who read it to know that? He, for his own part, did not know it till he had been informed. It was abundantly clear, that a slur was intended to be cast on the Grand Jury; no one could doubt it. And the letter headed "*Grand Jury*" (p. 25), wherein it was said, "that after a stormy debate, a small majority of the Grand Jury were prevailed on, not without great difficulty and strenuous efforts, to return a True Bill," must have been intended to convey the idea that undue efforts were used with the Grand Jury, that they were laboured, that extraordinary exertions were made, from within or from without, to procure a verdict. Nothing could be more mischievous, nay criminal. It might bring our forms of judicial procedure, and our administration of justice, into contempt, not only among ourselves, who

were not so liable to be misled, but with the natives of this country, many of whom read English, who are subject to its control. It was no answer at all, to say such things were the subject of common conversation: it was a great evil in a small place, that such things should even be so talked about. In England the evil was not so much felt, because they might change the venue of the case, removing it to a distance beyond the reach of local prejudices. Here such a thing was quite impossible. Any discussion of the merits of a case pending a trial was illegal, and had a most mischievous tendency. It was absolutely necessary that their Lordships should interfere to put a stop to these attacks on the Grand Jury, which were in the highest degree pernicious.

It had been said, that before he could apply for a Criminal Information, the prosecutors, or persons aggrieved, were bound to negative the injurious imputations cast upon them by an affidavit on oath. If he had applied to their Lordships on the part of the prosecutors, he would then have argued whether they had any right to put in such an affidavit. But what were they to deny? There were no specific charges, but merely general imputations of improper conduct. Every one who came forward might be harassed in this kind of way. But he (the *Advocate General*) claimed not the interference of the Court in behalf of the Prosecutors; they required no protection, being content to stand high in the estimation of all whose good opinion they valued, and whose opinions would not be altered by seeing them called a "Gang-green," and attempted to be held up to ridicule; or by their characters being attacked with graver charges.

The learned Counsel then adverted to the attempt to influence the decision of the Petit Jury. He did not deny but it might be as illegal to argue the case on the one side of the question as the other; but it was no excuse for those who espoused one side of the question, to say that others had taken up the other side. The stating that the Grand Jury had found the Bill with difficulty by a small majority, was holding out an example to influence the decision to be pronounced by the Petit Jury, who, as such extreme difference of opinion prevailed among the former, could not be expected to be unanimous. Calling for the publication of the names of the Grand Jurors, was evidently with the intention of holding forth some of them as black sheep. If there was any one of the Grand Jurors connected with a public office, to whom these inuendoes would apply, it was a most cruel and malignant attack upon him.

No one could speak of the liberty of the press, without admitting it to be one of

the greatest blessings men can enjoy; but this was no reason that the abuse of it should be tolerated. The most salutary of all medicines might become by corruption the most deadly poison. Let not the liberty of the press, then, be made a cloak for general libelling. We stand here as in a besieged garrison, few in number, and generally known to each other, and unable to escape from the evils that surround us. It was talking nonsense and stuff to propose to introduce the same latitude of discussion here that was exercised in England. We might as well propose to bring hither the British Parliament, or get up a Representative or Conventional Government, and talk of the Representative for the zillah of Hooghly. We might as well propose to introduce here the climate of England. We cannot govern this country by the British Constitution. Our power here had grown out of the British Government in an extraordinary manner; and it was only by the cautiousness of policy hitherto adopted, that it could be preserved. We are a small community, almost entirely composed of Public Functionaries; and only those who have been a considerable time in the country can justly appreciate the ground on which we stand. Young men coming out from England, without experience, without reflection, were eager to send forth their crude opinions to the world, about matters they did not understand, without knowing, and without considering their dangerous tendency. The Company's last imported cadet finds something to complain of in his regiment, and immediately sends his list of imaginary grievances to the Calcutta Gazette. The tendency of this facility of publication was to dissolve all subordination, and to set persons who filled the lower ranks in the service against the higher.

But he did not accuse Mr. Buckingham of having this intention. From him, if left to himself, we might expect better things; but we have been informed to-day, that these letters are not written by Mr. Buckingham, but by his correspondents. This is the great evil: he is controlled by a self-elected censorship on his press, which prevents him from following the dictates of his better judgment. Volunteer combatants, who are always keener than regulars, enter the arena of disputation, and, inflamed with the desire of victory, disturb the peace and quiet of society. It was a great evil that the press was so open, and thus made an engine of disturbance. If Mr. Buckingham would exercise his own discretion on the writings of his correspondents, of which he is the proper censor, his paper might be productive of incalculable benefits. But, while the office of the Calcutta Gazette was sur-

rounded by persons who compelled him to publish whatever came across them; it was quite intolerable, and no good could be expected. In conclusion, if Grand Jurors were to be reflected on for discharging their functions; if prosecutors were to be attacked for coming to the Court to seek redress; if cases were to be publicly argued while pending before the Court; and the Petit Jury that was to try them biased and cajoled, there was an end to all public justice. He trusted, therefore, the Court would interpose its undoubted authority to prevent so great an evil.

When Mr. Spankie had finished his speech, Mr. Money, the Standing Counsel of Government, rose to follow on the same side. From the rising up of persons in the Court to retire, and the buzz of conversation, broken occasionally by the cries of "silence," and "Choop," from the officer of the Court, and the interruptions to which this gave rise, it was quite impossible to catch the legal arguments of the learned gentleman, who opened his address by a consideration of the most difficult point, that of the jurisdiction of the Court. The world (at least so much of it as relies on our report of this case) will lose the benefit of the research and learning brought to this intricate and difficult discussion, by the learned Counsel in question, though we shall endeavour, as some compensation for this loss, to give a full report of the faithful and accurate picture which he so feelingly and eloquently drew of the licentiousness of the Indian press. Passing over, therefore, rather than mutilate and mangle the legal portion of his speech which was interrupted, we come to his remarks on the merits of the case, to which a greater degree of attention was paid.

Mr. Money here read from the "General Summary," what he called an appeal to the Jury. "The British laws have constituted honest Juries as the only fit and proper Guardians of the State, as far as libel is concerned." This, he said, was evidently intended to flatter the Petit Jury who might be impanelled to try his case, and who were to judge of the libel.

The Chief Justice said, that the words were very general.

Mr. Money again read. "To these 'Twelve Common Tradesmen' of Calcutta, we willingly commit our cause. It will be for them to decide whether an association, that has failed to write us down in the fair and open field of argument and discussion, shall now succeed in effecting the ruin of a press, which honest men who have nothing to fear should cherish and support for the public good, and which none but those whose public conduct will not bear scrutiny can have any just or

reasonable cause to dread." This, he said, could have been written only for the purpose of predisposing and biasing the Jury, and it was eminently calculated to do so.

Sir Francis Macnaghten.—"Could not his Counsel say the same thing to his Jury on the day of his trial?"

Mr. Money admitted that he could, but replied that it might be permitted to a Counsel to do this, although it was highly improper, and even criminal, for a person so to do before the day of trial, and above all, the party accused. The Editor of the *Calcutta Journal*, throughout the whole, identifies himself with the liberty of the press, and tells the Jury that it is not the mere question of whether he should be found guilty or innocent, but whether the liberty of the press should be permitted to be exercised at all. That was the question for them to decide, whether such discussions on public measures should be allowed, or whether they should be put a stop to altogether, which must have a tendency to bias the minds of the Jury.

The learned Counsel now passed to the Note of the Editor, on the letter of "*A Public Functionary, Non-Prosequens*," in page 38, which he conceived altogether libellous. He passed over the early part of this Note, and quoted from the latter part of it. "If the assertion in question be proved to be true, and the maxim of Lord Mansfield, that the greater the truth the greater the libel, be acted on, then conviction will most probably follow." This, he insisted, was highly libellous, and was an imputation on the Prosecutors.

Sir Francis Macnaghten.—"Where is that doctrine of Lord Mansfield to be found? I have seen it often ascribed to him in newspapers, but never, on any good authority."

A short conversation passed between the Bench and the Bar, in which the learned Judges and Counsel seemed all to doubt whether such a doctrine had any authority at all. It merely meant that in certain cases, truth could not be pleaded in justification.

Mr. Money here passed to the second letter of *Sam Sober-sides*, published on the 25th of October, and was proceeding to read the passage made the subject of indictment: "If no wrongs are to be redressed, or suggested improvements listened to, except those which go through Secretaries and public officers to the Government—"

Mr. Fergusson said he expected to be allowed to reply to this. It was not before the Court, and was the subject of another prosecution.

Mr. Spankie admitted also that it was not before the Court, and that he had therefore avoided making any allusion to it.

Mr. Money was willing to pass it by, as it was not before the Court, but it was referred to in one of the letters made the

ground of the present prosecution. He went on to the consideration of the attempt to influence the minds of the Petit Jury, and to accuse the prosecutors, which he considered to be a gross libel. It was a momentous question, and their Lordships might see the strong interest that it had excited; for this very morning, a greater assemblage of persons were to be seen in that Court, than were ever known to be present on any former occasion. But it was not here only that it excited an interest. It was felt, and their Lordships' decision anxiously looked for all over India, as the case was most momentous. "Far be it from me," said the learned Counsel, "to raise my puny voice against the liberty of the Press. It is one of the best means God has put into the hands of his creatures, for enlightening and civilizing mankind. The Press, however, is a different engine, when wielded by a person who chooses to make a wicked use of it, as has been done here. Here, persons have gone about looking into private houses, invading the quiet of domestic life, breaking the peace of families, destroying the confidence between friends, betraying their secrets, and have brought society to a state which requires your Lordships' interposition to prevent."

The Chief Justice remarked that the question of the Liberty of the Press was not before the Court, and that they had no power whatever to interfere with its restrictions, which was a subject for the consideration of Government.

Mr. Money, in continuation, said that many things might be called a libel here, which would not be so considered in England.

The Advocate General remarked that he did not mean to go so far; he admitted, however, that a libel here might be more mischievous.

Mr. Money.—"I will go farther, and I will say that that may be a libel here which would not be a libel at home, because the same thing published in England would not be injurious, whereas here it would be highly injurious to the Government, and I therefore say that the same thing might be a libel here and not a libel in England."

Mr. Fergusson.—"That is a bold doctrine."

Mr. Money.—With regard to the attempt that had been made to influence the minds of the Petit Jury, he contended that there was nothing so likely to obstruct the course of public justice; and if their Lordships had the power (which he contended they had) to grant this criminal information, they ought certainly to grant it.

As to the trial by Jury, it had been the preservation of our liberties at home, and of our country; and he hoped that it would also preserve this country as long as we remained in it, or thought proper to remain

in it. It was of all things the best calculated to preserve a country in a state of health, and as it had always been preserved at home, so he hoped it would always be preserved here.

The learned Counsel closed his address by apologising to the Court that he was not better prepared. His learned friend Mr. Compton, who was to have stood in his place, was detained at home by a domestic misfortune, and he did not know until yesterday that that gentleman would not be present.

Had he been here, he should not have presented himself to the attention of the Court, as he was aware that he could not do the subject that justice which his absent friend would have done, nor indeed which he himself would have been able to do with longer preparation.

It was about half past five, when the speeches of Counsel were ended, and during the last hour the Court had been considerably thinned. Many, however, still remained to hear the judgment of the Bench; and candles being brought,

The Honourable Sir Edward Hyde East proceeded to deliver his opinion on the case, by observing that one general question, which had been argued before the Court at great length, was the extent of the jurisdiction of the Court. He would be the last person to wish to extend that jurisdiction beyond the limits of what really belonged to it; but this was a very essential power vested in the Court, not to be used on every occasion, and which had been exercised in one instance in his presence. He had had the best helps for understanding the case, and paid to it the greatest attention, and there was the strongest conviction on his own mind, and on the mind of one of his brethren on the bench, that the Court did possess the power of granting criminal informations. The right of granting criminal informations, he said, was part of the common law of England. He referred to the opinion of Lord Hale, and II. Hawkins, c. 26, where he observed numerous authorities are referred to, and to Shower's Reports. This right, he observed, was recognised by the Legislature in the 35th of William and Mary, c. 18. The 13th Geo. III. cap. 13, empowered the King to erect a Court in Calcutta, to be a Court of Oyer and Terminer, with full power to exercise all civil, criminal, admiralty, and ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and to appoint its own officers, to make rules for conducting the business of the Court, and to do all things that were necessary for the administration of justice. And the succeeding clause says, that it shall have power to try "any crimes, misdemeanors and oppressions;" which general power being once granted, cannot be restricted or narrowed by any particular clauses granting special powers.

The 4th clause of the Charter, granted in pursuance of this Act, says, that the Justices of the Supreme Court of Calcutta shall have such powers as the Justices of the Court of King's Bench, which surely meant something more than making them mere Justices of the Peace and Coroners. It would have been absurd, after making men Justices and Coroners, whose powers are regulated and defined by law, to confer upon them special powers of this description: this would be cutting down the power previously granted. The meaning of the clause evidently was, that any one of them sitting as a Court, had the same power as the Justices of the Court of King's Bench. All the powers of the Court of King's Bench were granted by general words; and the clause (34th) exempting the Governor General, Members of Counsel, and Judge of the Supreme Court, evidently had a view to this power of granting criminal informations. He laid it down as a principle of fair construction, that when all powers are granted generally, and an exception is made with regard to some special power in an individual case, then we must suppose that this power was meant to be granted in all other cases. Applying this to 30th and 32d clause of the Charter, it appeared (from the latter) that the Court had full power, in all "indictments, informations, and criminal suits and causes whatsoever," to allow or deny the appeal of the party pretending to be aggrieved; and by clause 34th, an exception is made that (unless in cases of treason or felony) the Court shall not be competent to hear, try, and determine any "indictment or information" against the Governor General, Members of Counsel, or any of the Judges of the Supreme Court itself; and here it could not be said that the word information applied to informations in civil actions, since the contrary was clearly indicated by the 32d clause of the charter. In every instance the word information was coupled with indictment: it is enacted in the 40th clause of the act, that in all cases of indictments or informations laid or exhibited in the Court of King's Bench, for misdemeanors or other offences committed in India, it may be lawful for his Majesty's said Court, upon motion to be made on behalf of the prosecutor or defendant, to award a writ of *mandamus*, for the examination of witnesses. The 19th clause of the Charter constitutes the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Jail Delivery, like the same Courts in England; but he did not see, that granting the Court any additional or specific power, could take away from it the general powers it already had. The clause of the Charter (19th), directing the Court to summon Grand and Petit Juries, did not contain the word "information;" naturally, his Lordship observed, mention-

ing only indictment or inquest. The Charter says, that all treasons, murders, &c., shall be tried by a Jury, but not that all shall be found; and therefore does not bar procedure by information. He then referred to the case of Cox in 1791, and said that Sir R. Chambers seemed to have been of opinion, that the Court did not possess the jurisdiction; but the precedents were by no means conclusive, and he placed no reliance on them. But, he continued, the Legislature itself had settled the point, by assuming that the power did exist. It was true that no specific clause granted the power; but it being assumed that the general power does exist, the exercise of it is merely defined and regulated. His Lordship then referred to the 37 Geo. III. c. 142, sec. 14, which he considered very strong and conclusive; it directs that in case an information is intended to be brought, the same shall be proceeded in, in the same manner as it would be in the King's Court in Bengal. It is therefore referred to by the Legislature as a thing established and generally known. His Lordship then cited the 37 Geo. III, and the 53 Geo. III. c. 63, the latter respecting the citation of witnesses, as confirming the same view of the matter. The Court here, as well as the Court at Madras, imagined the power to exist; and, as in the case of Cox, in 1791, the question was agitated, which must have attracted the attention of the Legislature to the subject; and as the Acts of Parliament coming out afterwards assumed the power to exist, there could be now no doubt on the subject. His Lordship thought the power was granted both by the Act of Parliament and by the Letters Patent; and that the clause of the Charter (19) defining part of their authority, viz. as a Court of Oyer and Terminer and Jail Delivery, which contains only the words "indictment or inquest" (not "information"), was completely answered by the consideration that in their capacity as Judges of Oyer and Terminer they could not try by information, and the omission of that word, in this place, therefore, removed any doubt on the subject, if any had remained.

His Lordship then passed to the consideration of the merits of the case before the Court. They had nothing to do, he conceived, with the liberty of the press abstractedly. The Government of the country, with the advice and sanction of the authorities at home, had established that liberty; and he conceived that a free press, or the liberty of publication without a previous censorship, was calculated to produce much good. The licentiousness of the press had been carried to an alarming excess at home: here it was necessary that it should be a great deal more guarded and cautious; and if this were done, and free discussions were carried on without public danger or injury to individuals, it might be

one of the greatest blessings. But if, on the contrary, it was not exercised with temper and discretion, it might become a source of much mischief, in a country circumstanced as this is; and be like throwing firebrands where gunpowder lay scattered around us. But this was a question of policy for the consideration of Government, with which the Court had nothing to do. The only matter for the consideration of the Court was, that certain persons had complained of a certain passage in a letter published in the Calcutta Journal, said to be libellous; he had not seen it, and hoped the party accused would be able to clear himself before the Jury to whom it would be referred; a prosecution was instituted, and the Grand Jury had found a true bill against him. In these circumstances, it would certainly have been becoming and prudent in the party accused to have abstained in the mean time from all public discussion of the merits of his own case, whether instigated from another quarter or not, which is a circumstance from which he may derive benefit at a future time.

With regard to the three different charges against him, his Lordship could see no proof of an attempt to bias the minds of the Petit Jury, except in so far as an inference of such an intention might be drawn from the publication of what was said to have taken place in the Grand Jury; but he would not grant a Criminal Information on that ground, as he saw no conclusive proof of such an intention. There was in the "*General Summary*" that had been referred to, a little appearance of flattery; but he did think such complimentary language was harmless, or at most not much to be found fault with. Without dwelling longer, therefore, on the supposed attempt to bias the Petit Jury, he would consider the charge of ascribing improper motives to the prosecutors.

A passage in the letter headed "*A Champion upon Sobersides*," had been adduced in support of this charge, beginning, "It will surely require a little more brains than this C—— brings into the field, whether it be a cow, or a calf, to persuade a Calcutta Judge or Jury that there is a direct charge of want of integrity." He did not see any thing objectionable in this. Again, "Let me beg of any man, who knows the whole corps from right to left, to lay his hand on his heart and say, is it a false insinuation?" This was rather going beyond the proper bounds of Newspaper discussion. "Has it even a mischievous tendency? If it be false, who can it hurt? If it be true, is it not good to remind the self-interested, the prejudiced, the indolent, petulant, and unqualified, that the public interests, and private peace of men suffer by such ministers as they notoriously are." The Counsel for the defendant had required an affidavit to negative the imputations said to be libel-

lous. Was it possible, his Lordship asked, for any man to make an affidavit, disavowing charges so general, so sweeping as these?

His Lordship then proceeded to read and comment on the letter headed "*Grand Jury*" (page 25). This he thought nothing of. The expressions in it might be considered as flippant and pert, but not as indicating a malicious intention. It talked of a "stormy debate," and a "small majority," &c.; but his greatest surprise was how these things came to be known, since they were things that the Grand Jurors were sworn not to reveal. It mentioned "strenuous efforts;" but, for any thing that was said, they might be honest and conscientious efforts to convince each other as to whether there was matter before them for a prosecution.

His Lordship next considered the "*Gang-green*" (p. 61). This, he observed, was a mere joke, a punning on words, which nobody would have understood unless it had been explained to them.

Sir F. Macnaghten.—"The Advocate-General himself did not understand it till he had consulted with his learned friend Mr. Compton."

The *Advocate General*—"Yes, yes, my Lord, it is well understood; it has been long a standing joke."

The *Hon. Chief Justice* then read various portions of the letter of *Richard Fubbs*, which it is unnecessary to repeat again, as it has already been quoted so often. He was of opinion that this letter contained a very gross and scandalous imputation on the persons who had composed the Grand Jury, and had a very mischievous tendency. For the Grand Jury, he observed, had a difficult duty to perform, and it was certainly an offence of great magnitude to call their actions and integrity in question: but this would be a matter for the consideration of the Petit Jury. Any person possessed of the abilities of the writers of these papers in general, must be sensible of its impropriety; and to put the defendant on his guard against falling into such errors in future, it was necessary to send the case before a Jury. Without saying any thing more to prejudice the case, he would conclude by expressing a hope that the defendant would be able to give a satisfactory explanation of his conduct, and clear himself to the Jury when put on his trial.

Sir F. Macnaghten followed. He began by observing that he was no apologist for libels or libellers; but his aversion to them should put him on his guard, not to bring within the walls of the Court the feelings that he entertained on the subject out of doors. He thought, however, that the party applying for the Criminal Information had no right to do so; but even if they (the Judges) should say, "We will not grant it," it would be only send-

ing him before another inquest, as he might proceed by the regular and usual mode of indictment. For his part, he never could perceive the use or advantage of Criminal Informations. They were at least far more expensive. Before a Grand Jury, half the expense of the present mode of proceeding might have been saved; and he was sure that even the proceedings of this single day would not be far short of the expense of the whole process by indictment, from the finding of the Bill to the sitting of the Petit Jury, so that the accused person would be unnecessarily subjected to double the expense, and must pay the costs, whether he be ultimately pronounced guilty or innocent. Would it not be better, therefore, to wait until the 6th of January? a short period of six weeks only. Was there any such immediate necessity for this information? The accused was not likely to abscond; but if this Criminal Information were granted, it would be to send him before the Petit Jury, as a libeller, with the judgment of the Grand Jury, as expressed by the Indictment, and the judgment of the Court itself to be gathered from their grant of the Information, both against him, in a matter thus giving rise to the two cases.

After the various letters now before the Court, as the ground of this application, had been already read over at least ten times, he should not repeat them; he supposed, indeed, that most people had them already by heart. But he must say that the letter in the *Hurkaru*, signed C—, written while the Indictment was pending, was infinitely more mischievous than any thing the accused had written, and was more calculated to prevent the course of public justice. It was an extreme provocation, and deserved consideration, before a man was sent to a Petit Jury as a libeller, the hardship of which was very properly and very feelingly adverted to by the defendant's counsel. The application for a Criminal Information was an application to the discretion of the Court, which he thought ought never to be exercised to the disadvantage of an accused person. Indeed he objected to the power at all, as he thought the proceeding by Indictment more constitutional and more unobjectionable in all points of view. It was clear to him, that no conscientious Judge ought to consent to the granting a Criminal Information, even in a Court which had the power (which in this case he denied), unless the grounds of application were such as in his mind would, beyond all doubt, appear fully sufficient to satisfy twelve Grand Jurors out of twenty three, to present a Bill. Unless the grounds were thus satisfactory, the Information ought to be withheld; and if they were so strong, as that it was almost a

matter of certainty that twelve out of twenty-three would find a Bill on them, then where was the necessity of informations at all? and why not send the matter to the constitutional and regular Inquest of the Grand Jury at once? He could really see no possible objection to this. If it were urged that delay would take place, it might be answered that this need not happen, for a Grand Jury, if not sitting, might be summoned at once. He had the authority of Lord Hale for saying this; for he had laid it down, that if the Grand Jury were discharged, and a man were brought in for felony while the Court was sitting, a new Jury might be summoned, as it was not right to let the matter stand over to the next sessions, and the prisoner to lie so long in jail. This led him to repeat his former remarks on the inconvenience to the public business of the Court that resulted from the too early discharge of the Grand Jury from their duties. It was not necessary that they should be constantly sitting during the whole of the Sessions, but after the criminal business had been got through in the early part of the Sessions, instead of being discharged, they might be kept together as a body, and be summoned to attend whenever necessary; and when the Sessions were closed, they might then be finally discharged.

As to this particular case, however, he thought it peculiarly fit to be sent to a Grand Jury; and there could be little doubt but that from the integrity of that class of gentlemen from whom the Grand Jurors are selected in Calcutta, twelve out of the twenty-three would be found conscientiously to discharge their duty. No one who knew them could, for a moment, doubt it. But the power of the Court to grant Criminal Informations without the intervention of a Jury (which, however, he still insisted, that this Court did not possess), was an act of discretion, and an odious one enough it was. They had always the power to refuse it; and in this case, when the cruelty of sending a person to a Jury with the weight of the Court against him was considered, he thought for his part that it ought to be refused.

On the question of the jurisdiction, the learned Judge expressed himself much more fully, by reference to statutes and clauses, than it was possible to follow him, in the references more particularly, but we may be able to state pretty clearly, perhaps, the general scope and tenor of the argument. He said, that having given his opinion on a former occasion on this point, he had made it a matter of particular study and inquiry; and the result was, that all his inquiries had tended only to confirm him in his original opinion. He contended that all the arguments, which he had yet heard on this subject, were made up of

parts and portions, first from one Act and then from another, and it was wholly a matter of recital, inference, and implication; but there was no positive enactment to that effect. There was a clause in the Charter giving the power of trying all crimes, from treason and felonies down to misdemeanors, by indictment before a Grand Jury; but not a word about informations. There was also a clause empowering the Supreme Court to proceed by Information against provincial Magistrates, but the very specification of classes to which this power applied shewed it did not extend to all. This Charter was recently extended, and it was extended for the benefit of society, and not for its injury. By the former law, if a man died at the Sand Heads, and left property in Calcutta, without having made a will, his heirs and successors could not benefit by it, though the Court assumed the power in order to benefit those who would have been otherwise injured by the operation of this omission; but in the extension of the Charter this had been attended to, and amended by the power of administering to such estates being given to them in an express manner. There was, however, no such express gift of the power of granting Criminal Informations; and unless it could be found to be bestowed by some positive and distinct enactment, either in an Act of Parliament, or in the Charter, it ought not to be acted upon, when its very existence could only be made out by inference and implication. It was the spirit of the British law to go strictly by the letter of it, when its interpretation was likely to effect penalty, or make an individual criminal; but it was fair and usual to interpret it with less rigour when this was favourable to the accused. Indeed, the scrupulous nicety with which statutes were construed, when a more lax construction would go to criminate, was often carried to a childish extreme. He remembered the case of the old Statute regarding the stealing of horses, where a man having stolen one horse only, was adjudged not to have broken it; and another as to the stealing of cows, where a person got off because the animals stolen by him were pronounced to be a cow and a heifer, the latter yet wanting some short period of the full age required for a cow. These distinctions were no doubt laughed at by all who understood the principle; but they were nevertheless interpreted rigidly according to the letter, rather than there should be any wresting even of a word or a phrase to the disadvantage of an accused. The rule of interpretation was, indeed, that if a statute went to affect an individual ^{personally}, then it was construed strictly and literally; and as to the granting Criminal Informations, which went to affect ^{personally} all

persons against whom they were granted, the parts of the Statutes and the Charter which seemed to apply to this power should be construed in the most scrupulous and literal manner. If this were done, the jurisdiction now attempted to be established would be found not to exist; as it was only to be gathered, even by those who supposed it to exist, from inference and by implication, but it was no where clearly, distinctly, and unequivocally given.

The Act of Geo. III. did not erect the Court, nor actually confer on it any power whatever. It merely said, that the Court to be established shall have (sect. 15) full power and authority to exercise "all, or any of the powers, which, by the said Charter, shall or may be granted and committed to the said Court." The Court, therefore, possessed no power, but such as was actually and specifically given by the Charter. The 4th clause had been cited as conveying to this Court, generally, all the powers of the Court of King's Bench, to proceed either by Indictment or Information; but he did not think it would bear that construction. His Lordship thought, therefore, that clause which empowered the Court to try persons who came before them by Indictment or Information, must be understood as signifying persons brought before them by virtue of a power clearly laid down in the Charter; but the power of proceeding by Criminal Information was not so laid down. It could not be inferred that it was intended to give to the Court generally all the power and authority of the Court of King's Bench, for it was well known that their Lordships did not possess all the powers of that Court. With regard to the 13th George III, sect. 13, he held that this Statute could grant no power whatever. It does not ordain that the King shall erect the Court, and that the Court shall have certain powers; but leaves it quite optional with the King to erect the Court or not, and to grant such powers as he shall think proper, merely sanctioning such powers as his Majesty should actually confer upon it by the Charter. The meaning of the section would be more clear if read, by leaving out the expressions thrown in by parenthesis. "It shall and may be lawful for his Majesty, by Charter or Letters Patent," "to erect a Supreme Court of Judicature," "and the said Supreme Court is hereby declared to have full power to exercise all Civil, Criminal, and other Jurisdiction," and to do such things "as shall be found necessary for the administration of justice, and the due execution of all or any of the powers which, by the said Charter, shall or may be granted or committed to the said Court."

Would it not be absurd to suppose that, at the same time that the Act leaves the matter in the option of the King, it proceeds

to invest the Court with jurisdiction, as if already actually existing? His Lordship remarked, that the Act was not originally divided into sections as it now is; and although it was more convenient for reference in its present form, yet people were apt to be led thereby to put a wrong construction upon it, as the different members of one clause were now separated from each other. In order to ascertain what power the Court really possessed, it was necessary to have recourse to the Charter itself. The 1st clause is a recital of the Act on which it is founded; the 2d ordains that there shall be at Calcutta, in Bengal, a Court of Record, to be called the *Supreme Court of Judicature*. It is called a Supreme Court of Judicature, and justly so called; but it is still a Court of limited jurisdiction, and has no power whatever but such as was specially given to it by the Letters Patent, sanctioned by the Act of Parliament. The 3d clause regards the appointment of Judges, and the 4th ordains that "the Chief Justice and the said Puisne Justices shall severally and respectively be Justices and Conservators of the Peace and Coroners," and "have jurisdiction and authority as our Justices of our Court of King's Bench have in England by the Common Law thereof." He would like to know if any human ingenuity could discover in these words any meaning but this, that each of the Judges of the Court, as an individual, should be a Coroner and Justice of the Peace? It would bear no other construction; it could mean nothing else. If (he repeated) the words "severally and respectively" did not mean that they should have that power separately and distinctly, he confessed himself incapable of understanding any thing that ever had been spoken or written. If he were wrong in supposing this to be the true meaning, if he did not understand this rightly, he should really despair of ever being able to comprehend the signification of a single sentence. Besides, it would be perfectly absurd to say, the Court shall have *all the power and jurisdiction* of the Court of King's Bench, and then to proceed to give it various separate powers of the same Court. It would be to say "I have already given you all; but now, after having given you the whole, I give you a part." Was it reason or common sense? was such a thing ever heard of in the common transactions of life, as any person acting in so absurd a manner?

His Lordship then referred to the power of the Supreme Court over inferior Magistrates, and held, that in this respect it was a Supreme Court of General Jurisdiction; that if there were five hundred Magistrates in Calcutta, instead of five, they would have the same jurisdiction over them that the Court of King's Bench had in Eng-

land over inferior Magistrates ; but these persons being specially named, it afforded strong ground for believing that this power was intended exclusively over them. If that explanation of the matter was correct, every difficulty would vanish. This was the natural and grammatical meaning of the words, and if the Court possessed such jurisdiction as the Court of King's Bench, it was over them only. As a Court of Oyer and Terminer, they could not try by Criminal Information unless they possessed the same jurisdiction as the Court of King's Bench ; but he denied they had any such jurisdiction, except in regard to inferior magistrates. As a Court of Oyer and Terminer, they had (c. 19) the same power as the King's Courts of Oyer and Terminer in England, "to try all treasons, murders, and other felonies, forgeries, perjuries, trespasses, and other crimes and misdemeanors," including all offences from the highest to the lowest ; "and are we (said his Lordship), to try them by Criminal Informations? No such thing. We are "to inquire by the oaths of good and sufficient men;" we are directed to summon "a Grand Jury or Inquest;" and also to summon a Petit Jury "to try the said Indictment or Inquest" (not Information). It was hardly necessary to notice the Act 33 Geo. III. That Act created a number of new offences ; and in all the cases therein specified, the Court might proceed by Information, but only for offences against that Act itself (c. 140). His Lordship then referred to the 53 Geo. III. (the preamble of which was the strangest he had ever met with), concerning, we believe, the collection of Revenue, &c. He then alluded to a Criminal Information that had been *filed* at Madras, but nothing was certainly known of the *issue* of the case. Cox's case also, before referred to, went off no one knew how ; and, in short, there was no law and no precedent for the Court granting Criminal Informations. On this point he would have considered precedent as binding, if it had ripened into a practice, but this had not been the case ; and was the Court to do what is not clearly legal, because they had a precedent before them? If their predecessors had done what was illegal, was this a reason why they should do the same? Even if what they were doing to-day should be held illegal, he, for his part, should be sorry that their successors should follow their example. Until the year 1803 no such thing had been heard of as a Criminal Information. Why it began to be thought of then, he knew not ; he could never discover any good reason for such a mode of procedure, and never would give it his countenance or concurrence.

As to the merits of the case he would add but little. He thought the defendant had at least acted a most injudicious part,

as these letters were as likely to be hurtful to himself as favourable ; for they might be cited by the prosecutors against him, on his approaching trial, and never could be adduced in his favour. That these publications were injudicious, seemed to be admitted by his own Counsel ; and indeed his saying any thing at all on the subject of the pending prosecution, for a letter published in his paper, was to draw the whole blame upon himself, when it before rested with his Correspondent. But if the Court were to grant the application made to them, instead of sending the case to the Grand Jury, this, coupled with the other prosecution, would send him before the Petit Jury so tainted and prejudged, that he would be placed in a situation of peculiar hardship, which would be unfavourable to the impartial administration of justice.

The *Hon. Sir A. Buller* lastly delivered his judgment ; but, exhausted with continued long exertion, after having six times gone over the same ground, we were unable to go over the law point of it again with any thing like attention. We recollect him to have said that he had studied the case with much attention, and after having had the benefit of all the learning and argument that day displayed at the bar and on the bench, he still continued of the same opinion he had expressed on a former occasion. He referred to the Statutes and Charter on which the jurisdiction of the Court is founded, and the several Acts of Parliament conferring, explaining, or adding to its powers. In concluding his legal argument he observed, that feeling as he did that the Court had the power of granting Criminal Informations, he had next to speak of the merits of this case. He should be happy even if such a discretion did not rest in the Court ; but as it did, he must say that he thought this case ought to go before a Jury. He should be sorry if the minds of the Petit Jury were to be biassed by its being sent to them by the Supreme Court, instead of by the finding of a Grand Jury, but he did think that cases of this description were the proper objects of a Criminal Information ; if the Grand Jury had been actually sitting, and had made application to the Court for protection against attacks that obstructed them in the performance of their duty, that Court could not have refused to issue an attachment against the offender. He, therefore, concurred with the Chief Justice in the propriety of granting the Criminal Information.

Mr. *Fergusson* humbly submitted to the justice of the Court, that as no instance ever had occurred of an Information being granted in the Court of King's Bench, unless the Judges were unanimous in their opinion of its necessity, he hoped their Lordships would, therefore, refuse the present application. If their Lordships had differed only on the law of the case, he

would not have made this appeal to their justice; but as they had differed also on the merits, he really did think he had a right to ask them to conform to the uniform practice of the Court at home.

Mr. *Spankie* remarked that one of the learned Judges had differed on the law of the case only, and not on the merits.

Mr. *Fergusson* dissented from this observation, as the learned Judge had commenced by stating his opinion that this was not a case for a Criminal Information, considering the hardship and disadvantage to which it would subject his client, who would be thus sent tainted before the Jury.

Sir *Francis Macnaghten* explained, that his expressing any opinion on the merits of the case at all might be considered a mere *gratidictum* on his part, as he had perhaps disqualified himself by subsequently grounding his judgment on the law of the case; his opinion being that the Court did not possess the power to grant Criminal Informations at all.

During this short conversation, the Crier began to dissolve the Court, the Chief Justice saying, "The judgment of the Court is already given."—The Court then adjourned about eight o'clock.

Correspondence

ON THE SUBJECT OF MR. PELLY'S CONTRACT.

WE have been requested to present in one view the following correspondence, which has appeared in the daily papers.

No. I.

To the Proprietors of East-India Stock.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The Court of Directors have resolved to give Mr. John Hinde Pelly, of the Bombay Civil Establishment, the sum of 2,000l., on the grounds that he suffered a loss in executing a public contract which he had made with the Bombay Government.

Being one of those who requested that the opinion of the Proprietors at large should be taken on that grant, I feel myself called upon to state the particulars of the case, and to request your attention to them.

The following facts are taken from the papers now open for the inspection of the Proprietors at the India-House:

In November 1817, the Government of Bombay advertised for a supply of hempen-ropes by public contract, and the tender of Mr. Pelly, as being the most favourable, was accepted on the 5th January 1818. Mr. Pelly signed the contract to supply 45,000 ropes for 54,237 sicca rupees, to be delivered in the first four months of 1819.

On the 29th of January 1818, he received the first advance of 25,000 sicca rupees, and a second advance of the same amount in January 1819, to enable him to provide the materials agreeable to the conditions of the contract.

Instead of immediately purchasing hemp to enable him to complete the contract, he kept the whole of the public money in his hands, as appears by his own accounts, and did not purchase a single pound of hemp until the 1st of February 1819, one month after the first 15,000 ropes ought to have been delivered. He did not deliver a single one of the 40,000 ropes in the months of January, February, and March 1819, as bound by his contract to do; and, in fact, did not entirely complete

his contract until March 1820, one entire year after the term specified. If the crops of cotton had not failed in that year, the Company would have been unable to ship their usual investment of cotton to China, for want of the lashings, and thereby have suffered great inconvenience by the non-fulfilment of Mr. Pelly's contract.

Mr. Pelly, in his memorial, assigns as an excuse, that war had begun with the Peishwa, after he had taken the contract, and that he was thereby prevented from completing it; but the Committee of Directors, to whom Mr. Pelly's Memorial was referred, have reported "that his allegations were not supported."

I consider the Court of Directors, by recommending this grant of 2,000l. to Mr. Pelly, to have acted contrary to the sound commercial principle of all contracts; and after the report of their Committee, it seems difficult to account for their extraordinary resolution.

To propose a grant to a contractor, who, having received the stipulated advance, did not prepare to fulfil his contract until a complete year after he received the money, and who did not complete his engagement until a year after the time fixed, is to hold out a premium to all those who shall hereafter violate contracts.

As a contrast to this mistaken liberality, I cannot help noticing the scrupulous exactness of the letter of the contract in another instance, discussed at the last General Court, which shows that the Directors do not act on consistent and impartial principles. They have lately exacted a large penalty from a contractor who failed to deliver iron on the precise day fixed by his contract, in consequence of the barges being frozen up in the river: an event which he could neither foresee nor control, and from which the Company suffered neither loss nor inconvenience.

I request your particular attention to those two cases, as it is our duty to take care that equal justice is done to all those who have transactions with the Company; and I call upon you to attend the ballot

on the 9th inst., and vote, as your unbiassed judgment shall direct, for or against the grant of 2,000l. to Mr. Pelly.

I remain your obedient servant,
JOSEPH HUME.

York-place, Jan. 7, 1822.

No. II.

To the Proprietors of East-India Stock.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Mr. Hume, in his address of yesterday, calls upon you to vote for or against the grant of 2,000l. to myself, as your unbiassed judgment shall direct. I join in that invitation; but that your judgment may be guarded by the substantial merits of the case, I must beg you not to rely too implicitly upon the very skeleton statement submitted by that honourable proprietor; or suppose that all the facts of the case are contained in the extract he has furnished from the papers now open for the inspection of the Proprietors at the East-India House; otherwise I must be deprived of the effect, which I persuade myself would be produced upon your minds by the larger scope of the case itself, as detailed in those very papers, to which indeed there is now scarce leisure for any one new to the subject to refer, much less duly weigh, before it will be necessary to decide by his vote.

I must of necessity, and most reluctantly, therefore, confine myself at present to the notice of two glaring misstatements, and of one important omission, that Mr. Hume has made.

MISREPRESENTATIONS.

Mr. Hume's Assertions.

"In Nov. 1817, the Government of Bombay advertised for a supply of hempen rope, by public contract, and the tender of Mr. Pelly, as being the most favourable, was accepted on the 5th of January 1818.

"Mr. Pelly in his memorial, assigns as an excuse, that war had begun with the Peishwa, after he had taken the contract, and that he was thereby prevented from completing it."

The real Fact.

The Bombay Government did not advertise for a supply of hempen rope by public contract, and mine was the only tender made.

I defy Mr. Hume to point out the place, in any part of my memorial, where such an excuse has been assigned. on the contrary, in my letter to the Chairman of the Warehouse Committee, which formed one of the papers submitted to the Proprietors, and which Mr. Hume, of course, must have read, I distinctly disclaimed any such excuse.

So much for the misstatements. The omission is, that Mr. Hume has not informed you, that in my accounts the Hon. Company has had credit for compound interest upon the sums advanced under my contract, during the period when the disturbed state of the Mahratta country rendered it totally impracticable to make any purchases at all; and when, indeed, there existed no security whatever for any commercial dealings.

I cannot but regret that an address, which so injuriously bears upon my in-

terests, should have been delayed until it became next to impossible to reply: and as a period of three weeks has elapsed since the Hon. Proprietor delivered his sentiments in the Court, I think it might have been expected, in common candour, that he would have afforded me better opportunity of defence; as it is, I can only throw myself upon your consideration, hoping you will give me all the benefit that can spring from such cause, and the knowledge that my claim was most strongly recommended by the Government under which I served, and the grant unanimously voted by your Executive Body here. I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen, your most obedient, humble servant,

J. HINDE PELLY.

London, Jan. 8.

No. III.

To the Proprietors of East-India Stock.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The Court of Directors having recommended to the Court of Proprietors to grant to Mr. John Hinde Pelly, of the Bombay Civil Service, the sum of 2,000l. in alleviation of the losses which he sustained in executing a contract with the Bombay Government, the General Court, on the 26th of Sept., voted to Mr. Pelly the sum recommended. The By-Laws of the Company requiring, for the grant of money, the confirmation of a second Court, the General Court met again on the 19th of December, and would have confirmed their former vote, but were prevented by Mr. Joseph Hume and eight other Proprietors demanding a ballot on the question. The ballot is to take place to-morrow, the 9th instant. The undersigned would have deemed it quite sufficient to leave to the recommendation of the Court of Directors the issue of the question, if Mr. Joseph Hume had not thought proper, by public advertisement, to invite the Proprietors at large to concur in his view of it.

The following facts are taken from the papers now open for the inspection of the Proprietors at the India-House:

In January 1818, Mr. Pelly signed a contract with the Bombay Government, to supply a certain number of rope lashings for the Company's cotton bales. He had previously entered into a similar contract with certain merchants at Bombay.

The Mahratta war, which had commenced in the autumn of 1817, unexpectedly continued, and in consequence the price of hemp rose to 200 per cent, or three times its usual value. Mr. Pelly, dreading the ruinous loss which would attend the performance of his contract, arising too from a state of political circumstances over which he had no control, wrote on the 2d of April 1818 to the Government of Bombay, and to the merchants with whom he had contracted, to beg their consideration of his case, and to solicit relief for the serious loss which would attend the strict performance of his obligation.

The Bombay Government replied that they could afford no relief.

The merchants of Bombay said, do the best you can for us, and we will engage that you shall sustain no actual loss. In the true spirit and wisdom of British merchants, who feel at all times that it is their interest to treat with liberality those who deal with them; to defend from ruin those who offer to serve them on the best and lowest terms, these Gentlemen so far released him from his contract as to engage that he should suffer no actual loss. They knew that his profit, under any circumstances, would have been very small, and with a liberal sentiment, which might have been an example, in others, they could not endure that he should sustain a ruinous loss from a change of circumstances, over which he had no control.

On the 30th of April, Mr. Pelly wrote again to the Government of Bombay, stated the relief which the merchants had afforded him, and solicited a second time the favourable consideration of his case. They returned for answer, that no relief would be afforded, and demanded the unconditional fulfilment of the bond, although it appeared to be by the sacrifice of the vital interest of the person who had contracted to serve them.

Mr. Pelly went on and fulfilled his contract, though not within the time stipulated, yet in sufficient time for the purposes of the Company. He made up his account, allowed interest for the money advanced, which Mr. Hume has forgotten to state, and showed to the Government the serious loss which he had sustained of 35,560 rupees, upon a gross sum of 54,237 Bombay, not sicca rupees, as Mr. Hume has called them.

The present Government of Bombay, to whom the account was presented, with the same wise and liberal sentiment which had previously marked the conduct of the merchants of Bombay, recommended Mr. Pelly's case to the favourable notice of the Court of Directors, and the Directors have recommended to the General Court to grant him 2,000l. in alleviation of his loss; which has amounted to more than double that sum.

Mr. Hume is not satisfied with an imperfect representation of Mr. Pelly's case, but he goes on to say: "As a contrast to this mistaken liberality, I cannot help noticing the scrupulous exaction of the letter of the contract in another instance, discussed at the last General Court, which shews that the Directors do not act on consistent and impartial principles."

It happens unfortunately for Mr. Hume, that in this instance, at least, he seems to be totally ignorant of his subject. So far from the Court of Directors exacting the letter of the contract in the case to which he alludes, they omitted exactly one-half of the penalty. Instead, therefore, of its being a contrast to Mr. Pelly's case, it happens to be as nearly like it as possible, as to the quantum of relief afforded. In the one instance, the Directors wish to lessen not quite one-half of the loss; in the other they have omitted one-half of

the penalty; and the balance of relief is on the side of Mr. Hume's friend.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

AN OLD PROPRIETOR.

London, 8th Jan. 1822.

No. IV.

To the Proprietors of East-India Stock.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I owe it to my own character to answer the charge brought against me by Mr. Pelly, in his letter of the 8th instant, of inaccuracy in my statement of the facts of his case.

Mr. Pelly accuses me of two glaring mis-statements.

The first, "That the Bombay Government did not advertise for a supply of hempen rope by contract, and that his was the only tender."

On reference to the papers, I find that the Bombay Government did not advertise in the Gazette; so far, therefore, I was in error; but this appears to me in no wise to affect the merits of the case, as it signifies little whether Mr. Pelly sent in his tender on private or public notice.

He did tender; the Government did accept his tender; and the Company's Solicitor, Mr. Morgan, in his letter of the 31st of January 1818, informed the Government that Mr. Pelly had signed the contract, and given security, jointly with George Pelly, Esq. and Moiahee Jungee, for the performance of it.

Mr. Pelly, therefore, may have any benefit he can take from this verbal error.

My letter of the 7th instant stated, that "Mr. Pelly, in his memorial, assigns as an excuse, that a war had begun with the Peishwa after he had taken the contract, and that he was thereby prevented from completing it."

This Mr. Pelly noticed as the second glaring misstatement; and in reply to it says, "I defy Mr. Hume to point out the place, in any part of my memorial, where such an excuse has been assigned."

What Mr. Pelly meant in his letter of the 2d April 1818, to Mr. Secretary Warden, at Bombay, and in his memorial of the 16th of June 1818, I cannot say; but its words are to be taken in their usual signification, Mr. Pelly assigns the warfare as an excuse for the non-fulfilment of his contract.

In confirmation of my assertion, I offer the following extracts from the papers open to your inspection; from which, at least, it is evident that both the Bombay Government and the Committee of Directors who reported on his memorials and letters, understood them as I did:—

Extract from Commercial Letter of the Bombay Government, dated 7th of Jan. 1819, to the Court of Directors.

"We have the honour of transmitting, for the consideration of your Honourable Court, a Memorial from Mr. Pelly, resident at Fort Victoria, who in the beginning of last year entered into a contract with us for the supply of bale lashings for your China cotton investment, representing, that owing to the breaking out of the

war, and the disturbed state of the country, the rise of price of the raw material was so great, that he found it impracticable to fulfil his contract without suffering a very heavy loss."

Extract from the Report of the Committee of Directors, to whom Mr. Pelly's Memorial and Papers were referred.

"Your Committee, after a very deliberate consideration of the case, submit to the Court as their opinion, that Mr. Pelly is not supported in his allegation, that he was prevented from fulfilling his engagement by reason of the commencement of war immediately after he had made the contract, and that Government knew of the probability of war, which he did not; on the contrary, hostilities had commenced before the date of his tender, which tender lay upon the table of Government for consideration the whole of the month of December 1817."

So much for the misstatements.

As to the omission charged against me, of having suppressed "that in his accounts the Honourable Company had credit for compound interest upon the sums advanced to him," I have only to observe, that the Company did not advance him money to lie at interest, but for the specific purpose of purchasing materials to complete his contract. He did not so apply it, and should therefore take no merit to himself, had he thought proper to allow the Company 50 per cent. interest.

The result of the ballot of yesterday is to be regretted, more for the violation of the principle of contracts, than for the sum of money voted to Mr. Pelly, as hereafter no man need hesitate on what terms he takes a contract with the East-India Company, or how he executes it, provided he has interest in the proper quarter to screen him from blame or loss.

The Court of Directors and Proprietors should, however, recollect, that the Legislature have confided to them a trust which they are bound to perform conscientiously. A sum of two millions sterling is annually given to the Company for specific purposes, and the public have an ultimate claim to a share of the surplus; which renders the money thus voted by the Proprietors, public money in every point of view.

The monopoly of the China trade is, by the increased price of tea, a tax upon the people of Great Britain to that amount; and every old woman in the kingdom, who uses that article, must contribute to pay the 2,000l. voted to Mr. Pelly, as well as every other commercial grant of the East-India Company.

The time is not far distant when, as stewards of the public, we shall be called upon to render an account; and it is not improbable our conduct, in voting away large sums of money on frivolous or unjust pretences, may be brought forward as an argument against the continuance of the monopoly of the China trade.

I regret that many Proprietors who disapprove of such grants, will not attend to oppose them, for fear of disoblighing friends or patrons. If the money were

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our own, private feelings of friendship or favour might be allowed to sway our proceedings; but as honest men, discharging a public trust, our duty calls upon us to act faithfully and fearlessly for the public good.

I am, your obedient humble servant,
JOSEPH HUME.

York place, Jan. 10.

No. V.

To the Proprietors of East-India Stock.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: When you decided, by a very large majority, in favour of the justice of my claim to some compensation for the losses I have sustained, I supposed that the question had been set at rest, and under that impression returned into the country.

Mr. Joseph Hume, however, from an anxiety for the accuracy of his statements, has again addressed you; and had he confined himself to his own vindication, I would have left him to the benefit of whatever success might have attended the effort; but as he has again, by misrepresentation, endeavoured to impair your confidence in the justice of your decision, I am constrained to trespass once more upon your attention.

It can only be necessary to compare this gentleman with himself, to shew how easily he can shift his ground, or change his opinion, when his assertions are disproved or his fallacies exposed.

Mr. Hume in his Letter of the 10th inst.

"Mr. Pelly accuses me of two glaring misstatements."

"The first, that the Bombay Government advertised for a supply of hempen rope by public contract."

"On reference to the papers, I find that the Bombay Government did not advertise in the Gazette; therefore so far I was in error; but this appears to me in no wise to affect the merits of the case, as it signifies little whether Mr. Pelly sent in his tender on public or private notice."

It stares him in the face, he interposes the Gazette, the creation of his own imagination, and magnanimously confesses, that as the Government did not advertise in that paper, "so far he was in error." He would have you believe, first, that although the Government did not advertise in the Gazette for tenders, they did advertise in some other paper; and, secondly, if you will not believe this, he would have you do so, that I sent in the tender not on public but on private notice.

In the General Court, in a debate upon my claim, on the 19th of December, Mr. Hume addressed the Proprietors to the following effect:

"That when the subject was before the Court on the 26th of Sept. he had not read the papers; but having since perused them with minute and diligent attention,

Observations.

The charge of misstatement stands proved.

A reference to the papers must have satisfied Mr. Hume that the Bombay Government did not invite or advertise at all, in any form or shape, public or private.

Then why does he not ingenuously say so? Why has he recourse to the miserable expedient that they did not advertise in the Gazette, thereby insinuating that they did in some other mode? It is really curious to observe the shift to which he has recourse to get out of a scrape. Unwilling to acknowledge his error, though

he felt he should not discharge his duty if he voted for the proposition. That the facts of the case were these: The Bombay Government, towards the end of the year 1817, advertised for ropes, and Mr. Pelly sent in a tender, which being deemed the most advantageous of any other submitted, was accepted. Mr. Pelly then stood in the situation of a person entering into a contract, to the exclusion of other persons from the competition, who were ready and willing to execute their engagements."

He thought it very material to shew the injury done to other competitors, who, if my tender had not been accepted, might have executed the contract; he therefore laid great stress on the circumstance of tenders having been invited by public advertisement; and three weeks afterwards, in a letter addressed to you for the express purpose of inducing you to vote against my claim, he puts this circumstance prominently forward in his narration, or, I should say, mis-statement of facts; but when he receives a public contradiction which he cannot repel, he shelters himself under the remark, that "it signifies little whether I sent in my tender on private or public notice."

And here again he displays his reluctance to confess his error, at my expense; he will not admit what he knows to be the case, that there was no notice of any description, but insinuates that, if not public, it was private; and this he does with a perfect knowledge of the ground upon which the tender was made, it being stated in my first letter to the Bombay Government, after I took charge of the Residency at Bancoot, and with it the Rope Manufactory established by one of my predecessors, that a contract with Government was essential to the very existence of the Manufactory.

Mr. Hume.

My letter of the 7th inst. stated "that Mr. Pelly, in his Memorial, assigns as an excuse, that a war had begun with the Peishwa after he had taken the contract, and that he was thereby prevented from completing it."

This Mr. Pelly noticed as the second glaring mis-statement, and in reply to it says, "I defy Mr. Hume to point out the place in any part of my Memorial where such an excuse has been assigned."

"In confirmation of my assertion I offer the following extracts from the papers open to your inspection."

[Here the reader is referred to the extracts already published in Mr. Hume's letter, which appeared in the Times of the 7th instant.]

Observations.

Mr. Hume here palpably turns from my challenge, which was in the following words, and appeared in the Times of the 8th instant:—

"I defy Mr. Hume to point out the place in any part of my Memorial where such an excuse has been assigned."

The ground of his Address to the Proprietors, is the having carefully read the papers at the India House, and my Memorial among the rest. Finding nothing in it to support his allegation, instead of liberally avowing that he was mistaken, which it would not have been unbecoming in any man to do, he quotes from two documents, which in no degree alter the fact, because it is impossible to do so, and keeps out of view my Memorial, which he had originally charged as having assigned the excuse; thus clumsily and disingenuously attempting to shield himself from his own mis-state-

ment by echoing the errors of others.

I have all along maintained that my losses were occasioned by the war extending into the country where the hemp grew; but I defied, and I now again defy Mr. Hume to make good the truth of his statement, that "Mr. Pelly, in his Memorial, assigns as an excuse that a war had begun with the Peishwa after he had taken the contract."

"As to the omission charged against me of having suppressed "that in his account the Hon. Company have credit for compound interest upon the sums advanced to him," I have only to observe, that the Company did not advance him money to heat interest, but for the specific purpose of purchasing materials to complete his contract. He did not so apply it, and should therefore take no merit to himself had he thought proper to allow the Company 30 per cent. interest."

Mr. Hume is determined to render me entitled to no credit in the execution of this unfortunate contract, however much I may, to my own loss, have saved to the East-India Company. When I found it impossible to procure hemp, my consolation was the certain knowledge that, from the failure of the cotton crops, they would not require it; but as money had been advanced to me for the purpose, I thought it just to allow compound interest, though under no obligation of law or custom so to do; yet not even for this can I find favour in the sight of this gentleman.

I will not weary your patience by entering into any further details, unless provoked by Mr. Hume; when I shall never hesitate "faithfully and fearlessly" to expose his misrepresentations, with whatever pertinacity he may choose to adhere to them.

I will only assert, without the fear of contradiction, that by the fulfilling of my contract, I saved to the Company, and lost to myself, a large sum of money, and that the price which the Bombay Government had to pay on the first contract they made with others, after the termination of the war, and whilst my cordage was in course of delivery, exceeded what they paid me for the same quantity of lashings, in the sum of £6,500.

You, Ladies and Gentlemen, may perhaps be amused with the reveries with which Mr. Hume concludes his letter. They, however, neither concern me, nor the subject on which he addressed you. And as to the amiable sympathy which the Hon. Proprietor manifests for all the tea-drinking old women of the empire, I have no doubt of your being quite satisfied that that interesting portion of the community will not consider a grant of money misappropriated, which has been most strongly recommended to the Court of Directors by the enlightened local Government of the country where the transaction took place, unanimously recommended by that Hon. Body the Court of Directors to the Proprietors at large, and by you carried at a ballot by a majority of 358 to 86.

I have honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obliged and obedient servant,

J. HINDE PELLY.

Hyde, near Minchinhampton,
Gloucestershire, Jan. 23, 1822.

Asiatic Intelligence.

BRITISH INDIA. GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

MAJ. GEN. SIR J. MALCOLM.

*General Orders by Government ; Fort-St.
George, Oct. 1821.*

Major General Sir John Malcolm, G. C. B. and K. L. S. having applied for permission to proceed to Europe, the Hon. the Governor in Council has learned with deep concern, that this distinguished Officer is now compelled to quit India on account of the declining state of his health. The many and important services of Sir John Malcolm in different situations have been so often brought to the notice of the Hon. the Court of Directors by the Supreme Government, that no praise of this Government can add to his high reputation. Although, however, it belongs to higher authority to appreciate his services in the late Mahratta war, and the settlement of Central India, the Governor in Council cannot, on this occasion, deny himself the pleasure of discharging the grateful duty of expressing in General Orders the high sense he entertains of the Major General's talents, and of his unwearied and honourable exertion of them for the benefit of his country. Among the individuals who have at different times distinguished themselves in the employment of the Honourable Company, Sir John Malcolm will always hold a very high rank. His career has been unexampled—for no other servant of the Honourable Company has ever, during so long a period, been so constantly employed in the conduct of such various and important military and political duties. His great talents were too well known to admit of their being confined to the more limited range of service under his own Presidency. The exercise of them in different situations, has connected him with every Presidency, and rendered him less the servant of any one of them, than of the Indian Empire at large.

Major General Sir John Malcolm is permitted to return to Europe on sick certificate.

By order of the Hon. the Governor in Council.

(Signed) E. Wood, Secretary.

*Political Department ; Fort-William,
Oct. 1821.*

Major General Sir John Malcolm, having obtained the permission of Government to return to Europe for the recovery of his health, his Excellency the Governor General in Council deems it due to the

distinguished character and talents of that meritorious Officer, on the occasion of his approaching departure from India, and consequent resignation of the high and important military and political station which he holds in Malwa, to express in the most public manner the sense which the Government entertains of his eminent merits and services, and the regret with which it regards the necessity that now compels him to retire from the scene where his talents have been displayed with so much credit to himself, and with such signal benefit to the public interests.

To enumerate the various occasions on which Sir John Malcolm has been employed by successive administrations to fill the most important diplomatic situations, and for his conduct, in which he has frequently received the highest approbation and applause of the Government in India, and the most flattering marks of the favour and satisfaction of the Authorities in England, would far exceed the limits to which this general expression of the consideration and esteem of Government must necessarily be confined.

Although His Excellency the Governor General in Council refrains, therefore, from the specific mention of the many recorded services which have placed Sir John Malcolm in the first rank of those officers of the Honourable Company's service, who have essentially contributed to the renown of the British arms and Councils in India, His Lordship in Council cannot omit this opportunity of declaring his unqualified approbation of the manner in which Sir John Malcolm has discharged the arduous and important functions of his high political and military station in Malwa.

By a happy combination of qualities, which could not fail to win the esteem and confidence both of his own countrymen and of the native inhabitants of all classes, by the unremitting personal exertions and devotion of his time and labour to the maintainance of the interests confided to his charge, and by an enviable talent for inspiring all who acted under his orders with his own energy and zeal, Sir John Malcolm has been enabled, in the successful performance of the duty assigned him in Malwa, to surmount difficulties of no ordinary stamp, and to lay the foundation of repose and prosperity in that extensive province, recently reclaimed from a state of savage anarchy, and a prey to every species of rapine and devastation.

The Governor General in Council feels assured, that the important services thus rendered to his country by Sir John Malcolm, at the close of an active and distin-

guished career, will be not less gratefully acknowledged by the Authorities at home, than they are cordially applauded by those under whose immediate order they have been performed.

By order of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

GEORGE SWINTON,

Sec. to Gov.

PROMOTIONS, &c. IN HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

11th Lt. Drags. Nov. 15. Lieut. M. Mulkern, from 17th foot, to be Lieutenant, vice R. Archdall, who exchanges, receiving the regulated difference, 25th Oct. 1821.

17th Foot. Nov. 15. Lieut. R. Archdall, from 11th drags. to be Lieutenant, vice M. Mulkern, who exchanges, paying the regulated difference, 25th Oct. 1821.

24th Foot. Dec. 11. Donough O'Brien, gent., to be Ens. without purchase, vice G. Frankland, promoted in the 65th foot, 11th Oct. 1821.

30th Foot. Sept. 25. Capt. O. W. Gray, from half-pay of the regt., to be Capt. vice James Fullerton, who exchanges, receiving the difference, 22d Sept. 1821.

29. Lieut. B. Barlow, from 59th regt. to be Lieut., vice Garvey, deceased, 1st Aug. 1821.

34th Foot. Oct. 31. Lieut. Stephen Rice, from 46th foot, to be Lieut. vice N. Ashhurst, who exchanges, 25th Oct. 1821.

46th Foot. Oct., 20. Ensign Thomas Carroll from half-pay of 53d foot, to be Ensign, vice Chas. Carroll, whose appointment has not taken place, 1st Aug. 1821.

31. Lieut. N. Ashhurst from 34th foot, to be Lieut. vice S. Rice, who exchanges, 25th Oct. 1821.

59th Foot. Oct. 8. Ensign John Howe to be Lieut. without purchase, vice B. Barlow, removed to 30th foot, 1st Aug. 1821.

Charles Dunné, gent., to be Ensign without purchase, vice J. Howe, promoted, ditto.

65th Foot. Oct. 16. Lieut. John Carrol from 87th foot, to be Lieut. vice George Mainwaring, who exchanges, 10th Oct. 1821.

Dec. 11. Assist. Surg. C. O'Kelley to be Surgeon vice J. Mackesey, deceased, 12th Nov. 1821.

69th Foot. Sept. 4. Lieut. Webb, to act as Quart. Mast. to the Corps from 15th July last, the date of Quart. Mast. Steven's decease, and until further orders.

87th Foot. Oct. 16. Lieut. George Mainwaring, from 65th foot, to be Lieut. vice John Carrol, who exchanges, 10th Oct. 1821.

Dec. 12. Lieut. Nicholas Clifford to be Captain of a Company without purchase, vice Fitzgerald, deceased, 11th Dec. 1821.

Ensign George Booth to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Clifford, promoted, 11th Dec 1821.

89th Foot. Nov. 15. Lieut. W. A. Steel to be Captain of a Company without purchase, vice F. Savage, deceased, 14th Oct. 1821.

Ensign W. Thomas to be Lieut. without purchase, vice W. A. Steel, promoted, 14th Oct. 1821.

William Hewson, gent., to be Ensign without purchase, vice W. Thomas, promoted, retaining the original date of his appointment, viz. 1st Oct. 1819.

FURLOUGHS.

Nov. 17. Lieut. Fearon, 8th Drags, to Bombay, for six months, on sick certificate.

Lieut. Angelo, ditto, for two years, to Europe, for the recovery of his health.

Lieut. J. Roe, 30th foot, ditto ditto.

Lieut. Berridge, 30th foot, ditto ditto, on his private affairs.

Lieut. Raines, 46th foot, ditto ditto, for the recovery of his health.

Dec. 14. Cornet, the Hon. J. Shore, 11th Drags., to Europe, for two years, for the recovery of his health.

Lieut. Mellis, 24th foot, for two years, to ditto.

Capt. Mayne, 59th foot, ditto ditto.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CENTRAL INDIA.

Banda, Dec. 5, 1821.—“Five Companies marched express from hence on Monday evening towards Keitah, to prevent a disturbance, which was on the eve of taking place between the Troops of a fellow called Secunder (his real name is Jozee Alexander), one of Scindeah's captains, or rather perhaps a captain in his own right, and the dependants of the Rajah of Tearee. Secunder has been overtly mutinous these last four years, and pays no attention whatever to the Gualior Durbar, which is in fact unable to cope with him. He has 2,600 men, and four guns to each battalion of 450 men. His Majesty's 24th and Gardner's 1 Horse are on their march to the South, not above forty miles from his camp; and three squadrons of cavalry are off from Keitah. If the said Secunder attacks the Tearee's men, who are under our protection, we must annihilate him forthwith.”—*Cal. Jour.* Dec. 17.

CALCUTTA.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Judicial Department.

Oct. 26. Mr. H. H. Thomas, to be Assistant to the Superintendent of Police in the Western Provinces.

Adjutant to the regt., vice Kennedy, deceased.

Dec. 17. Mr. R. Brown, Judge and

of Jessore.

Mr. W. Wollen, Register of the Zillah Court at Jessore.

Oct. 5. Mr. Surg. John Crawford to be Agent to the Gov. Gen. on a mission to the Eastward.

25. Capt. James Fergusson, first Assistant to the Resident at Delhi, to be an Assistant to the Resident in Malwah and Rajpootanah, with the allowances at present drawn by him.

STAFF AND OTHER GENERAL APPOINTMENTS.

Sept. 11. Lieut. J. D. Herbert, 8th regt. N. I., to be Assistant to the Surveyor General of India, in the room of Lieut. Hyde, who has vacated that situation.

Lieut. C. M. Wade, 23 regt. N. I., to officiate as Assistant to the Surveyor General of India, till Lieut. Herbert is enabled to join the Surveyor General's office.

Capt. Fred. A. Weston, 2d regt. N. I., to be a Brigade Major on the establishment, vice Captain Dundas, who has proceeded to Europe.

22. Capt. Llewellyn Conroy, 12th reg. N. I., to be Agent to the 2d Division of Army Clothing, vice Lieut. Colonel M. W. Browne.

Oct. 3. Capt. Bishop, 1st bat. 6th regt. N. I., is appointed to command the Palace Guards at Delhi during the absence of Major Macpherson on medical certificate.

5. Capt. Joseph Taylor, of Engineers, to be Garrison Engineer and Executive Officer at Agra, in the room of Lieut. Paton, appointed to Ally Gurh.

8. Capt. McQuhae is appointed to the charge of the Engineer Department at Allahabad from the 1st inst. as a temporary arrangement.

13. Capt. Hamilton Maxwell, 22d regt. N. I., is appointed to the command of the Escort of the Agency to the Governor-General in Saugor, and the Nerbudda Territories.

27. Lieut. Colonel George Carpenter, 3d regt. N. I., to succeed Colonel Burrell in the command of the troops serving in the province of Cuttack.

6th Regt. Oct. 5. Cornet George Forster to be Lieut. from 11th Sept. 1821, vice Kennedy, deceased.

8. Lieut. R. L. Anstruther is appointed

Oct. 13. Senior Major C. Sullivan Fagan to be Lieut.-Colonel of Infantry, from 22d Sept. 1821, vice Ludlow, deceased.

5th Regt. Oct. 27. Ensign B. J. Fleming to be Lieut. from 6th Oct. 1821, vice Carmichael, deceased.

6th Regt. Sept. 15, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. F. M. Chambers, 1st bat., is appointed to act as Adjutant to the left wing of the bat. on the march of the right from the Goorgaon in progress of the relief, and during its separation from the headquarters.

8th Regt. Sept. 7. Lieut. Woodburn to act as Interp. and Quart. Mast. to the 2d bat. during the absence on medical certificate of Lieut. and Interp. and Quart. Mast. Vansandau.

12th Regt. Oct. 5. Ens. F. Rowcroft to be Lieut., from 4th Sept. 1821, vice Elkin, discharged the service.

13th Regt. Oct. 5. Capt. P. Phipps to be Major, from 22d Sept. 1821, in succession to Blake, deceased.

Brev. Capt. and Lieut. Fred. Young to be Capt. of a company, ditto ditto
Ens. James Nash to be Lieut., ditto ditto.

Nov. 3. Maj. P. Phipps, recently posted to 1st, is removed to 2d bat.

16th Regt. Sept. 11. Ens. R. W. Halhead
to be Lieut., from 25th Aug. 1821, vice
Green, deceased.

13. Lieut W. Vernon is removed from the 1st to 2d, and Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) H. Hall, from 2d to 1st bat.

18th Regt. Oct. 5. Lieut. Prideaux is appointed to act as Adjut. to right wing of 1st bat. from 10th inst., and during the separation of the wings of that bat.

13. Capt G. V. Banes to be Maj., from 22d Sept. 1821, in succession to Fagan, promoted.

19th Regt. Oct. 11. Lieut. and Adjut. McNaughten to act as Interp. and Quar. Mast. to 1st bat. during the absence of Lieut. and Interp. and Quar. Mast. Hawkins.

21st Regt. Oct. 4. Brev. Captian and
Interp. and Quart. Mast. Williamson to
act as Adjut. to 2d bat. during the ab-
sence on leave of Brev. Capt. and Adjut.
Ross.

22d Regt. Sept. 11. Lieut. Des Voeux is removed from 1st to 3d, and Lieut. R. B. Pemberton from 2d to 1st bat.

Oct. 5. Sen. Ens. R. Balderston to be Lieut., vice Tippet, deceased, with rank from 14th July 1821, vice Tulloch, promoted.

27th Regt. Oct. 8. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Vetch to act as Interp. and Quart. Mast. to 2d bat. during the absence of

Lieut. and Interp. and Quart. Mast. Hoggan.

29th Regt. Oct. 10. Lieut. H. V. Cary is removed from 2d to 1st bat., and Lieut. R. W. Wilson from latter to former bat.

Local Corps. Oct. 5. Local-Cornet A. Mathews, Dromedary Corps, is removed as an Ensign to the Rampoorah Local Bat.; the removal to have effect from the 30th ult.

15. Lieut. McKenlay, 2d bat. 21st regt. N. I., is appointed to act as Adj., and to command the wing of the Mynpoorey Levy during its separation from the head-quarters of that corps to take the duties of the Station of Futtehghur.

Brev. Capt. Munro, 2d bat. 7th regt. N. I., is appointed to command the Detachment from Mynpoorey Levy, which is to form the escort with the Board of Commissioners in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces.

Officers posted to Battalions.

Oct. 11. Lieut. F. Rowcroft to 2d bat. 12th regt.

Major P. Phipps and Capt. F. Young to 1st, and Lieut. James Nash to 2d bat. 13th regt.

Lieut. R. Balderston to 2d, and Lieut. Joseph Nash to 1st bat. 22d regt.

Removals and Postings of Lieut.-Colonels.

Nov. 3. Lieut.-Col. Geo. Carpenter from 2d bat. 3d regt. to 1st bat. 16th regt.

Lieut.-Col. Sir. Thomas Ramsay from 2d bat. 22d regt. to 2d bat. 3d regt.

Lieut.-Col. P. Littlejohn from 1st bat. 16th regt. to 2d bat. 22d regt.

Transfers.

Oct. 26. In order to remove the inequality at present existing in the distribution of Ensigns among the regiments of infantry, His Exc. the Commander in Chief is pleased to direct the following transfers to take place.

Ensign W. Hoggan, from 29th to 13th regt., and 1st bat., at Midnapore.

Ensign J. H. Smith, from 24th to 16th regt., and 1st bat. at Nagpore.

Ensign W. M. D. Hopper, from 7th to 28th regt., and 2d bat., at Delhi.

Ensign H. Troup, from 4th to 30th regt., and 1st bat., at Baitool.

Ensign A. J. Fraser, from 15th to 13th regt., and 2d bat., at Chittagong.

Ensign W. G. Cooper, from 8th to 16th regt. and 2d bat., at Asseergurh, to do duty with 2d bat. 13th at Dacca, until further orders.

Ensign J. Blencowe, from 18th to 28th regt., and 1st bat., at Mhow.

The above named officers will each gain two steps by the removal, and will rank in the regt. to which they are transferred below the whole of the Ensigns now on the strength of those corps.

Ensigns finally posted.

Oct. 26. The Ensigns of Infantry, to whom rank was assigned in Government General Orders of 21st July last, are finally posted to Regts. and Bats. as follows.

2d Regt. Ensigns Henry Mackintosh, 1st bat., at Banda; James Maclean, 2d ditto, at Lucknow, and J. O. Oldham, 1st ditto, ditto.

3d Regt. Ensign B. Bygrave, 1st bat. at Mhow.

4th Regt. Ensigns Andrew Clerke, 1st bat., at Jubbulpore, and C. Chester, 2d ditto at Sultanpore, Oude.

5th Regt. Ensigns A. L. Durie, 1st bat., at Agra, and A. M. L. Maclean, 2d ditto, at Secra.

6th Regt. Ensigns O. W. Span, 1st bat., at Futtyghur, and E. E. Ludlow, 2d ditto, at Goorgaon.

7th Regt. Ensign C. H. Cobbe, 1st bat., at Cuttack.

8th Regt. Ensign Francis Beaty, 1st bat., at Keitah.

9th Regt. Ensigns F. W. Birch, 1st bat., at Gurrarwarrah, and W. Palmer, 2d ditto, at Lucknow.

10th Regt. Ensign B. Scott, 1st bat., at Barrackpore.

12th Regt. Ensigns John Wyllie, 2d bat., at Etawah, and Robt. Stuart, 1st ditto, at Meerut.

13th Regt. Ensigns J. Butler, 2d bat., at Chittagong, and John Russell, 1st ditto, at Midnapore.

14th Regt. Ensign J. B. D. Gahan, 2d bat., at Mhow.

15th Regt. Ensign T. P. Ellis, 1st bat., at Allygurh.

16th Regt. Ensigns H. B. Smith, 1st bat., at Nagpore; and George Wilson, 2d ditto, at Asseergurh.

17th Regt. Ensigns James Gresham, 2d bat., at Loodianah, and E. J. Betts, ditto, ditto.

20th Regt. Ensign Sam. Long, 1st bat., at Barrackpore.

21st Regt. Ensign Robt. McNair, 1st bat., at Nagpore.

22d Regt. Ensigns H. R. Addison, 1st bat., at Kurnaul, and D. Balderston, 2d ditto, at Nagpore.

23d Regt. Ensign A. E. McMurdo, 1st bat., at Barrackpore.

24th Regt. Ensign H. C. Boileau, 2d bat., at Almorah.

25th Regt. Ensigns John Woodburn, 1st bat., at Rajpootanah, and W. A. Smith, 2d ditto, at Neemuch.

26th Regt. Ensigns R. J. H. Birch, 2d bat., at Cuttack; A. Charlton, ditto ditto, and H. Baseley, 1st ditto, at Nagpore.

27th Regt. Ensign E. Carter, 1st bat., at Saugur.

28th Regt. Ensigns A. Watt, 2d bat., at Delhi, and J. T. Rowe, 1st ditto, at Mhow.

29th Regt. Ensign J. G. Gordon, 2d bat., at Rajpootanah.

30th Regt. Ensigns A. K. Agnew, 1st bat., at Baitool; J. E. Dawes, 2d ditto, at Saugur, and J. Welchman, 1st ditto ditto.

Ensigns appointed to do duty.

Sept. 5. Ensign J. Oldham, at present attached to European regt., to do duty with 2d bat. 15th regt., at Bareilly.

10. Ensign William Wise, to do duty with Hon. Company's European regt.

Ensign J. H. Vanrenen, attached to European regt., is appointed to do duty with 2d bat. 15th regt., at Bareilly.

Oct. 15. Ensign Joseph Whiteford to do duty with 1st bat., 20th regt. at Barrackpore.

ARTILLERY REGIMENT.

The following removals and postings are directed to take place :

Sept. 6. Lieut.-Col. J. Ahmuty, from 1st. to 2d bat., vice Mason, deceased.

Lieut.-Col. M. W. Browne to 1st bat., vice Ahmuty.

Major J. A. Biggs to 1st bat., vice Browne, promoted.

Capt. C. P. Kennedy from 8th comp. 1st bat., to 3d comp. 3d bat.

Capt. J. J. Farrington to 8th comp. 1st bat.

Lieut. T. Croxton, from 7th comp. 4th bat., to 3d comp. 1st bat.

Lieut. C. Smith, from 5th comp. 1st bat., to 1st comp. 2d bat.

Lieut. J. S. Hele, from 3d comp. 3d bat., to 7th comp. 1st bat.

Lieut. H. P. Hughes, from 2d comp. 1st bat., to 4th comp. 2d bat.

Lieut J. H. Middleton, from 3d comp. 1st bat., to 7th comp. 4th bat.

2d-Lieut. G. S. Lawrenson, from 2d comp. 1st bat., to 3d comp. 3d bat.

7. Capt. J. J. Farrington from 8th comp. 1st bat, to 5th troop Horse Brigade.

11. Capt. G. Brooke (late prom.) to 8th comp. 1st bat.

Lieut. A. Abbott to 2d comp. 1st bat.

Lieut. P. A. Torekler to 5th comp. 1st bat.

8. Major J. H. Brooke, from 4th bat. to Horse Brigade.

Major H. Faithfull, from Horse Brigade to 1st bat. Foot Artillery.

Major C. Parker, from 1st to 4th bat.

1st-Lieut. H. Ralfe, from 3d comp. 3d, to 3d comp. 2d bat.

1st-Lieut. R. S. B. Morland, from 2d to 3d troop Horse Brigade.

Nov. 1. 2d-Lieut. T. P. Ackers to 7th comp. 3d bat.

2d-Lieut. P. B. Burlton to 8th comp. ditto.

1st-Lieut. G. S. Lawrenson to 1st comp. ditto.

1st-Lieut. P. Jackson is removed to 7th comp. 2d bat.

2d-Lieut. J. Alexander ditto to 1st ditto 3d ditto.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Sept. 14. Assist. Surgs. Dalrymple and Stenhouse, attached to the Presidency General Hospital, are directed to proceed, the former to Cawnpore, and the latter to Meerut, and on their arrival to place themselves under the orders of the superintending Surgeons of their respective stations.

17. Assist. Surg. Benj. Burt, M.D., to be Assist. to the Surgeon attached to the civil station of Moorsheadabad.

22. Assist. Surg J. M. Macra, to perform the medical duties of the Marine Registry Office, vice Williamson.

Assist. Surg. T. Henderson, attached to the civil station of Juanpore, to receive temporary charge of the medical duties of that of Gyah, in the room of Assist. Surg. Stuart, who has obtained leave of absence.

Assist. Surg. J. M. Todd, attached to the civil station of Nuddeah, is permitted to return to the military branch of the service.

Oct. 8. Assist. Surg. J. Forsyth, who was directed to repair to Cawnpore, will, on his arrival at that station, join and do duty with His Majesty's 8th Light Drags. until further orders.

11. The undermentioned medical officers, whose admission to the service is notified in Gov. G. O. of 6th inst. are directed to do duty at the Presidency General Hospital until further orders :

Assist. Surgs. William Wright Hewett, M.D., Charles Dennis, John Buxton Buchanan, George Hunter, and Donald Butler, M.D.

13. Assist. Surg. Charles Dennis to perform the medical duties of the Civil Station of Mymensing.

25. Surg. Jehosaphat Castell, to officiate, provisionally, as Surgeon to the Resident in Malwah and Rajpootanah, until further orders.

FURLOUGHS.

Oct. 13. Capt. E. Craig, 16th regt. N. I., is permitted to proceed to New South Wales, for 12 months, for the recovery of his health.

25. Capt. Webb, Surveyor in Kumaon, to visit the Presidency, for four months, preparatory to submitting an application for leave to proceed to Europe.

27. Colonel L. Burrell, Brigadier, commanding the troops in Cuttack, is permitted to proceed to Europe, on his private affairs.

31. Lieut.-Col. R. Pitman, 20th regt. N. I., commanding Aurungabad division Nizam's regular troops, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, for the recovery of his health, for twelve months.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

Delhi, Aug. 31.—On the 3d and 4th inst., twenty persons died of cholera in the fort alone. His Majesty also was seized with a slight retching, for which his physicians prescribed, and a sacrifice of a buffalo and a goat at each of the gates of the city, and the fort was offered, and alms distributed among the Hafizes, who collected to the number of two hundred.

Delhi, Residency, Aug. 29.—It was reported to Sir D. Ochterlony, that ninety persons had fallen victims during that day to the epidemic; and on the 21st it had been reported, that two hundred and thirty had died of it within three days. On the 3d thirty of the inhabitants died of cholera.

Lahore, Aug. 25.—Great numbers have died of the cholera. Sacrifices and prayers have been offered up, &c.—*Cal. Jour. Oct. 25.*

BIRTHS.

Oct. 5. At Jubbulpoor, near Nerbudah, the lady of Capt. B. Sissmore, of the 1st bat. 12th regt. Bengal Native Infantry, of a son.

13. At Mullye, Nepaul frontier, the lady of Lieut. Festing, 16th regt. Native Infantry, of a daughter.

14. At Delhi, the lady of Captain H. C. Barnard, 1st bat. 26th regt. Native Infantry, of a daughter.

15. The lady of the Rev. H. L. Williams, of a son.

16. At Futteghur, the lady of H. T. Owen, Esq., Civil Service, of a son.

17. At Cuttack, the lady of Wm. S. Stiven, Esq., Assist. Surg., 2d bat. 27th Native Infantry, of a son.

18. At Banda, Bundelcund, the lady of Ensign D. L. Richardson, of a son.

— At Loodiana, the lady of John Row, Esq., Assist. Surg., 2d bat. 29th regt. Native Infantry, of a son.

— At Dum-Dfm, the lady of Lieut. D'Oyly, of the Artillery, of a son.

19. At Allahabad, the lady of Capt. Wm. M'Quhae, of a son and heir.

— At Mullye, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. Thomson, Chumparun Light Infantry, of a son.

20. At the house of her sister, Mrs. T. M. Gale, Mrs. P. Emmer, of a son and heir.

— At Benares, the lady of Sir Fred. Hamilton, Bart., of a son.

21. At Dum-Dum, the lady of G. O. Jacob, Esq., of a son.

24. At Tumlook, the Hon. Mrs. Ramsay, of a daughter.

— At Bareilly, the lady of Lieut. G. G. Denniss, of the Artillery, of a son.

25. At Futteghur, the lady of Capt. Powell Comyn, 2d bat. 7th Bengal regt., of a son.

25. At Futteghur, the lady of Capt. P. M. Hay, of the 28th regt., of a daughter.

27. Mrs. F. Rodrigues, junior, of a daughter.

29. At Allahabad, the lady of J. A. D. Watson, Esq., of a son.

— Mrs. C. H. Johnson, of a daughter.

31. The lady of J. Bathgate, Esq., surgeon, of a son.

— Mrs. Boyce, wife of Mr. C. B. Boyce, of the Hon. Company's Bengal Marine, of a son and heir.

Nov. 2. Mrs. Wm. Grieff, of a still-born child.

— At Chowringhee, the lady of Lieut. Colonel Weguelin, of a son.

5. Mrs. J. U. Sherriff, of a daughter.

7. Mrs. C. A. Cavorck, daughter of A. Avietick, of Rangoon, of a daughter.

7. The lady of T. Christie, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Barrackpore, the lady of Lieut. Thomas Richard M'Queen, 1st bat. 23d regt. Native Infantry, of a son.

10. Mrs. Joseph Leal, of a daughter.

11. Mrs. S. Sakes, wife of Mr. Lewis Sakes, of a daughter.

30. At Nusserabad, the lady of Brigadier A. Knox, commanding in Rajpootana, of a still-born son.

Dec. 1. At Kurnaul, the lady of Capt. J. H. Cave, of a son.

14. The wife of Mr. W. Spence, of the Hon. Company's Marine, of a son.

16. At Garden Reach, the lady of J. H. Alt, Esq., Professor of Bishop's College, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 6. At Cawnpore, Lieut. Fred. H. Sandys, Deputy Assist. Quart. Mast. Gen., to Miss Jane Culloden, niece of Major Measham, H. M. 24th foot.

18. At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. Ed. Steele, to Miss Mary Winter.

20. H. W. Parkinson, Esq., to Miss Eliza Asperne, fourth daughter of the late James Asperne, Esq., of Cornhill, London.

24. At Dinapore, at the house of Major Gen. Sir Wm. Toone, K. C. B. Capt. Wm. Sterling, 2d bat. 22d regt., N. I., to Miss Marianne Gahan, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Gahan, of this establishment.

28. At Patna, by the Armenian bishop Pokhos Vardapiet, Mr. Kavork Hakob, to Mrs. M. C. Moradkan.

Nov. 1. At St. John's Cathedral, Lieut. H. S. Reed, Sub-Assist. Com. Gen., to Jane Caroline, the second daughter of Thomas Blair, Esq., of Walton House, Surry.

2. At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. Felix Carey, of Serampore, to Miss Amelia Pope, of Calcutta.

— At Serampore, F. A. Blacker, Esq., to Miss Maria Oliver Wickidie, daughter

of Major Wickidie, of His Danish Majesty's Service.

5. At St. John's Cathedral, William McClish, Esq., of the firm of Pauling and McClish, tailors and haberdashers, Cossitollah, to Miss Elizabeth Purkis.

— At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. Steph. Laurence, to Miss Barbara D'Souza.

10. At the Old Roman Catholic Church, Mr. Matthew Martin, to Miss Charlotte Andrew, third daughter of Mr. Thomas Andrew, school-master.

27. At Futtighur, Mr. M. H. Hennessey, Head Assist. and Accountant in the office of the 1st division, Army Clothing, to Miss Mary Lawrence, daughter of Mr. Conductor Lawrence, of the Futtighur Magazine.

Dec. 3. At Cawnpore, Wm. Trickett, Esq., Architect and Engineer in the Service of the King of Oude, to Mrs. Charlotte Amman, of Lucknow.

DEATHS.

Aug. 12. Of the cholera morbus, Rich. Owen Wynne, Esq., Judge of Appeal and Circuit, at Dacca, in Bengal. He was the second son of William Wynne, Esq., of Wern, in Carnarvonshire, by his wife Jane, the eldest daughter and heiress of Edward Williams, Esq., of Peniarth, Merionethshire.

Mr. Wynne's talents were of a superior kind, and his independent and upright career, whilst Judge of Juanpore, and afterwards at Dacca, repeatedly called forth the warmest applause and approbation; and his excellencies, in a judicial capacity, were equalled by his humanity and genuine benevolence; as a man his loss will long be deplored by many, who have experienced the sincerity of his friendship and his extensive hospitality.

Oct. 21. The infant son of Mr. J. Landeman.

22. At Balasore, Mrs. Catharine Imbert, wife of Capt. Charles Imbert, Netherland's Resident, at that Factory.

27. Mrs. Eliza Emmer, seven days after child-birth, aged 21 years.

Dec. 1. At Jubbulpore, Lieut. Charles Welland, 1st bat. 12th regt. N. I., aged 23 years.

2. At Seonee, Lestock Davis, Esq., of the Civil Service, aged 21 years.

10. In Fort William, Capt. Edward Fitzgerald, of His Majesty's 87th regt.

— of the lock-jaw, Mr. B. Ferrao, aged 38 years.

15. Mr. Peter Biornsen.

16. At Intally, Joseph Thomson, Esq., Indigo Planter, aged 46 years.

17. Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. Samuel Smith, of the firm of Greenway and Smith, aged 24 years.

18. After an illness of some weeks,
Asiatic Journ.—No. 73.

Elizabeth, the wife of Mr. Samuel Smith, aged 24 years.

Jan. 6. At the Kidderpore House, Miss Eliza Tod.

7. Peter Lumsdain, Esq., aged 61 years.

8. Mrs. E. Pereira, aged 43 years.

MADRAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 11. At Kulladgee, the lady of Capt. H. L. Harvey, 2d bat. 19th regt. of Native Infantry, of a son.

31. At Cannanore, the lady of Capt. John Fulton, Major of Brigade in Malabar and Canara, of a son.

— At Calicut, the lady of T. H. Baber, Esq. Judge on Circuit, of a still-born son.

Nov. 1. Mrs. Church, of a daughter.

3. At St. Thomas's Mount, Mrs. Doyle, wife of Quarter Master Doyle, of the Horse Brigade, of a daughter.

5. The lady of Capt. J. Smith of a son.

8. At the Presidency, the lady of R. Richardson, Esq., Surgeon, of a daughter.

10. At Syd Pettah, the lady of Edw. Smalley, Esq., of a daughter.

12. At Bangalore, the lady of Lieut. John Taylor, Quart. Mast. 4th regt. of Light Cavalry, of a son.

13. The lady of E. R. Sullivan, Esq. M.C.S., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 8. At Tranquebar, A J. R. Drummond, Esq., H. C. service, to Miss Wilhelmina Sophia Berregaard, daughter of the late Capt. Berregaard, of his Danish Majesty's service.

18. At Vellore, Harry Salmon, Esq., Paymaster of the 2d bat. 6th regt. N. I., to Eliza Jane, sister to Captain Henry E. Downes, of the 11th regt.

DEATHS.

Oct. 4. At Pundigul, the infant son of Lieut. Langley, 3d Light Cavalry, on route to Hyderabad.

9. At Nagpoor, Mr. G. Flynn, formerly of the Madras Horse Artillery, and late in the service of His Highness the Rajah of Berar.

27. Mr. Charles Sheridan.

Nov. 2. At Nagpoor, Assist. Surgeon M^r George, of the 1st bat. 19th regt.

4. Miss Feleca Engel.

8. At St. Thomas's Mount, Mary Jane, the infant daughter of Quart. Mast. Doyle, of the Horse Brigade.

9. Mrs. Maria Christian, wife of Mr. Thos. Christian, aged 26.

9. After a short but severe illness, Peter Scott, Esq. an Assist. Surg. on this establishment. He was Secretary to the Madras Literary Society.

28. Donald M^r Andrew, Esq., Surgeon,

11th regt. N. I., in consequence of a severe attack of fever.

Lately, Scipio, the infant son of Mr. William Grant, after four days of severe illness, aged five months.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDER.

MAJOR M. WILLIAMS.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 17, 1821.—The Hon. the Governor in Council permits Major Monier Williams, of the 6th regt. N. I., superintending the Revenue and Topographical Survey of Guzerat, to resign that situation, and to proceed to England on his private affairs, agreeably to the Regulations.

The Governor in Council is happy to bear testimony to the extraordinary zeal and ability manifested by Major Williams, in the course of the survey committed to his charge, the result of which has afforded to the Government a great body of authentic and valuable information, on points directly bearing on the interests both of the Government and the people.

Independent of the immediate duties of his office, the Governor in Council has been frequently indebted to the public zeal and geographical knowledge of Major Williams, for lights which have been eminently useful both in his military and political transactions.

The Governor in Council has already had occasion to bring Major Williams's meritorious services to the notice of the Hon. the Court of Directors, and will take this opportunity of recalling their attention to the subject.

Capt. Cruikshank is appointed to the charge of the Survey.

COURT OF ENQUIRY.

LIEUT. J. STILL, H.C. MARINE.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 3, 1821.—*Marine Department.*—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following extract from the proceedings of a Court of Enquiry, assembled at Bombay on the 3d of October 1821, by order of Henry Meriton, Esq., Superintendent of the Marine, under the authority of the Hon. the Governor in Council, and by adjournment until the 22d of Oct., for the trial of Lieut. John Still, of the Hon. Company's Marine, on charges preferred against him by Lieut. Thomas Tanner, commanding the Hon. Company's cruiser Antelope.

President: Charles Keys, Esq.

Officiating Judge Advocate: Lieut. James J. Robinson.

Charge 1st. For disrespectful and insubordinate conduct, in disputing my

commands on the quarter-deck, on the afternoon of the 8th of July last.

Charge 2d. For disobedience and contempt of my orders, and gross neglect of duty, on the 9th and 10th of July last, in declining and neglecting to work the ship's dead reckoning, or to look out for the sun, at my command, frequently given both days.

Charge 3d. For insolent and disrespectful conduct towards me, his Commander, on the 9th of July last, in sending for Mr. Igglesden, Midshipman, from below, to bear witness to the following address made to me on the quarter-deck: "Captain Tanner, you shall not tamper with my feelings as you have done for these last twenty-four hours, for if you continue to do so I shall knock off duty;" and on the 10th of July, in charging me with persecution towards him, publicly on the quarter-deck, and afterwards in a written communication, which Lieut. Still caused the gunner to make me.

Charge 4th. For conduct unbecoming an officer, in distressing the vessel by shamefully quitting his post, and his watch on deck, and, in defiance of my orders and authority, abandoning the duties of his station.

The whole of the above conduct being subversive of discipline, a dangerous example of insubordination to the officers and crew, contrary to the tenor of his commission and printed instructions, and highly injurious to the interests of the Honourable Company's service.

Charge 5th. For troublesome and vexatious conduct after his arrest, evinced by the tenor of several notes addressed to me on frivolous pretences, and by indecorous remarks and behaviour on deck, having reference to me, on the duties of the vessel.

(Signed) THOS. TANNER,
Lieut. Commanding.

H. C. Cr. Antelope,
At Sea Off Bombay 540 miles.
Sept 12, 1821.

Opinion of the Court of Enquiry.

On the 1st charge.—The Court find the prisoner—Guilty.

On the 2d charge.—The Court find the prisoner—Guilty.

On the 3d Charge.—The Court find the prisoner—Guilty.

On the 4th Charge.—The Court find the prisoner—Guilty.

On the 5th Charge.—The Court find the prisoner—Not Guilty.

JAMES J. ROBINSON,
Offg. Judge Advocate.

Sentence of Government passed on the 3d of November, 1821.

The Honourable the Governor in Council concurs with the Court of Enquiry

that Lieutenant John Still is guilty of the four first charges, and not guilty of the fifth.

The offence stated in the charges proved against Lieut. Still being viewed by the Governor in Council as of a very serious nature, and it being indispensable to check any manifestation of a spirit of insubordination in the Marine, Lieut. John Still, on the ground of the offences of which he has been proved guilty, has been suspended from the Honourable Company's Service, and the Governor in Council will feel it his duty to recommend his dismissal to the Honourable the Court of Directors.

In consideration however of Lieut. John Still's former good conduct, the Honourable Court will be requested to grant him a pension, bearing the same proportion to his pay as that allowed to Military Officers of corresponding rank in the Pension list.

By order of the Honourable the Governor in Council,

F. WARDEN,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

NATIVE INFANTRY.

1st Regt. Nov. 14. Lieut. D. Capon to be Capt. of a company, and Ensign D. S. Saltwell to be Lieut., vice Macfarlane, deceased. Date of rank, 5th Nov. 1821.

1st Extra Bat. Nov. 17. Capt. G. Edsall, 8th regt. N.I., to the command of the bat., vice Daubeney, deceased. Date of appointment, 29th Oct. 1821.

Ensigns permanently posted.

Nov. 7. Ens. J. Thompson, to European regt.

Ens. Alex. Ore, ditto, ditto.

Ens. M. P. Sweedland, 6th regt. N. I.

Ens. Jas. Harvey, 1st or Gr. regt.

Ens. C. de B. Prescott, 3d regt.

Ens. M. Giberne (not arrived), 12th regt.

Ens. A. H. Bond, 4th regt.

Ens. Henry Hart, 3d regt.

Ens. J. Attenburrow, 11th regt.

ARTILLERY.

Nov. 7. Cadet T. Ritherdon is posted to the Hon. C.'s Art. regt., and to rank as 2d Lieut., from 18th April 1821, and 1st Lieut. from 19th ditto.

Cadet J. W. Lewis, ditto, ditto, ditto.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Oct. 27. Assist. Surg. McAdam, to be Vaccinator in the North-Western Division.

Assist. Surg. Powell to be Vaccinator in the North-Eastern Division.

Assist. Surg. Bell to be Vaccinator in the Conkan.

Nov. 14. Mr. Assist. Surg. John Taylor, M. D., to be Surgeon, vice Baird deceased. Date of rank 6th Nov. 1821.

Mr. Surg. West to be Acting Superintending Surgeon in the Surat Division of the Army, vice Baird, deceased. Date of appointment, 6th Nov. 1821.

Mr. Surg. W. Pantun, 1st reg. Cavalry, to be Acting Garrison Surgeon at Surat, vice West, ditto, ditto, ditto.

19. Assist. Surg. Walker is appointed to the Medical duties at Ahmednuggur; and is directed to assume charge whenever His Exc. the Commander in Chief can dispense with his services.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Dock Yard.

Sept. 5. Nourojee Jamsetjee, to be Head Builder, vice Jamsetjee Bomanjee, deceased.

Cursetjee Rustomjee to be Second Builder.

FURLOUGHS.

Nov. 12. Lieut. H. Roome, 7th regt. N. I., to England, on sick certificate.

Major H. Tovey, 3d regt. N. I., to England, on sick certificate, for three years.

14. Major Tucker, Dep. Adj. Gen., to the Cape of Good Hope, on sick certificate, for twelve months.

Capt. R. Rose, 2d regt. Cavalry, to Europe, on private affairs, for three years.

19. Lieut. John Hall, 1st bat. 12th reg. N. I., to the Cape of Good Hope on sick certificate, for nine months.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Melville, 1st reg. Light Cavalry, to England, on his private affairs, for three years.

Surg. W. Hall, 2d reg. Light Cavalry, to sea, on sick certificate, for six months.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DISEASE.

Asseerghur, Dec. 10, 1821.—“Although we are entirely free from the epidemic, I am sorry to say we have great sickness prevailing here from jungle fever, which alarms us nearly as much as the cholera. At this moment we have about 300 men in hospital, chiefly with the prevailing fever. Two officers, Major Manners and Dr. Butler, have fallen sacrifices to the pestilential clime, in attempting to pass through the jungle. The former died at Hussingabad, the latter at Indore.”—*Bombay Paper*, Dec. 18.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 11. At Bankote, the wife of Mr. Charles Godfrey, of a son.

13. At Bycullah, the lady of C. Shu-
brick, Esq. of twin boys.

16. The lady of the Rev. G. Hall, of a son.

16. At Fort Victoria, the wife of Mr. Sub.-Assist. Surg. Cassidy, of a son.

17. At the house of Mr. Robert Baxter, the widow of the late Mr. Charles W. Pashly, of a son.

21. At Poonah, the lady of Major Mayne, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 14. At St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev. N. Wade, Lieut. Robert White, of the Bat. of N. Invalids, on this establishment, to Miss Sabina Ayions.

26. Mr. Antonio de Souza to Miss Anna de Lima e Souza.

DEATHS.

Nov. 4. At Baroda, Capt. Robert Macfarlane, senior officer in charge of the 2d bat. 1st (or Gren.) regt. N. I. He was zealous and active in his profession, and his loss is deeply and sincerely lamented by his brother officers.

15. At Ahmednuggur, after a short but severe illness, the wife of Capt. Fred. Hickes, commanding the 2d Extra Bat.

— At Sholapore, of a dysentery, Lieut. Charles William Cotton, of the 5th regt. of Light Cavalry.

16. At Mahim, Mrs. Quiteria Baracho de Piedade, aged 19 years.

— Mr. William Webb, midshipman, H. C. Marine, aged 18 years.

27. At Mazagon, Rozario de Quadros, Esq., merchant.

Dec. 5. After a very short illness, the Hon. Sir W. D. Evans, Recorder of Bombay.

CEYLON.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 6. At Colombo, the lady of the Hon. J. W. Carrington, Esq., of H. M. Civil Service, of a daughter.

12. At Colombo, the lady of F. J. Templer, Esq., of H. M. Civil Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

Oct. 6. At Trincomalie, by the Rev. R. Carver, Joseph Ballingall, Esq., Store-keeper of His Majesty's Naval Department, to Miss Marianne King, of the same place.

PORTUGUESE INDIA.

Goá, Nov. 16, 1821.—“A grand dinner was given by General Correa on the 11th instant, to celebrate the late glorious Revolution. It is understood that a few days previous to this, a letter had arrived from the Governor of Bombay, declaring that there was no intention on the part of the English to interfere with the internal arrangements of the Portuguese nation.

and that the treaty of friendship and alliance between the two Powers would be respected as heretofore. All the Heads of Departments and the gentlemen present in Goa were invited. After some toasts appropriate to the occasion. “England, the first Nation in the World,” was proposed by Signor Magellaens, and drank with loud acclamation. The party separated at a late hour, highly gratified with the attention of their host and hostess. Sir Charles Colville and suite are expected here about the 27th instant. A sloop of war, it is understood, has been ordered hither, for His Excellency's accommodation, upon his return to Bombay. His Excellency has reviewed the troops in the principal stations of the Southern Mahratta country, and it is to be presumed that the order issued upon so interesting an occasion, *at length*, will assume the usual form the principal topic of news in the Gazettes of Madras and Bombay.”—*Cal. Jour.* Dec. 19.

SINGAPORE.

Letters, dated the 21st October last, have been received from our Settlement at Singapore. Under the impression that an intention existed, on the part of the Government, to surrender this valuable colony to the Dutch, or to deprive it of its privileges, a suspension had been made of all the public improvements carrying on there. The traffic of the place, however, was rapidly increasing, and Chinese junks, with native craft from every part of the Archipelago, resorted thither in great numbers. From the former, tea could be purchased as cheap, and sometimes cheaper, than at Canton. The monthly imports at Singapore, for several months preceding, were calculated to exceed 580,000 Spanish dollars on the average. Seven or eight English houses were established there.—*Lond. Paper.*

Singapore, Nov. 3.—“Mr. Morgan, one of the mercantile community, returned some short time back from Siam in the schooner *Non mi ricordo*, and brought a very favourable account of the sentiments of his Siamese Majesty towards us. I am afraid that this season we shall have but little rice from thence, as the cholera has made great ravages among the peasantry, and in consequence the crops have in a degree failed, at least they are not near so fruitful as in former years. As yet the monsoon not being sufficiently set in, we have only four or five Siamese junks in the roads, laden with sugar, salt, and oil. We have not as yet had any arrivals from the countries between Siam and China, it being rather early, as it is also by the junks from the last-mentioned country. * * * * Our trade with Borneo has

increased considerably this season, few if any of the Borneo prows having passed to Malacca or Penang. We have a great many prows from and belonging to the Island of Celebes now in the harbour—I think from 80 to 100—besides some few that have gone on up the Straits. These of all the native prows generally import the most valuable cargoes, what may be called the carrying trade of the Polynesia being in the hands of the Boogis. * *

* * Java has not this year sent so much rice to the Settlement as before, on the same account as Siam. I believe I have now given you an idea of the commercial situation of the Settlement. Its population is in a favourable state, gradually increasing.”—*Cal. John Bull.*

BATAVIA.

Batavia, Oct 24, 1821.—“We cannot hold out the certainty of any prospects, to induce you to send any of your vessels here, either with a view to their sale or employment. By our regulations, the coasting or carrying trade is confined to colonial vessels, or such as are admitted under the Netherlands’ flag, and registered here. The tonnage required for the transport of produce from the different ports to Batavia, and for the conveyance of merchandize *vice versa*, is certainly not sufficient for this purpose, and it is for this reason that Government are in the habit of granting special licenses to ships whether Dutch or foreign (not colonial) to load at one or other of the minor ports. These cases are exceptions to the existing regulations, which require all ships coming from other ports to load and unload their cargoes at Batavia only. In order to procure a colonial register, however, it requires the proprietors to be settled citizens, resident here.

“It may be possible that Government will require some vessels for their colonial marine, in lieu of those which from their present situation, are likely to be put out of the service. But it is to be considered that they are altogether averse to giving any thing like large prices, and we do not by any means wish to vouch for the certainty of their requiring vessels, or to induce you to act upon this information. Private employment is out of the question, trade being so depressed generally, and freights so little in demand. The *Dick*, a Europe ship, was loaded to London at £5 per ton. The rate has now dwindled to £4. 10s. Some English vessels have been exporting Java rum lately from hence, which is a new and interesting article of our produce. The price at present may be quoted at about three-quarters of a rupee per gallon, at London proof. The Countess of Harcourt, just arrived

from Port Jackson, has brought accounts of the *Magnet* having sold a quantity of this rum at that port, at 6s. per gallon.

“The *Rosalie*, a Mauritius built ship, is said to have been lost, which account is ascribed to one of the mates and a seaman, arrived at Sumanup (to the eastward), and it is supposed that Capt. Stephenson has been murdered. She was from Sonabaya, bound to the Moluccas.”—*Cal. Jour.*, December 19.

CHINA.

EXECUTION OF AN AMERICAN BY THE CHINESE.

It may be recollected that a short time ago a rumour was current that some disturbance had taken place between the Americans and Chinese, of the same nature as has two or three times taken place between the English and Chinese, on the allegations of murder, or some other charge. The charges against the English sailors have usually been of the most vague and frivolous nature, and intended more as a means of exacting money, than on any belief that the crimes had been committed. The firmness of the Company’s officers has on every occasion resisted those attempts to impose, and the best results have followed: but the conduct of the Americans on the late occasion is likely, in the opinion of those best acquainted with the character of the Chinese, to threaten very serious evils to the English and other Europeans at a future time. We have seen several accounts of the transaction, but we believe the following to be the most correct account of the affair.

The circumstances of the alleged murder of the Chinese woman, and the trial and subsequent execution of the unfortunate American seaman, were so differently reported both by the Chinese and the Americans, that it was difficult to ascertain the truth; but it was generally believed that the following account was the most correct:—A seaman, a native of Italy, then acting second officer on board the American vessel, observing a woman handsome and soothed (spirits) into one of the ports of the ship, threw a small stone jar at her, which struck her on one of the temples. The woman, either stunned by the blow, fell overboard and immediately sunk, or fell overboard in consequence of the pin, on which the ear was fastened, breaking on her pulling away from the ships: both accounts are given. She was found next morning at some distance from the ship, with a small wound, as the Chinese asserted, on one of the temples, but stated by the Americans to have been made by the Chinese after she was found drowned, but without any injury of the skull. The family to which the woman belonged threatened, next morning, to re-

present the alleged murder to the Chinese authorities, and to demand the murderer to be given up for trial, but at the same time gave them to understand, that all would be hushed over if the Americans would give them three or four hundred dollars. This was refused, and, on some of the inferior Mandarins getting notice of it, the demand was increased to as many thousand dollars. The Americans still refusing to pay this douceur or bribe (as the unfortunate man had no money), although they were aware the affair was taking a serious turn, the Mandarins at Canton were informed of it, who immediately demanded the man for trial. All trade with the American ships in the Canton river was immediately stopped.

The Americans at first steadily refused to give the man up, and the Chinese came to the resolution of trying the man on board his own ship, to which the Americans consented. During the mock trial, not one witness was examined for the defendant, and the Chinese also refused admittance to Dr. Morrison, who volunteered his services as interpreter at the trial. The man was of course found guilty by such a tribunal, and it was now more insisted on that he should be given up. It was likewise demanded that he should be confined in irons, which was complied with. About a week afterwards the Americans began to waver, and at last it was agreed on that he should be given up for a second trial at Canton, which was said would be public and fairly conducted, with examination of witnesses for and against the prisoner.

The man was accordingly taken out of the ship by a strong party of Chinese soldiers, and conveyed to Canton, where, a few days afterwards, the trial took place. During the mock trial, not an American or any person on the man's part was present. A body of captains and officers of the Hon. Company's ships went to the Chinchwo, or Court-house, and demanded admittance, in order to see justice done to the unfortunate man, but they were refused it, on the plea that as the prisoner was an American, it was no affair of theirs as Englishmen.

It is understood from some of the Chinese who were present, that after a few questions put to the poor man, and the examination of two witnesses, they produced a paper, which they advised him to sign, by imprinting the mark of his open hand upon it with red ink. They represented to him that it was merely a statement of the trial, which must be sent to Peking for inspection, before they could proceed further, and that it was likely, on its being sent, and an answer returned, he would be immediately acquitted.

The unfortunate man, surrounded with strangers, without any other advice, and put off his guard by the fair promises of a

security merchant of high rank, and two China street merchants who acted as interpreters, and who pretended to be his friends, imprinted his hand on the paper. All further proceedings were immediately stopped. It was a confession of his guilt, which was immediately forwarded to Peking, and completely screened the Viceroy and Mandarin, in the event of any disturbance with the American Government. The poor man, still ignorant of his fate, was taken back to prison; and, according to the Chinese custom, his irons were taken off, and he had plenty to eat and drink. From the flattering assurances of the Chinese, and this kindness, he hoped to be liberated in a few days.

On the 4th or 5th day after the trial, about four o'clock in the morning, the security and China street merchants, who attended him on his trial, visited him, and told him that they had heard from Peking, and that it was necessary he should go into the city, in order to hear the contents of the despatches, not alluding in the most distant way to their purport. The unfortunate man, in high hopes of being soon liberated, cheerfully obeyed. He was taken into the heart of the city in a sedan-chair, attended by the merchants, and put into a room, where he was told he must remain a short time. Soon after, some Chinese soldiers entered and took him out at another door; and the first intimation he had of his cruel fate, was the executioner and implements of death before him, and the heads of decapitated Chinese hung round a kind of square crowded with spectators. He uttered a yell of despair, raised his hands to Heaven, and was understood to protest his innocence, and to implore the sight of a European or American—(perhaps the priest, as he was a Roman Catholic, and had previously, when on board ship, seen the chaplain of the imperial frigate, then lying in Whampoa Reach).

The executioner paid no attention to his cries, but immediately proceeded to strangle him according to the usual horrid way directed by the Chinese law.

Ropes were first tied round his ankles and wrists, and then gradually round the more vital and sensible parts; and finally round the neck, until he expired by a languishing and cruel death.

His body was next day given up to the Americans, who buried him on Dane's island.

The something worse than indifferent conduct of the American Consul and Captains of the 30 ships then in the river, was considered highly blameable throughout the whole proceedings, in leaving the man to his fate in that manner, and the affair was concluded with an act of glaring inconsistency on their part. It was ordered that the remains of the unfortunate man, whom they had neglected to see justice

done to, should be buried with all the honours of an officer, and the funeral was accordingly very numerous attended. This amounted to a confession that he had suffered innocently, for they could never think of showing such attention to the funeral of a murderer. It was at one time understood at Canton, that the man was found innocent by a trial that took place among the American captains, and at that time they were firmly resolved to resist the Chinese in their demands; but their conduct proved different, and it was generally believed they acted from pusillanimity and interested motives. The security merchant for the ship owed the American a very considerable sum of money, and if the man had not been given up, he would have been so severely mulcted, as to endanger his credit, and probably so as to strip him of every part of his property. There was likewise no other prospect of the trade being speedily opened, and that the Americans very likely began to feel individually so much, as to overcome their national feelings, as well as their feelings of humanity. Their conduct and the termination of the affair may lead to very serious consequences, in the event of any future affair of the kind happening, as has before happened, with seamen of English or any other country. The insolence of the Chinese towards Europeans of every country was much increased by the manner they had treated the poor man; and the English supercargoes were seriously afraid some fray would happen betwixt them and the English sailors, whose hatred towards them, after the execution of the American, rose in proportion to their insolence.—*Lond. Paper, May 6.*

SUSPENSION OF THE BRITISH TRADE AT CANTON.

[We have given, in regular order, all that has appeared in the daily prints.]

Extract of a letter from Canton, dated Dec. 28:—"We have had a sad fracas here between Capt. Blackwood, of His Britannic Majesty's frigate *Topaze*, and the native Chinese. It appears that Capt. B. had sent the frigate's boats on shore to water, when a dispute arose between the boat's crew and the Chinese inhabitants of the village of Linton, near which they had landed. The natives attacked the sailors with bamboos, &c. and the men, it is said, were in imminent danger from the immense superiority and the violence evinced by their antagonists. Capt. Blackwood, observing the peril of his seamen in the unequal combat, opened a fire upon the village to cover their retreat to the boats, and it is said nine Chinese were killed and four wounded, although no accurate or positive account has yet been obtained. Since this the frigate and a large English country ship were lying

off Linton with their boarding net up. Daily consultations have been held with each other by the chief men of this place and the Officers of Government, and every idea is intertained here that the trade between Great Britain and China will be suspended by order of the Chinese Government."—*American Paper.*

The following information was received yesterday morning at Lloyd's:—

"The Farquharson, arrived from China (sailed the 1st of February), brings advice that trade with the Chinese was stopped on the 23d of December, in consequence of an affray between part of the crew of the *Topaze* frigate and some Chinese, at Lentin, by which two of the latter were killed. All the gentlemen of the factory hastened on board the different ships, and were afterwards taken on board the *Waterloo*, with their families and property, as well as the Company's property. The ships remained at *Champio* when the Farquharson sailed: the Farquharson, *Windsor*, *Kent*, and *Repulse*, had taken in their cargoes; but it was supposed that the rest of the Company's ships would be obliged to come away in ballast."

The following is an extract of a private letter from an officer on board the Honourable Company's ship Farquharson, dated in the Chops of the Channel, May 27, 1822:—

"The cause of our detention (which has, doubtless, by this time, occasioned some anxiety) was an unfortunate quarrel which took place between the seamen of his Majesty's ship *Topaze*, and the inhabitants on the island of Lentin, in which three of the Chinese were killed. The Chinese insisted that three of the sailors should be delivered up, which Captain Richardson would not do.

"As their law is positive that life shall be forfeited for life, whether the death be accidental or intentional, they put a stop to all trade with the English, in order to force compliance. We fortunately happened to be ready for sea, and after being detained for four or five weeks, in order that we might bring home favourable accounts, were despatched, as things daily assumed a more serious appearance. The whole of the Company's ships were outside the *Bocca Tigris*; the gentlemen of the Factory and Company's Treasury were on board the Honourable Company's ship *Waterloo*."

We have also received the following extract of a letter from Macao, dated January 27:—

"The affair of the *Topaze* frigate remains unsettled. The Viceroy of Canton not having relaxed in his demand, we resolved on moving the ships out of the river, and weighed for the second bar yesterday morning, and anchored here (*Champio*) in the evening, with all the

ships. The frigate is with us. It is reported that the Viceroy is willing to open the trade, so far as consists in buying and selling, but insists on having two men before the ship sails. It is probable that, after the *Topaze* sails, which is expected to be in about ten days, matters will be settled, and that we may expect a final adjustment, in all probability. This is, however, only my opinion."

The following additional information has also been brought*by the ship *Farquharson*, now off Weymouth.

"The *Repulse* and *Kent* were loaded at Canton, and expected soon to follow the *Farquharson*. The affair between the *Topaze* frigate and Chinese took place on the 25th of December. The supercargoes were on board the *Waterloo*, and had taken the precaution to have all the bullion and property shipped. The Portuguese Governor had received orders at Macao to allow none of the English to remain there. The Chinese junks were at the bar, to prevent the *Farquharson* sailing; but the *Topaze* firing a gun or two over them, they dispersed. The *Farquharson* had her guns loaded, but did not fire. Not the least appearance of settlement was entertained when she sailed. The *Vansittart* and *Scaleby* Castle had arrived at China; the *Maquin*, *Walker*, outward-bound, had arrived at St. Helena."

The following is an extract of a private letter:—

"*Weymouth, May, 27.*—"This morning G. Adams, Esq., purser of the Hon. East-India Company's ship *Farquharson*, landed here from China, after a passage of 117 days, charged with official despatches to the Directors of the Honourable East-India Company, stating, that his Majesty's ship *Topaze*, Captain Richardson, was anchored off Lintin, and had sent a party of men on shore to procure water; they quarrelled with the inhabitants, who had assembled to the number of nearly 500. Capt. Richardson being absent from the ship, and the First Lieutenant perceiving the danger the party were in, gave orders to fire from the ship, to cover their retreat, by which one native was killed and five wounded, one of them since dead: 14 of the crew of the *Topaze* are wounded, and in consequence of Capt Richardson refusing to give up his men (who killed the Chinese) to their Government, an edict, dated Dec. 31, 1821, has been issued, prohibiting all trade with England. Commercial people concerned with the English, and all resident agents, are ordered to quit the country immediately, only allowing the ship six months' provisions. One ship only, which had completed her cargo, and whose passport was signed, was allowed to proceed; all others to depart without their cargoes."

Chunpce, Jan. 30.—"The suspension of

trade still continues in force, and the Committee of Supercargoes, acting up to their declaration, considered it necessary to withdraw their ships from the port of Canton, it being impossible to meet the Governor of Canton's demands—"that two seamen of his majesty's ship *Topaze* should be given up to be strangled. We have accordingly retired without the port, but still within the reach of communication: this day we have received the fourth deputation of Chinese merchants to induce the 'Select Committee to lie through thick and thin.' Hitherto finding it of no avail, they have this morning, finding us in real earnest, somewhat lowered their tone; and are ready to admit that the inhabitants of Lintin gave the first offence; but that the frigate attacked with superior numbers the second day: but Capt. Richardson asserting, that so far from its taking up two days, it scarcely occupied two hours, they have permitted him to write another statement, with a promise of presenting it to the Viceroy: so far the opening is favourable, as previous to this morning no letters would be received nor any communication permitted, until the 'foreign murderers' were given up. I shall not in this place enter into a detail of the laws of the 'Celestial Empire,' or the long account of this unfortunate affair, but merely say, that your giving up a man implies that you consider him guilty; and therefore, as the poor American sailor (or rather sailor in an American ship) by threats and promises was induced to say he was guilty, and then immediately led to execution, in the report to Peking it is merely alluded to as a decided case, and stated that he suffered according to law. I sincerely hope the Viceroy, to whom, notwithstanding all he asserts to the contrary, the trade and revenue is of as much consequence as it is to England, will accept this opening for negotiation. I am convinced that if the American had not been so readily given up, we should not have had half the difficulty. Should the termination be favourable, another ship will be despatched immediately, and I will write farther by her: at present we are completing those ships which are half laden, out of those which have a small quantity only on board, so that the number of ships detained may be as small as possible."—*London Paper.*

Further Particulars.

It was on the 23d of December, that the trade was first stopped by the Viceroy of Canton. On the 4th of January, all the Hon. Company's treasure was shipped at Canton in the boats of the fleet, and put on board the *Waterloo*; and on the 8th, all British subjects were recommended to quit Canton and Macao, and the Hon.

Company's ships Windsor and Farquharson were dispatched to Macao, to afford shelter and protection to those who chose to embark; with one exception, all the British in Macao embarked on the 10th; and on that day the President of the Factory hauled down the British Union, and carrying it with him, accompanied by the other Gentlemen and Commanders of the Hon. Company's ships, proceeded to Whampoa (where the ships had made previous arrangements for sailing, having completed their water and provisions), and the following day sailed for Second Bar. Pilots were forbidden all the Company's ships.

During the stay of the fleet at Second Bar, the Select Committee had several communications with the Chinese Government, through the medium of the Hong Merchants, but all to no purpose. The Committee were placed in a very delicate and embarrassing situation; but, as on former occasions, displayed steadiness and firmness.

On the 13th January, whilst his Majesty's frigate *Topaze*, Hon. Company's ships Windsor and Farquharson, and several country ships, were lying at Lintin, despatches were received from the Select Committee, and in half an hour after all the ships had weighed under orders of the frigate, and stood towards the forts of Bocca Tigris; it was then understood the fleet was to pass through.

When the frigate hove in sight of the forts, they fired a few shots, as did the war junks, which were collected in great numbers; but they were soon silenced by a shot from the bow guns of the *Topaze*, and all the junks weighed and sailed in different directions.

On the 25th January the fleets passed the forts Bocca Tigris, in line of battle, and anchored at Chuenpee, where they were joined by his Majesty's frigate *Topaze*, Hon. Company's ship Farquharson, and several country ships.

The Hong Merchants came to Chuenpee on the 29th January, and left the following day, to return as soon as possible with the result of an interview they anticipated the Viceroy would give them. Matters had assumed a most serious appearance, and it was the opinion of those immediately charged with the management of the negotiations, that no amicable adjustment would take place.

The boats of the fleet were employed in discharging to the several ships in portions, the cargo of the country ship *Susan* (which was freighted by the Bengal Government to China with cotton), and also in loading the Hon. Company's ship *Kent* with teas from the other ships that had received some part of their cargoes on board before the rupture took place.

The *Repulse* (whose cargo is completed) and the *Kent*, will be the only two ships to follow, but are likely to be detained some time to carry home dispatches.

The Vansittart and Scaleby Castle had arrived at China; the *Maquin*, Walker, outward-bound, had arrived at St. Helena.

On the day the Farquharson left China, it was said a copy of an Edict, received from the Chinese by the Portuguese Governor of Macao, had been transmitted to Chuenpee, requiring the immediate departure from Macao of all British subjects, which caused much apprehension for their safety.

The Edicts or letters of the Viceroy of Canton are full of repetitions of the argument, that the English *Richardson's* ship of war (as the *Topaze* is styled) having been employed to convoy the trade, ought to be altogether on the same footing as the Company's ships, and that therefore the affair should not be regarded as between the two Governments, but should be left to the management of the Hong merchants. An offer is made to collect the Chinese present at the affray, and give the English an opportunity of selecting those by whom any of them were wounded; and, on the other hand, it is required that one of the British crew shall be given up to be tried and punished, on the ground that it is a general rule in and out of China, that "he who kills a man shall forfeit his life." This was the general substance of the answers to the applications of "the English Chief and his colleagues." The last of these Edicts, dated the 16th of January, concludes thus:

"I now hereby order the Hong merchants to enjoin my orders on the said Chief and his colleagues, and say, since the foreigners in the said ship of war of the said nation, within our territory, caused the death of natives, the murderer or murderers who killed the people is or are in the said ship of war, and, according to the laws of the Celestial Empire, it is incumbent to bring forward the parties, try, judge, and punish them at the place where the crimes were committed. Since the said Naval Officer knows this is an affair of importance, he ought, forthwith, to take the murderers and deliver them up, nor can he succeed in making pretexts of returning home and departing to the said country.

"Let the Hong merchants immediately communicate my orders to the Chief and the others, saying that their minds may be perfectly quiet, and they may, in the first place, return to the Foreign Factories, and, at the same time, address themselves to the Naval Officer of the said country, telling and commanding him to deliver up the foreign murderers, for he is not again permitted with empty words to annoy by statements. As for the rest, obey former

edicts, and manage according to the tenor thereof.

A SPECIAL EDICT.

"Taou Kuang, 1st year, 12th Moon, and 30th day."

It is believed that the Chinese have been influenced in some measure in this affair by their success in their demand upon the Americans in October last, when, it will be recollected, a foreign sailor under that flag was given up for an alleged murder of a woman, and after a mock trial at Canton, was cruelly tortured and put to death.

The following is an extract from a private Journal kept on board the Hon. Company's ship Farquharson, relating to the dispute between the British and Chinese.

"Dec. 18th.—In the forenoon a part of the crew of his Majesty's ship *Topaze* were sent into the bay, to procure water at the village of Lintin, and were fired upon by the Chinese. Captain Richardson, in consequence, gave orders for the frigate to fire, in order to cover the seamen. Two Chinese were killed, and 14 men belonging to the *Topaze* were wounded."

"Dec. 23d.—In consequence of the above affray, orders were received by the Hong merchants to stop the trade."

"Jan. 4th.—The Company's treasure was all shipped on board the *Waterloo*."

"8th.—An Edict was received from the Viceroy at Canton, for all British subjects to leave the Factory."

"10th.—An Edict announced by the Portuguese Governor at Macao, that all the British were to leave that place; on which order all the ladies belonging to the Supercargoes, and families, embarked on board the *Indiamen*."

"11th.—All the shipping dropped down to the Second Bar, and were forbid having any pilots."

"25th.—The fleet passed the forts Bocca and Tigris, and anchored at Chaumpee."

"29th.—The Hong merchants came down to Chaumpee, from the Viceroy, and returned to Canton; the result was, that no amicable adjustment could take place."

"30th.—The miscellaneous tea was collected, and put on board the *Kent*. The cargo of the *Repulse* was completed, and, with the *Kent*, was likely to be detained some time for dispatches for England."

"Feb. 1st.—The final and imperative Edict to the Portuguese Governor at Macao, for no British to remain at Macao. Mr. Livingstone, Surgeon, was the only one left; and an Edict for the murderers of the two Chinese to be delivered up, before any further communication would be received from the Select Committee."

This was the state of the business when the Farquharson departed, and unless an adjustment could be made, the fleet would leave for Penang.—*London Paper*.

SUPPLEMENT.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 16. At Cawnpore, the lady of Major Deare, of H. M. 8th regt. L. D., of a son.

18. At Cawnpore, the lady of Thomas Donahoo, Esq., regimental Quart. Mast. of H. M. 8th regt. L. D., of a daughter.

20. At Delhi, the lady of Capt. T. F. Hutchinson, commanding the Nujeeb bat., of a son.

22. At Mhow, Malwa, the lady of Capt. R. W. Smith, 6th regt. Bengal Cavalry, of a daughter.

25. At Noacally, Bulloah, Mrs. Randolph, wife of Mr. C. Randolph, Head Writer in the office of the Salt Agent of Bulloah and Chittagong, of a daughter.

29. At Dacca, the wife of Mr. J. R. Cook, of a daughter.

31. At Pultah, near Barrackpore, Mrs. Mary Raynor, wife of Sub-Conductor W. Raynor, of a daughter.

At Chandernagore, Madame Verploegh, of a son.

Jan. 1. At Bankipore, Patna, the lady of W. J. Gray, Esq., of a daughter.

— Mrs. P. Moran, of a son.

3. Mrs. J. Mansfield, of a daughter.

3. The wife of Mr. William Tucker, of the Custom House, of a son.

7. Mrs. John Burrow, of a daughter.

11. Mrs. John Martin, of a son.

Lately, At the house of her mother, at Chinsurah, the lady of Major T. G. Alder, 2d bat. 30th regt. N. I., of a daughter.

— At Berhampore, the lady of Major M'Pherson, of H. M. 17th regt. foot, of a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 1. At St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. J. Parson, Mr. Robert Cantopher, to Miss Eleanor Mills.

2. At St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. D. Corrie, Mr. David Staig, to Miss Margaret Hannah.

8. At St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. J. Parson, Mr. Henry Buckland, of Purnea, to Miss Mary Welsh, Kidderpore.

— At St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. J. Parson, Mr. J. W. Lowrie, to Mary, eldest daughter of Major Robert Durie, of H. M. 24th regt. L. D.

DEATHS.

Dec. 23. Of the croop, Miss C. L. Morgan, aged 15 years and 10 months.

— At Mynanuggur Factory, in the dis-

trict of Purneah, the infant son of Mr. George Stillingford, aged 12 days.

31. Anna Charlotte, the infant daughter of Lieut. Thomas Lamb, Barrack Master at Berhampoor, aged 5 years and 1 month.

Jan. 1. The infant son of F. H. Spencer, Esq., aged 7 months and 15 days.

6. At Chandernagore, Mr. F. Lespian.

11. After a severe and lingering illness of nearly two years, Mrs. Maria Wattell, the wife of Mr. Samuel Wattell, in the employ of Messrs. Palmer and Co., aged 32 years.

— At Neemutch, Robert Shaw, the infant son of Lieutenant J. G. Burns, of the Commissariat department, aged 17 months.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 11. At Bareilly, Mrs. H. I. F. Berkeley, of a daughter.

— At Cannanore, the lady of Lieut. Hill, of H. M. 69th regt., of a son.

12. At Madras, the lady of Æ. R. McDonnell, Esq., of the Civil Service, of a daughter.

21. At St. Thomé, Mrs. G. E. Askin, of a daughter.

— At the Luz, the lady of Frederick Alexander, Esq., of a still-born child.

23. At Nellore, the lady of T. V. Stonhouse, Esq., of the Madras Civil Service, of a son.

DEATHS.

Nov. 29. At Cannanore, Marianne, wife of Geo. Mather, Esq. Surgeon on that establishment.

Dec. 3. In the camp at Morassa, Lieut. Charles Bernard Parker, of the 2d bat. 7th regt. N. I.

8. At Masulipatam, Capt John Coventry, of the Engineers, of a bilious fever; he was an excellent officer, and is much regretted by those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

12. At Tranquebar, Major L. Lutter, of His Danish Majesty's service, commanding officer of that place, leaving behind him a distressed widow, the daughter of the late Major-Gen. E. Stevenson, of the British service, and seven unprovided children.

— At Quilon, Helena, the lady of Lieut. and Adjutant T. Locke, 2d bat. 25th N. R. She outlived the birth of her first child just one month, and died deeply lamented by her disconsolate husband and numerous friends.

— At Jaulnah, after a short illness, Ensign Henry Sturrock, of the 2d bat. 12th regt. N. I.; most sincerely regretted by his brother officers.

14. W. Harrington, Esq. of the Hon. E. I. Company's civil service on this establishment, aged 54 years.

19. After an illness of only a few hours, Mrs. Ann Louisa Maria Gill, wife of Mr. John Thos. Gill, and sister-in-law to the late S. H. Greig, Esq.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

Dec. 10. Mrs. Sophia Heude, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

Dec. 8. Lieut. Timothy Gosly, of the Hon. Company's Marine, to Miss Louisa Diana Valgar.

DEATHS.

Oct. 3. Charlotte Henrietta, the eldest child of Capt. and Mrs. Heude, aged three years and three months.

20. At Surat, in the eighteenth year of his age, of the cholera morbus, Lieut. T. C. Scott, of the 4th regt. Bombay N. I., deeply and sincerely regretted by all who knew him.

Dec. 10. The infant child of Capt. and Mrs. Heude

— John Flanagan, Riding Master Sergeant of the Horse Artillery, aged 28 years.

13. Mr. J. C. Ennis, aged 34 years.

15. At Baroda, of a fever, Capt. Brough, Commandant of the 2d division of Poonah Auxiliary Horse.

17. At Mootsee, near Sholapore, Ensign Morton Pitt Sweedland, of the 2d bat. 9th regt. N. I., the second surviving son of Sir Christopher Sweedland, of Birchfield, in the Isle of Wight, in the 21st year of his age.

PORTUGUESE INDIA.

By advices from Goa, we are informed that a counter-revolution had taken place there on the 3d Dec., by which the Captain General of Portuguese India, Don Manoel de Camera, who had lately arrived there from Rio de Janeiro, had acquired an ascendancy in the Government. The five members of the Provincial Junta had been arrested, and confined, at a moment when they were intending the same fate for his Excellency. It is added, that Don Manoel, who had resided since his arrival with a private family, had subsequently taken possession of the palace at Pangim, with the approbation of the inhabitants. These accounts are not official, but we have reason to believe them to be authentic.—*Bombay Gaz.*

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

DEATH.

On the 8th of January, aged 44, at Cape Town, on his passage from India, Lieut.-Col. John Stuart Jerdan, of the 10th Regiment Bombay Infantry, and of Kelso, in Roxburghshire. After twenty-six years of important services, having earned the repeated thanks of the Governor General, medals, and other distinctions,

his career closed where it commenced, with military honour. As a Cadet entering life, he was the first in the fleet to volunteer on the attack of the Cape of Good Hope; as a field officer at its ending, his corpse was there carried to the grave by field officers, and buried with the ceremonies due to his rank, with the regrets paid, even by strangers, to his character as a gallant officer, and a most estimable man.

Home Intelligence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

A General Court of Proprietors was held on Wednesday, the 29th ultimo, for the special purpose of laying before the Proprietors a unanimous Resolution of the Court of Directors of Thanks to the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, K.C. and G.C.B., Governor-General of Bengal. The Resolution was carried unanimously, and the proceedings of the Court will be inserted in our next number.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE OF DELHI.

We have to announce the arrival of his Highness Prince Nawab Meer Shah Khan, son of the King of Delhi, on board the *Lonach*, from Calcutta.

PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF DENMARK.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Denmark, and suite, visited the India-House on Tuesday last, and inspected the principal rooms, the Museum, &c. They were received by the Deputy Chairman and several other Directors, with the attention due to their exalted rank.

SIR JOHN MALCOLM.

Sir John Malcolm left Bombay on the 2d Dec. last, and arrived in this country on the 30th April. Sir John came overland, and we regret to add, that his health appears to have suffered from fatigue.

DONATION TO BISHOP'S COLLEGE, CALCUTTA.

Cambridge, May 10.—At a Congregation held this day, a Grace unanimously passed the Senate, to present all such books as have been printed at the expense of this University, to the College called Bishop's College, lately founded at Calcutta by the Bishop of that See.

TESTIMONIAL OF RESPECT TO CAPTAIN CLARKSON.

We are requested to record, that the passengers of the *Bombay Merchant* have unanimously agreed to present to Capt. Clarkson, the Commander of that vessel, a piece of plate, as a testimony of regard, and an acknowledgment of the kindness and attention with which they had been treated during their passage home.

APPOINTMENTS.

At a Court of Directors held, at the East-India House on Wednesday, the 15th May, Herbert A. D. Compton, Esq., a Barrister in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta, was appointed the Company's Advocate General at Madras, in the room of Sir Samuel Toller, whose death is recorded in page 513 of our last number.

Henry Wood, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, has been appointed the Company's Agent at the Cape, on the death of Joseph Luson, Esq.

INDIA SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

May 3. Falmouth, ship *Ogle Castle*, Crosley, from Bombay 20th Nov.—*Passengers*: Mrs. Farish, Mrs. Colonel Brooks; Miss Brooks; Major Gen. Lawrence; Colonel Roome; Major Williams; Mrs. Williams and five children; Major Tucker; Lieut. Hall; Mr. Munro; Lieut. Watts, 47th foot.

22. Plymouth. Ship *Marquis Hastings*, Edwards, from Bengal 15th Dec., Madras 8th Jan.

23. Deal. Ship *Lonach*, Pearson, from Bengal.—*Passengers*: R. Brooke, Esq., C.S.; Capt. Heard, Bengal army; Lieut. Yorke, 17th regt. foot; Lieut. Nagel, ditto; Mr. Hodges; Masters A. Scarville, T. Gwatkin, C. Cave, and C. Duffin; Misses M. A. Duffin, M. A. Hall, and M. Black.

27. Off Weymouth. Ship Farquharson, Cruickshank, from China 1st. Feb. — Ship Marquis Wellington, Blanshard, from Bengal.

Departures.

April 28. Deal. Ships Regent, Norfolk, for China; Moira, Hornblow, for Madras and Bengal; and Heroine, Ostler, for Van Dieman's land.

30. Deal. Ships Lady Melville, Clifford; Marquis of Huntley, Fraser; and Princess Amelia, Williams, for China.

May 1. Gravesend. Ship Hope, Flint, for Bengal.

7. Portsmouth. Ship Larkins, Wilkinson, for Madras and Bengal.

8. Gravesend. Ship Thalia, Haig, for Madras and Bengal.

13. Deal. Ship Daphne, Chatfield, for Madras.

— Gravesend. Ships Prince Regent, Innes, for Madras and Bengal; Providence, Owen, for Bengal; and Alexander, Surflen, for Mauritius and Ceylon.

14. Ditto. Ship Lady Raffles, Coxwell, for Madras and Bengal. — *Passengers* for Madras: Capt. Willows, Mrs. Willows, Miss Willows, Mr. Metcalf, Mrs. Metcalf, Miss Minchin, Rev. R. W. Moorson, B. A., Company's Chaplain, Capt. Tennant, Mr. Mungo Park, Assist. Surg., Mr. E. J. Yateaman, Assist. Surg., Mr. J. S. Elliot, Mr. E. J. Simpson, Mr. Geo. Woodfall, Cadets. — For Calcutta: Sir Stamford Whittingham, K. C. B., Lieut. Colonel Armstrong, Mrs. Armstrong, and two Misses Armstrong, Mrs. Colonel M'Coomb, Miss M'Coomb, Mrs. Hungerford, Mrs. Law, Miss Hayes, Miss Pristow, Mr. J. Ronald, Assist. Surg.

17. Ditto. Ships Fort William, Glass, for Madras; and Lord Liverpool, Lawrence, for New South Wales.

18. Ditto. Ship Astell, Aldham, for Madras and Bengal.

27. Deal. Ship Barkworth, Pedlar, for Bombay.

Vessels spoken with.

Berwickshire, Shepherd, London to Bombay and China, 7th Feb., lat. 17° S., long. 30° 30' W. Mr. Holbrow, the chief officer, fell overboard and was drowned.

Columbian, Sherman, Liverpool to India, 15th Jan., lat. 22° N., long. 23°.

Mellish, Ford, London to Bengal, on 9th Feb., in lat. 12° 30' S., long. 31° W. Out only thirty-five days, from Portsmouth. She saw the Earl Balcarras, Cameron, bound to Bengal and China, on the Line.

Golconda, Edwards, London to Bengal, was off the Cape de Verds, 5th March.

The Wellington and Thomas Grenville sailed from St. Helena on the 6th April.

The Windsor was at St. Helena on the 7th April.

BIRTHS.

May 16. At Wateringbury, near Tunbridge, Kent, Mrs. Adamson, wife of Capt. Wm. Adamson, of the Hon. East India Company's Service, of a daughter.

21. At Inverness, the lady of Major Cameron, Madras Establishment, of a son.

22. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, France, the lady of Capt. John Mayne, East-India Naval Service, of a son.

23. At Whitehall, the wife of Joseph Phillimore, L.L.D. and M.P., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

April 16. At Walcot, Bath, William Lockhart, Esq., of Germiston in the County of Lanark, and formerly of the 17th Bengal regt., to Mary Jane, youngest daughter of the late and sister to the present Sir Hugh Palliser, of Barryforth, Co. Wexford, &c., Baronet.

19. At Newmarket-on-Fergus, County of Clare, Mr. David Falconer, of the Hon. East India Company's Service, to Miss Fraser.

20. By the Bishop of Chester, the Rev. R. M. Master, A.M., to Frances Mary, eldest daughter of George Smith, Esq., of Selsdon, Surrey, M.P.

May 14. In Greenwich Church, by the Rev. Geo. Mathew, Robt. Mignan, Esq., of the Bombay army, eldest son of the late Col. Mignan, to Mary Margaret, daughter of the late Joshua Jepson Oddy, Esq.

— Mr. Geo. Lawrence, watchmaker, Rotherhithe, to Mrs. Ann Hunt, widow of Philip Hunt, Esq., late of Calcutta.

18. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Thomas Parker, second son of James Lowe, Esq., of the East India House, to Anne, only daughter of Mr. James Cadwallader Parker, of Spur-street, Leicester Square.

21. At North Mundham, Sussex, John Cursham, Esq., Capt. in the Hon. East India Company's Military Service, to Louisa, second daughter of Richard Merriks, Esq., of Runkton-house, Sussex.

25. At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Robert Mudie, Esq., to Frances Wallace, second daughter of Capt. John Urquhart, late of the East-India House.

DEATHS.

May 6. Suddenly, in the twentieth year of his age, Lieut. George Carey, of the 24th regt., of Bengal Native Infantry, son of Richard Carey, Esq., of Newmarket.

— At Woodford, Capt. John Mills, of the Hon. Company's Ship Minerva.

10. At the house of Major Sneyd, Upper Brook-street, Lieut. Colonel Brownrigg, eldest son of Sir Robert Brownrigg, Bart. K.C.B.

THE TIMES annunciated for the EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS of the SEASON 1821-22.

When sailed.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Pursers.	Consignments.	To be dispatched.	To be in Downs.
REGULAR SHIPS.													
11 Dec.	4 Earl of Balcarras	1417	Company's Ship	Peter Cameron	Timol, Smith	W. Longcroft	Alexander Bell	Pr. G. Moore	Henry Arnot	John D. Smith	Bengal & China	1891.	
13 Dec.	1 Sir David Scott	1300	Joseph Hare	William Hunter	John A. Tween	Pat. Lindsey	John Manley	John Moore	Nath Grant	John Hodson.		11 Oct.	
30 Dec.	3 Thomas Conda	1394	S. Marjoribanks	Alc. Christie	Thos. Addison	Filmer Phillips	Arth. Vincent	Geo. Dewdney	Jer. Simons	Wm. Marman.	Madr. & China		
4 Jan.	3 William Parfitt	1300	Joseph Hare	Mont. Hamilton	James Barber	Wm. Parcoe	Thos. Blair	Thos. J. Dyer	And. Keddie	Step. H. Ayers			
6 Jan.	3 Diana	1325	George Palmer	Mont. Campbell	John Shepherd	Wm. Pittman	Thos. Newdick	Henry Burn	William Lang	Wm. Dalas	Bombay & China.	9 Nov.	31 Dec.
13 Jan.	1 Bernickstare	1307	S. Marjoribanks	Edw. M. Daniell	Robt. Dudman	Frederick	John D. Orr	James Potter	Thos. Davidson	Jos. Wm. Rose			
13 Feb.	1 Duchess of Athol	1300	Wm. E. Ferrars	Thomas Sanders	Geo. A. Bond	Chas. Seward	John Gishorne	Henry Rivaz	John Austin	Edward King.	Bengal & China.	1892.	
26 Jan.	3 Orwell	1335	Matthew Isacke	James Walker	W. Titchhurst	Wm. E. Farrer	Patrick Burt.	James Wilson	Wm. Bremner	W. DeCharne	St. Hel. Bom- bay, & China	24 Nov.	14 Jan.
31 Jan.	1 Macqueen	1300	John Campbell	Wm. Haviade.	Wm. Evans	Hen. B. Bax	Alex. Read	And. Picairn	Alex. Macrae	J. S. Anderson	China	9 Dec.	31 Jan.
13 Mar.	3 Buckinghamshire	1369	Company's Ship	Frederick Adams	James Head	Wm. Pulham	Amb. Rivers	Thos. Alchin	Wm. Hayland	J. W. Graham	Bombay & China.	7 Jan.	27 Feb.
29 Mar.	3 Cuttle Huntly	1200	J. H. Gleustanes	H. A. Drummond	Thos. Dunkin	Searl V. Wood	W. Freeman	G. C. Kennedy	John Campbell	Henry Wright	Madr. and China	23 Jan.	14 Mar.
31 Mar.	3 Ava	1332	Henry Bonham	J. B. Solheby	B. Broughton	Philip Baylis	T. B. Peacock	W. K. Packman	D. Mackerzie	Henry Barry			
30 April	3 Carnarvon	958	Company's Ship	Wm. Paterston	R. Glascock	Robert Lewis	Alf. Broadhurst	Geo. Crighton	Robt. Simpson	W. R. Smiley	Bombay & China	14 Feb.	5 Mar.
30 April	3 Marquis of Huntly	1900	John W. Taggart	J. S. H. Fraser	John Shute	Thos. Leach	John Snodt	Wm. Marquis	John Simpson	W. M. Harper	China.	7 Mar.	27 April
28 April	3 Lady Melville	1900	James Haig	Richard Clifford	Robert Clifton	H. Stendale	E. M. Boulbee	B. B. Bailey	Robert Martin	W. Anslie			
14 May	3 Prince Regent	916	James Haig	R. W. Norfor	J. Cruickshank	R. Picher	Henry Stone	Robert Scott	Francis Barin	A. Harper, Jun.	Madras and Bengal	23 Mar.	10 May
14 May	4 General Hewitt	984	Company's Ship	James Paterson	Jas. S. Biles	Wm. P. Jones	R. W. Dickson	Boulter J. Bell	Edw. Turner	Jos. Salter		22 April	8 June
	6 March of Ely	953	Sir B. Wigram	Brook Kay	Hen. C. Smith	C. E. Mangles	W. P. Bignell.	W. F. Hopkins	William Scott	Wm. Millett.			
EXTRA SHIPS.													
1 May	8 Princess Amelia	1542	Robert Williams	Thos. Williams	Jas. Kellaway	Henry Agur	Charles Penny	George Cox	Barron Milne	T. Hacket	China	7 Mar.	27 April
22 May	7 Astell	871	S. Marjoribanks	Thos. W. Aldham	Wm. Drayner	Jacks Sparrow	Henry Cole	Thos. M. Storr	W. Hamilton	H. Kingsford	Madras and Bengal	4 April	17 May
	7 Warren Hastings	1064	William Moffet	Geo. Mason	Thos. A. Davis	Fian. Cattley	N. de la Croix	John H. Isaac	W. B. Diamond	C. Mathews		20 April	9 June
	8 Winchester	1331	Robert Williams	Samuel Lyde	W. Moore	Jas. Dudman	John Gregory	Henry Pulten	Fran. Parsons	Robt. Hacket	Bengal.		
	8 Dorsetshire	1800	Robert Williams	George Stephens	Geo. K. Bathie	H. B. Avarne	G. J. Curtis	John Cookman	Fred. Fowler	William Auld			
	1 Colustrum	753	J. Dawson	David Miller	Hen. Bird	Robt. H. Rhind	William Ives	Jas. Richards	John Sparkes		Bengal.	30 May	5 July
	1 Layton	498	John Brockbank								Bencoulen	30 May	6 April

	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.	
Cochineal.....lb.	0	3	9	to	0	4	6
Coffee, Java.....cwt.							
— Cheribon.....	4	18	0	—	5	3	0
— Bourbon.....							
— Mocha.....	13	0	0	—	20	0	0
Cotton, Surat.....lb.	0	0	6	—	0	0	7
— Madras.....	0	0	6	—	0	0	8
— Bengal.....	0	0	5	—	0	0	6
— Bourbon.....	0	0	10	—	0	1	0
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.							
Aloes, Epatica.....cwt.	2	0	0	—	5	5	0
Aniseeds, Star.....	3	0	0	—	3	5	0
Borax, Refined.....	3	5	0	—	3	10	0
— Unrefined, or Tincal	3	0	0	—	3	5	0
Camphire unrefined.....	9	0	0	—	11	0	0
Cardemoms, Malabar..lb	0	2	3	—	0	3	0
— Ceylon.....	0	1	4	—	0	1	6
Cassia Buds.....cwt.	18	0	0	—	19	10	0
— Lignea.....	8	3	0	—	9	0	0
Castor Oil.....lb.	0	0	6	—	0	1	3
China Root.....cwt.	1	0	0	—	1	6	0
Coculus Indicus.....	1	0	0	—	1	5	0
Columbo Root.....							
Dragon's Blood.....	18	0	0	—	36	0	0
Gum Ammoniac, lump..	4	0	0	—	9	0	0
— Arabic.....	3	0	0	—	4	10	0
— Assafetida.....	3	0	0	—	12	0	0
— Benjamin.....	40	0	0	—	50	0	0
— Animi.....cwt.	2	10	0	—	9	0	0
— Galbanum.....							
— Gambogium.....	11	0	0	—	12	0	0
— Myrrh.....	5	0	0	—	15	0	0
— Olibanum.....	1	10	0	—	2	5	0
Lac Lake.....lb.	0	0	9	—	0	2	6
— Dye.....	0	2	3	—	0	4	3
— Shell, Black.....	1	5	0	—	3	0	0
— Shivered.....	2	0	0	—	5	0	0
— Stick.....	0	15	0	—	1	5	0
Musk, China.....oz.	0	7	0	—	0	15	0
Nux Vomica.....cwt.	0	10	0	—	0	16	0
Oil Cassia.....oz.	0	0	9	—	0	0	10
— Cinnamon.....	0	18	0	—	1	1	0
— Cloves.....							
— Mace.....	0	0	4				
— Nutmegs.....	0	2	6				
Opium.....lb.							
Rhubarb.....	0	1	0	—	0	5	0
Sal Ammoniac.....cwt.							
Senna.....lb.	0	0	6	—	0	2	0
Turmeric, Java.....cwt.	0	13	0	—	1	0	0

Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.	
Turmeric, Bengal..cwt.	0	15	0	to	0	16	0
— China.....	1	5	0	—	1	10	0
Zedoary.....							
Galls, in Sorts.....	8	0	0	—	9	0	0
— Blue.....	9	10	0	—	11	0	0
Indigo, Blue.....lb.							
— Blue and Violet.....	0	11	0	—	0	11	4
— Purple and Violet...	0	10	6	—	0	11	0
— Fine Violet.....	0	10	3	—	0	10	6
— Good Ditto.....							
— Middling Ditto.....	0	10	0	—	0	10	3
— Fine Violet & Copper	0	9	8	—	0	10	0
— Good Ditto.....							
— Fine & Good Copper	0	9	6	—	0	10	0
— Ordinary.....	0	5	6	—	0	7	0
— Fine Madras.....	0	9	6	—	0	9	11
— Manilla.....							
Rice.....cwt.	0	9	0	—	0	18	0
Safflower.....cwt.	5	0	0	—	15	0	0
Sago.....cwt.	0	14	0	—	1	5	0
Saltpetre, Refined..cwt.	1	12	0				
Silk, Bengal Skein.....lb.	0	13	1	—	0	16	7
— Nowi.....	0	15	4	—	1	5	0
— Ditto White.....							
— China.....	0	18	1	—	0	19	6
— Organzine.....	1	14	0	—	2	0	0
Spices, Cinnamon....lb.	0	5	2	—	0	8	0
— Cloves.....	0	3	9				
— Bourbon.....	0	3	4	—	0	3	5
— Mace.....	0	3	0	—	0	5	1
— Nutmegs.....	0	2	6	—	0	3	8
— Ginger.....cwt.	0	12	0	—	0	15	0
— Pepper, Black...lb.							
— Privilege.....	0	0	6	—	0	0	7
— White.....	0	1	3	—	0	1	4
Sugar, Yellow.....cwt.	1	5	0	—	1	12	0
— White.....	1	13	0	—	2	2	0
— Brown.....	0	17	0	—	1	0	0
Tea, Bohea.....lb.	0	2	6				
— Congou.....	0	2	6	—	0	3	6
— Souchong.....	0	3	8	—	0	4	6
— Campoi.....	0	3	6	—	0	3	10
— Twankay.....	0	3	1	—	0	3	3
— Pekoe.....							
— Hyson Skin.....	0	3	1	—	0	3	7
— Hyson.....	0	4	2	—	0	5	10
— Gunpowder.....							
Tortoiseshell.....	1	5	0	—	2	0	0
Wood, Saunders Red..ton	7	0	0	—	7	10	0

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 4 June—Prompt 30 August.

Tea.—Bohea, 480,000 lbs.; Congou, Campoi, Pekoe, 480,000 lbs.; Hyson, 400,000 lbs.; Souchong, 400,000 lbs.; Gunpowder, 400,000 lbs.; Total, 2,000,000 lbs.

For Sale 11 June—Prompt 6 September.

Company's.—Bengal and Coast Piece Goods, Nankeen Cloth, and Damaged Goods.

For Sale 22 July—Prompt 18 October.

Company's.—China and Bengal Raw Silk.

LONDON MARKETS.

Tuesday, May 28, 1822.

There is little business doing in the markets, on account of the Holidays.

Cotton.—The market has been rather languid, on account of the unfavourable intelligence from the manufacturing districts; there are, however, no sellers at any reduction.

Tea.—Much interest is excited by the report of a fracas between the English frigate Topaze and the Chinese inhabitants being confirmed by a direct arrival. The accounts are up to the 1st February, at which time no hopes of an immediate amicable adjustment were entertained. These accounts have no effect to-day upon the prices of Tea; the holders are, however, less eager to sell.

Saltpetre is nominal; the quotations are the last realised prices, but purchases may to-day be made 1s a 2s per cwt. lower.

Spices.—Cinnamon is in request at advancing prices. Pepper is dull.

CARGOES OF EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS LATELY ARRIVED.

CARGOES of the *Hythe* and *Minerva*, from China.

Company's.—Tea—Raw Silk—Nankeens, Private Trade and Privilege.—Tea—Nankeens—Raw Silk—Wrought Silks—Dragon's Blood—Tortoiseshell—Table Mats—Fishing Lines—Madera Wine.

SHIPS LOADING FOR INDIA.

Ships' Names.	Tons.	Captains.	Where to.
Ann and Amelia -	600	Short -	Bengal direct.
Thames -	400	Litson -	Ditto.
Sir Edward Paget -	600	Geary -	Ditto.
City of Edinburgh -	370	Wiseman -	Bengal and Ceylon.
York -	500	Talbert -	Madras.
Waterloo -	500	Living -	Bombay.
Phoenix -	589	Weynton -	Ditto.
Orpheus -	450	Findlay -	Ditto.

Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of April to the 25th of May 1892.

1822.	Bank	5 p. Cent.	Consols.	4 p. Cent.	Navy	Long	Irish	Imperial	3 p. Cent.	New	India	Stock.	South Sea	Old So. Sea	New	4 p. Cent.	Bills.	Exchequer	2d per Day	Consols.	For Account.	Lottery	1822.
Apr. 26	240	239½	77½	78½	102½	19½	102½	—	88½	—	241	—	—	—	—	—	2.7p	3.6p	3.6p	78½	78½	—	Apr. 26
27	—	—	77½	78½	102½	19½	102½	—	88½	—	241	—	—	—	—	—	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	78½	78½	—	27
29	238	237	77½	78½	102½	19½	102½	—	—	95½	—	87½	—	—	—	—	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	78½	78½	19 18 0	29
30	238	237	77½	78½	102½	19½	102½	—	88½	95½	242	88½	—	—	—	—	3.6p	3.6p	3.6p	78½	78½	—	30
May 2	235½	237	77½	78½	102½	19½	102½	—	88½	95½	—	—	—	—	—	—	par.3p	1.6p	1.6p	78½	78½	—	May 2
3	237½	238	78½	79½	102½	19½	102½	77½	80½	—	—	88½	—	—	—	52p	1.6p	1.6p	79½	79½	19 18 0	3	
4	239½	239	78½	79½	102½	19½	102½	—	88½	—	—	—	—	—	—	54.53p	1.7p	1.7p	79½	79½	—	4	
6	239	239	78½	78½	102½	19½	102½	—	80½	—	243½	—	—	—	—	55.57p	1.7p	1.7p	79½	79½	—	6	
7	240	239½	78½	78½	102½	19½	102½	—	89½	—	—	—	—	—	—	61.58p	1.7p	1.7p	79½	79½	—	7	
8	240	239½	78½	78½	102½	19½	102½	76½	89	—	243	—	—	—	—	57.59p	1.6p	1.6p	78½	78½	—	8	
9	239½	239	78½	78½	102½	19½	102½	—	89	—	—	—	—	—	—	56.58p	1.6p	1.6p	78½	78½	—	9	
10	238½	238	77½	78½	102½	19½	102½	—	88½	—	—	—	89	—	—	56p	1.6p	1.6p	78½	78½	—	10	
11	238½	239	77½	78½	102½	19½	102½	—	88½	—	—	—	—	—	—	53.55p	1d.5p	1d.5p	78½	78½	—	11	
13	238	239	77½	78½	102½	19½	102½	—	—	—	—	91	—	—	—	—	1d.4p	1d.4p	78½	78½	—	13	
14	238	239	77½	78½	102½	19½	102½	—	88½	—	—	92½	—	—	—	52.50p	2.1.5p	2.1.5p	78½	78½	19 18 0	14	
15	239½	239	77½	78½	102½	19½	102½	77½	88½	—	—	90	—	—	—	51.50p	2.1.3p	2.1.3p	78½	78½	—	15	
17	239½	240	78½	78½	102½	19½	102½	77½	89	—	—	—	—	—	—	49.50p	1d.5p	1d.5p	79½	79½	—	17	
18	—	—	78½	79½	102½	19½	102½	—	89	—	—	—	—	—	—	52.50p	1d.4p	1d.4p	79½	79½	—	18	
20	240½	240	78½	79½	102½	19½	102½	—	88½	95½	—	—	—	78	—	—	1d.5p	1d.5p	79½	79½	—	20	
21	239½	240	78½	79½	102½	19½	102½	101½	89½	—	—	—	—	—	—	51p	par.4p	par.4p	79½	79½	—	21	
22	240	240	78½	79½	102½	19½	102½	77½	89½	95½	243½	—	—	78½	—	52.55p	par.5p	par.5p	79½	79½	—	22	
23	239½	240	78½	79½	102½	19½	102½	—	89½	—	243½	90	—	—	—	54.55p	1.5p	1.5p	79½	79½	—	23	
24	—	—	78½	79½	102½	19½	102½	77½	89	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.6p	1.6p	79½	79½	19 18 0	24	
25	240	240	78½	79½	102½	19½	102½	—	89½	95½	—	—	—	—	—	54.55p	par.5p	par.5p	79½	79½	—	25	

E. EYTON, Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill, and Lombard Street.

I N D E X.

A.

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ERRATA.

Page 34, col. 1, line 9, for the ordo of which is, &c. down to exertion, read the ordo of which is تا in order that قدم نهاد he may put his foot forward or extricate himself
کار درین in this business سلامت by any manner of exertion.

Page 166, col. 1, line 15, for factum, read pactum.

Page 229, col. 1, line 31, for Stuart's, read Stewart's.

Page 578, col. 2, line 4, for Sept. 16, read Nov. 16.



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